Mary E. Stanton to be postmaster at Raytown, Mo. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Charles E. Traylor to be postmaster at Richmond, Mo., in place of C. E. Traylor. Incumbent's commission expired December 17, 1928.

MONTANA

Albert C. Gruwell to be postmaster at Dillon, Mont., in place of J. C. Faller. Incumbent's commission expired December 12, 1928.

Frank Horeish to be postmaster at Kremlin, Mont. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Jacob B. Farris to be postmaster at Troy, Mont., in place of E. P. Mizell, deceased.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Winfred R. Emerson to be postmaster at Pittsfield, N. H., in place of N. A. Cram, deceased.

NEW JERSEY

Gabrielle L. Buyers to be postmaster at Hudson Heights, N. J., in place of J. F. Muller, removed.

NEW MEXICO

Nettie M. Lodge to be postmaster at Cimarron, N. Mex., in place of F. L. Sammis, resigned.

NEW YORK

John H. Corwin to be postmaster at Bellport, N. Y., in place of E. J. Weidner, resigned.

Mettie L. Beach to be postmaster at Hemlock, N. Y., in place

of G. H. Rix, deceased.

Elsie F. Bresee to be postmaster at Parishville, N. Y., in place of I. M. Arquette. Incumbent's commission expired February 11, 1929,

Andrew Murray to be postmaster at Pulaski, N. Y., in place of J. W. Parkhurst, deceased.

Adolph E. Nichols, jr., to be postmaster at West Hampton Beach, N. Y., in place of W. F. Raynor, resigned.

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Arthur A. Billman to be postmaster at Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio,

of W. M. Taylor, deceased.

Clifford G. Fisher to be postmaster at Piqua, Ohio, in place of W. N. Flach. Incumbent's commission expired June 4, 1928.

Elizabeth C. Nesbitt to be postmaster at Caledonia, Ohio, in place of H. C. Rogers, resigned.

OKLAHOMA

Hattie E. Crain to be postmaster at Elmer, Okla., in place of T. H. Starnes. Incumbent's commission expired January 21,

OREGON

Margaret A. Hower to be postmaster at Umatilla, Oreg., in place of Mart Griffin, deceased.

PENNSYLVANIA

William W. Robertson to be postmaster at Mount Carmel, Pa., in place of W. W. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expired December 16, 1928.

David Noble to be postmaster at Jackson Center, Pa., in place of J. W. McCurdy. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1929.

TENNESSEE

Joe H. Calloway to be postmaster at Springfield, Tenn., in place of J. E. Robertson. Incumbent's commission expired June

Lamar Q. Sparks to be postmaster at Barnhart, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

James D. Stewart to be postmaster at Brownwood, Tex., in

place of W. L. Turner, resigned.

Jennie Baccus to be postmaster at Frisco, Tex., in place of Jennie Baccus. Incumbent's commission expired March 14,

George O. Buckhaults to be postmaster at Madisonville, Tex. in place of G. O. Buckhaults. Incumbent's commission expired March 14, 1929.

Gladys Curtis to be postmaster at Malakoff, Tex., in place of L. J. Scholl, deceased.

William L. Keeler to be postmaster at May, Tex., in place of Emma Thompson, resigned.

Chester D. Rasor to be postmaster at Plano, Tex., in place of C. D. Rasor. Incumbent's commission expired March 18, 1929. Oswald O. Cherry to be postmaster at Port Lavaca, Tex., in

place of W. H. Mallory, deceased. Nellie Whitten to be postmaster at Waskom, Tex., in place of Nellie Whitten. Incumbent's commission expired March 14,

Otha G. Rudy to be postmaster at Wink, Tex. Office became presidential July 1, 1928.

Malcolm Shaw to be postmaster at Carthage, Tex., in place of Malcolm Shaw. Incumbent's commission expired February 10,

VIRGINIA

Alvin W. Brittingham to be postmaster at Hampton, Va., in place of R. V. Richardson, deceased.

Gladys Mitchell to be postmaster at Natural Bridge, Va. Office became presidential July 1, 1927.

Russell C. Dey to be postmaster at Reedville, Va., in place of G. H. McFarland, removed.

Andrew F. Johnson to be postmaster at Millboro, Va., in place of A. F. Johnson. Incumbent's commission expired January 27, 1929.

WASHINGTON

Amy L. Storey to be postmaster at Doty, Wash., in place of T. B. Stidham, resigned.

WEST VIRGINIA

H. Preston Wilson to be postmaster at Fireco, W. Va., in place of W. B. Beale, resigned.

Jerome Akers to be postmaster at Kenova, W. Va., in place of Jerome Akers. Incumbent's commission expired January 12, 1929.

WISCONSIN

Harry J. Vruwink to be postmaster at Muscoda, Wis., in place of J. G. Miller, deceased.

Gunnil S. Peterson to be postmaster at Scandinavia, Wis., in place of G. S. Peterson. Incumbent's commission expired March 14 1929.

Joseph O. Goff to be postmaster at Bristol, Wis., in place of M. B. Dixon. Incumbent's commission expired January 22, 1929.

Jacob Weed to be postmaster at Hartland, Wis., in place of E. J. Pynn. Incumbent's commission expired February 21, 1929. Monroe V. Frazier to be postmaster at Readstown, Wis., in place of M. V. Frazier. Incumbent's commission expired January 10, 1929.

CONFIRMATIONS

Executive nominations confirmed by the Senate June 13 (legislative day of June 4), 1929

THIRD ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL

Frederick A. Tilton.

PURCHASING AGENT FOR THE POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT Robert S. Regar.

SECRETARIES IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE

William P. George. Eugene M. Hinkle. Stanley Woodward.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL

Scott C. White, western district of Texas.

PROMOTION IN THE NAVY

David F. Sellers to be Judge Advocate General, with the rank of rear admiral.

POSTMASTERS

Frank G. Rieger, Scotlandville. Eugene A. Toniette, Sulphur.

NORTH DAKOTA

Alexander H. Allan, Walhalla.

Francis Stone, Park Falls.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

THURSDAY, June 13, 1929

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Heavenly Father and our God, Thy blessed word is with us, "He that cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out." May we come, for Thou wilt hear. May we trust the events of Thy providence and understand that all good work is immortal. Not one wise word was ever lost; not one righteous prayer ever perished; not one pure enthusiasm ever failed; not one self-sacrifice ever came to naught. Impress us that there is no satisfaction comparable to the joy of appointed duty wisely per-

esworth ms, Ill. nden erton, N. J.

formed, and that there is no regret like the consciousness of opportunities and gifts wasted and lost. Keep us in that pathway that leads to the temple of wisdom and knowledge, and evermore inspire us to grow the beautiful flowers of the soul.

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate by Mr. Craven, its principal clerk, announced that the Senate had passed, without amendment, a joint resolution and bill of the House of the following titles:

H. J. Res. 97. Joint resolution making appropriations toward carrying out the provisions of the act entitled "An act to provide for the establishment of a municipal center in the District of Columbia," approved February 28, 1929; and

H. R. 3317. An act to amend the act entitled "An act making appropriations for the Department of the Interior for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1930, and for other purposes

The message also announced that the Senate had passed a bill of the following title, in which the concurrence of the House is

S. 1452. An act to authorize the State of West Virginia to acquire a bridge over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek in said State, and to acquire the right to construct a bridge over said river at or near St. Albans in said State.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BOX. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow, after the approval of the Journal and the disposition of business on the Speaker's table, I be permitted to address the House for 30 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, I move to take from the Speaker's table the bill (H. R. 1) to establish a Federal farm board to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce, and to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other industries, with the amendment of the Senate thereto, insist on the disagreement to the Senate amendment, and agree to the conference asked by the Senate.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Iowa offers a motion, which the Clerk will report.

The Clerk reported Mr. HAUGEN'S motion.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, the only issue involved at this time in respect to the farm relief bill is the debenture plan. The report of the conferees has been agreed to with the exception of that one provision. It is generally understood, and I shall not take up the time to discuss the debenture plan. The House is anxious that this matter be disposed of and have the matter go to conference in order that we may expedite the passage of the bill. I therefore move the previous question.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, a parliamentary inquiry. The SPEAKER. The gentleman will state it. Mr. JONES of Texas. When will it be in order to move to

instruct the conferees?

The SPEAKER. After the passage of the motion and before

the appointment of the conferees by the Chair. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Iowa.

The previous question was ordered.

Mr. TILSON and Mr. JONES of Texas rose.

Mr. JONES of Texas. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following preferential motion, which I send to the desk.

The SPEAKER. The Chair will first recognize the gentleman

from Connecticut.

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I offer the following motion, which I send to the desk

The Clerk read as follows:

"Resolved, That the managers on the part of the House on the disagreeing vote of the two Houses on the bill H. R. 1 be instructed in conference to insist on striking out of the Senate amendment section 10, the so-called debenture plan."

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, a vote on the amendment I have offered will bring to a direct vote and a definite conclusion the controversy over the debenture plan, that is, as to whether it shall go into the bill or not. I believe that this is the most direct way and perhaps the only way that we can get this bill passed. Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I move the previous question on my amendment.

The SPEAKER. The question is on ordering the previous question on the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut.

The previous question was ordered.

The SPEAKER. The question is on agreeing to the motion of the gentleman from Connecticut.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I demand the yeas and nays. The yeas and nays were ordered.

The question was taken; and there were-yeas 250, nays 113, answered "present" 2, not voting 65, as follows:

[Roll No. 14]

	YEA	8-250	
ckerman	Dunbar	Ketcham	Seger
dkins	Dyer	Kiefner	Seiberling
ldrich	Eaton, Colo.	Kiess	Shaffer, Va.
llen	Eaton, N. J.	Kincheloe	Short, Mo.
ndresen	Elliott	Knutson	Shaffer, Va. Short, Mo. Shott, W. Va.
indrew	Ellis	Kopp	Simmons
rentz	Englebright	Korell	Simms
swell	Esterly	Kurtz	Sloan
uf der Heide	Esterly	LaGuardia	Smith, Idaho
Bacharach	Evans, Calif.	Lankford, Va.	Smith, W. Va.
achmann	Fenn	Lea, Calif.	Snow
Bacon	Fish	Leatherwood	Somers, N. Y.
Baird	Fitzpatrick	Leavitt	Sparks
Barbour Beck	Fort	Leech	Speaks
Beedy	Foss Free	Lehlbach	Sproul, Ill.
Beers	Freeman	Letts	Stafford
Black	French	Lindsay Luce	Stalker
Blackburn	Garber, Va.	Ludlow	Stobbs Stone
Bloom	Gifford	McClintock Ohio	Strong, Kans.
Bolton	Glynn	McClintock, Ohio McCormack, Mass.	Strong De
Bowman	Goodwin	McCormick, Ill.	Sullivan N V
Boylan	Graham	McFadden	Sullivan, N. Y. Sullivan, Pa.
Brand, Ohio	Green	McLaughlin	Summers, Wash.
ritten	Griffin	Maas	Swanson
rumm	Guyer	Magrady	Swick
urdick	Hadley	Manlove	Swing
urtness	Hale	Mapes	Taber
utler	Hall, Ill.	Martin	Taylor, Tenn.
able	Hall, N. Dak.	Mead	Temple
ampbell, Pa.	Halsey	Merritt	Thatcher
arley	Hancock	Miller	Thompson
arter, Calif.	Hardy	Montague	Thurston
arter, Wyo.	Hartley	Mooney Moore, Ohio	Tilson
halmers	Haugen	Moore, Ohio	Tinkham
hase	Hawley	Moore, va.	Treadway
hindblom	Hess	Morgan	Turpin
lague	Hickey	Mouser	Underhill
lancy lark, Md. larke, N. Y.	Hoch	Murphy	Vestal
lark, Md.	Hoffman	Nelson, Me.	Vincent, Mich.
larke, N. 1.	Hogg	Newhall	Wainwright Walker
ochran, Mo.	Holaday	Newton	Walker
ooke	Hooper	Niedringhaus	Wason
	Hope Hopkins	O'Connell, R. I.	Watres
Cooper, Ohio	Houston, Del.	Palmer Parker	Watson
loyle	Hudson Hudson	Pittenger	Welsh, Pa.
raddock	Hughes	Prott Horsenst T	White
rosser	Hull, Morton D.	Pratt, Harcourt J. Pratt, Ruth	White
lulkin	Irwin	Pritchard	Whittington
ullen	Jenkins .	Purnell	Wigglesworth Williams Di
Pallinger	Johnson, Ill.	Quayle	Williams, Ill. Wolfenden
Darrow	Johnson, Ind.	Ramey, Frank M.	Wolverton N T
Davenport	Johnson, Nebr.	Ransley	Wolverton, W. Va
Dempsey	Johnson, Wash.	Reece	Wood Wood
Denison	Johnston, Mo.	Reed, N. Y.	Woodruff
De Priest	Kading	Robinson, Iowa	Woodrum
Dickinson	Kahn	Robsion, Ky.	Wyant
Dickstein	Kaynor	Rogers	Yates
louglas, Ariz.	Kearns	Rowbottom	Yon
longlass, Mass.	Kelly	Sanders, N. Y.	Zihlman
Dowell	Kendall, Ky.	Schafer, Wis.	STATES SEE LA
rane	Kendall, Pa.	Sears	
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	N/	Y	3-11
Abernethy	Driver		Jone
Allgood	Edwards		Kerr
Almon	Eslick		Lam
Arnold	Evans, Mont.		Lam
Ayres	Fisher		Lanl
Bland	Fuller		Lars
Box	Fulmer		Lee.
Briggs	Gambrill		Lint
Browne	Garner, Tex.		Lozi
Browning	Garrett		McC
Brunner	Gasque		McD
Buchanan	Glover		McS
Busby	Goldsborough		Milli
Byrns	Greenwood		More
Campbell, Iowa	Gregory		Nels
Canfield	Hall, Miss.		Nels
Cannon	Hammer		O'Co
Carew	Hare		O'Co
Cartwright	Hastings		Oldf
Christgau	Hill, Ala.		Oliv
Clark, N. C.	Hill, Wash.		Oliv
Collier	Howard		Palr
Cooper, Tenn.	Huddleston		Parl
Cox	Hull, Wis.		Patr
Cross	James	150	Patt
Davis	Jeffers		Pral
Dominial	Tohnson Okla		Onla

Davis Dominick

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Bankhead

Bell Bohn Brand, Ga. Brigham Buckbee

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r	McSwain	St
borough	Milligan	St
lwood	Morehead	St
	Nelson, Mo.	Su
Miss.	Nelson, Wis.	Ta
mer	O'Connor, La.	Ta
	O'Connor, N. Y.	Tu
ngs	Oldfield	Vi
Ala.	Oliver, Ala.	W
Wash.	Oliver, N. Y.	W
ard	Palmisano	W
lleston	Parks	W
Wis.	Patman	W
8	Patterson	W
rs	Prall	W
son, Okla.	Quin	**
son, S. Dak.	Ragon	
son, Tex.	Rainey, Henry T.	

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pert kford, Ga.

ANSWERED	"PRESENT "-
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NOT T	OTTNO OF

	MOT	VOIIIVG-O
Celler		Corning
Cochran,	Pa.	Crail
Collins		Cramton
Colton		Crisp
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DeRouen Doutrich Doxey Doyle Fitzgerald Frear

Garber, Okla. Gibson Golder Griest Hall, Ind. Kemp Kunz Kvale Langley Lanham McClintic, Okla. McKeown McLeod McMillan McReynolds Hudspeth Hull, Tenn. Hull, William E. Igoe Jonas, N. C.

Mansfield Menges Michaelson Michener Norton O'Connell, N. Y. O'Connor, Okla, Owen Perkins Porter

Ramseyer Reid, Ill. Sabath Shreve Snell Spearing Sproul, Kans. Timberlake Welch, Calif.

So the motion was agreed to.

The Clerk announced the following pairs: On this vote:

On this vote:

Mr. Snell (for) with Mr. Pou (against).
Mr. William E. Hull (for) with Mr. Brand of Georgia (against).
Mr. Michener (for) with Mr. Christopherson (against).
Mr. McLeod (for) with Mr. Kvale (against).
Mr. Ramseyer (for) with Mr. McKeown (against).
Mr. Shreve (for) with Mr. Doxey (against).
Mr. Spearing (for) with Mr. Sabath (against).
Mr. Fitzgerald (for) with Mr. Mellian (against).
Mr. Jonas of North Carolina (for) with Mr. Frear (against).
Mr. O'Connell of New York (for) with Mr. Frear (against).
Mr. Porter (for) with Mr. Hull of Tennessee (against).
Mr. Crall (for) with Mr. Kunz (against).
Mr. Connery (for) with Mr. Kunz (against).
Mr. Connery (for) with Mr. Kemp (against).
Mr. Hall of Indiana (for) with Mr. Bankhead (against).
Mr. Timberlake (for) with Mr. McClintic of Oklahoma (against).
Mrs. Norton (for) with Mr. Lanham (against).
Mrs. DeRouen (for) with Mr. Hudspeth (against).
Mrs. Langley (for) with Mr. Hudspeth (against).
Until further notice:

Until further notice:

Mr. Reid of Illinois with Mr. Underwood,
Mr. Gibson with Mrs. Owen,
Mr. Menges with Mr. Doyle,
Mr. Colton with Mr. Crisp,
Mr. Golder with Mr. Crisp,
Mr. Brigham with Mr. Sproul of Kansas,
Mr. Crowther with Mr. Garber of Oklahoma,
Mr. Michaelson with Mr. Welch of California,
Mr. Griest with Mr. O'Connor of Oklahoma.
Mr. Perkins with Mr. Doutrich,
Mr. Curry with Mr. Cochran of Pennsylvania,

Mr. CHRISTOPHERSON. Mr. Speaker, on this vote I answered "no." The gentleman from Michigan, Mr. MICHENER, would have been present to-day and would have voted "aye" but for the fact he has a pair with me. I therefore withdraw my vote and answer "present."

Mr. SELVIG. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. Kvale, is

unavoidably absent to-day. If he were present, he would have

voted "no.

Mr. EATON of Colorado. Mr. Speaker, my colleague from Colorado, Mr. Timberlake, is unavoidably absent. If he were present, he would vote "aye."

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, my colleague, Mr. Brand of Georgia, is absent on account of illness. If he were present, he

would vote "no." He is in favor of the debenture.

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, may I ask how did the gentle-

man from Minnesota, Mr. Newton, vote?
The SPEAKER. He voted "yea."
Mr. GARNER. I did not understand it. I did not know he was here

The SPEAKER. His resignation does not take effect until

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I desire to vote "aye."

The SPEAKER. Was the gentleman present and listening

when his name was called? Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania. I was temporarily out of the Chamber

The SPEAKER. Then the gentleman does not qualify The result of the vote was announced as above recorded.

On motion of Mr. Tilson, a motion to reconsider the vote whereby the debenture clause was stricken out was laid on the

The SPEAKER. The Chair appoints the following conferees: ir. Haugen, Mr. Purnell, Mr. Williams of Illinois, Mr. Mr. HAUGEN, Mr. PURNELL, ASWELL, and Mr. KINCHELOE.

FATALITIES IN PROHIBITION ENFORCEMENT

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by introducing two lists, one a list containing the names and circumstances in each case of persons killed or fatally injured by officers of the Bureau of Prohibition while acting in the discharge of their official duties, and the other a list of Federal prohibition officers who have been killed or fatally injured while actually engaged in their official duties, together with the attending circumstances, compiled from the date of the national prohibition act, January 16, 1920, to January 12, 1929. I have obtained the list from the Bureau of Prohibition.

The SPEAKER. The gentlewoman from California asks unanimous consent to extend her remarks in the RECORD by printing lists of persons, including Federal officials, who have been killed or fatally injured in the enforcement of the prohibi-Is there objection? tion law.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I would like to ask the lady from California if this includes assaults against Federal officials or only assaults.

by Federal officials?

Mrs. KAHN. It includes those killed or fatally injured. is a list of fatalities on both sides. I obtained the list from the head of the Bureau of Prohibition, Doctor Doran.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Does this include the im-

migration border patrol?

Mrs. KAHN. No. It includes the prohibition and narcotic administration officers.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Why is not the border patrol included?

Mrs. KAHN. That was not given to me by the Prohibition Department; and that is, of course, under another department, Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I have no objection to the

request. The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mrs. KAHN. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include a list containing the names and circumstances in each case of persons killed or fatally injured by officers of the Bureau of Prohibition while acting in the discharge of their official duties, and also a list of Federal prohibition officers who have been killed or fatally injured while actually engaged in their official duties, together with the attending circumstances, compiled from the date of the national prohibition act, January 16, 1920, to January 12, 1929.

The matter is as follows:

PEDERAL PROHIBITION AND NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR FATALLY INJURED WHILE ACTUALLY ON RAIDS, FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT, JANUARY 16, 1920, TO JUNE 12, 1929

PROHIBITION OFFICERS

Robert G. Anderson, Stafford E. Beckett, Charles Bintliff, James E. Bowdoin, Jacob P. Brandt, Remus W. Buckner, James C. Capen, Atha Carter, D. S. Cleveland, William E. Collins, E. Guy Cole, M. M. Day, W. D. Dorsey, Robert E. Duff, Howard N. Fisher, Joseph W. Floyd, Warren Frahm, Kirby Frans, Wesley A. Frazer, Cary D. Freeman, V. E. Grant, Jacob Green, Richard Griffin, Charles E. Howell, R. W. Jackson, Jesse R. Johnson, Ludwig Johnson, Thomas D. Lankford, W. T. Lewis, Howell J. Lynch, Walter C. Mobray, John L. Mulcahy, George Nantz, John Nicola, John O'Toole, Joseph B. Owen, William Frank Porter, Glenn H. Price, J. H. Reynolds, J. M. Rose, Charles C. Rouse, Willis B. Sayler, Irby U. Scruggs, Charles O. Sterner, George H. Stewart, Grover Todd, Walter R. Tolbert, Ernest W. Walker, Irving Washburn, John W. Waters, Stanton E. Weiss, John Watson, George H. Wentworth, J. Leroy Youmans, Patrick Sharpe.

NARCOTIC OFFICERS

James T. Brown, Charles A. Wood, James T. Williams. By fiscal years

	Prohibi- tion	Narcotie
1920	1 10	
922 923	5 13	
924	2 5	
926 927 928	5 6	
929	4	
Total	55	

Grand total, 58.

Prohibition agents killed (By calendar years)

\$2.50 km
1920
1921
1922
1923
1924
1925
1926
1927
1928
1929 (to June 12, 1929)
그보지 않았다. 그 얼마 있는데 그 모든데 그리고 그리고 모든 살 만든 요요요!! 그리고 그렇게 되었다.
Motol:

LIST OF PEOHIBITION AGENTS KILLED IN LINE OF DUTY, WHILE ACTUALLY Of one Charles Chandler near Oklahoma City. While engaged on this on raids, from the effective date of the national prohibition act, January 16, 1920, to June 12, 1929, by fiscal year

1920

W. D. Dorsey, prohibition agent, Georgia. Killed June 13, 1920, in White County, Ga. Agent Dorsey, assisted by one Ed Carpenter, proceeded on June 13, 1920, to execute a search warrant on the premises
of one John Farmer, aileged to be operating an illicit still. During the search of the premises they were fired on by Farmer, who used a Winchester rifle, killing Dorsey. Carpenter returned the fire, resulting in both Farmer and Carpenter being seriously wounded. Farmer was taken in custody by the State authorities.

Kirby Frans, prohibition agent, Oklahoma. Fatally wounded November 19, 1920, at Perry, Okla. Died November 20, 1920. Agent Frans raided a moonshine still at Perry, Okla., on November 19, 1920, and during such raid was fired upon by an alleged moonshiner and suffered gunshot wounds which resulted in his death the following day, November 20, 1920.

1921

Stafford E. Beckett, prohibition agent, Texas. Killed near El Paso, Tex., March 22, 1921. Agent Beckett, accompanied by Narcotic Agent Charles A. Wood and a number of other prohibition agents, proceeded on March 22, 1921, to the Sherman ranch for the purpose of executing a search warrant on the ranch. On the way there the party of officers met C. P. Sherman, the owner of the ranch, who accompanied the officers. Upon arrival at the ranch Sherman stepped behind a small building and fired upon the officers. At the same time a volley of shots came from various other points. The officers returned the fire, which continued for approximately two hours, resulting in the death of Prohibition Agent Stafford E. Beckett and Narcotic Agent C. A. Wood. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

Jacob F. Green, prohibition agent, Mississippi. Killed March 1, 1921, near Richton, Miss. Agent Green, assisted by a local officer, while raiding a moonshine still, was fired upon and Agent Green received a gunshot wound which mangled his head. The parties implicated in the attack on the officers were taken in custody by the State

authorities and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

Richard Griffin, prohibition agent, Alabama. Killed December 6, 1920, near Gadsden, Ala. Agent Griffin, accompanied by another prohibition agent and one Jock Horten, on December 6, 1920, took in custody alleged moonshiners in the vicinity of Gadsden, St. Clair County, Ala. The parties who had been taken in custody attacked the officers, resulting in Agent Griffin being fatally injured from a gunshot wound which resulted in his death while en route to a hospital. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

R. W. Jackson, prohibition agent, Georgia. Killed December 16, 1920, in Taylor County, Ga. Agent Jackson, accompanied by two other prohibition agents, raided a still in Taylor County, Ga., on December 16, 1920. The parties found at the still were taken in custody. While proceeding with the prisoners to jail the officers were attacked by the owner of the premises where the still was located and certain other parties. The officers returned the fire, Agent Jackson being fatally wounded. He died one and one-half hours later. It is the opinion of the officers that two of the attacking party were also killed.

J. H. Rose, prohibition agent, North Carolina. Killed October 25, 1920, near Asheville, N. C. Agent Rose, while participating in a raid in Swain County, N. C., on October 25, 1920, was attacked and killed

by alleged moonshiners.

Irby U. Scruggs, prohibition agent, Tennessee. Fatally wounded April 30, 1921, in Knox County, Tenn. While returning from a raid. Agent Scruggs ordered Deputy Sheriff Robert Fuller, of Knox County, Tenn., not to drink any of the liquor that had been seized by them. Thereupon Fuller became enraged and fired on Prohibition Agent Scruggs. Agent Scruggs returned the fire, killing Fuller. Agent Scruggs himself died shortly afterwards from his wounds.

Ernest W. Walker, prohibition agent, Texas. Fatally wounded March 2, 1921, on the Mexican border, Texas, and died from the wound on March 5, 1921. Agent Walker, together with a number of other prohibition agents, was engaged in a gun fight with Mexican liquor smugglers near the international line March 2, 1921. During the fight Agent Walker was fatally wounded and died on March 5, 1921. Three Mexicans were taken in custody by the State authorities in connection with this matter, but the grand jury failed to return an indictment and they were released.

John Watson, prohibition agent, New Mexico. Fatally wounded April 30, 1921, near Anthony, N. Mex., and died from his wounds on May 3, 1921. Agent Walker, accompanied by another prohibition agent, attempted to arrest some alleged bootleggers near Anthony, N. Mex., on the night of April 30, 1921. The officers were fired upon by the alleged bootleggers, resulting in the fatal wounding of Agent Watson.

Stanton E. Weiss, prohibition agent, Oklahoma. Killed October 28, 1920, near Oklahoma City, Okla. Agent Weiss, accompanied by another prohibition agent and State officers, raided an illicit still on the premises

of one Charles Chandler near Oklahoma City. While engaged on this raid the officers were attacked, which resulted in a gun fight between the officers and the attacking parties. During the fight Agent Weiss, Deputy Sheriff Adrain, and Charley Chandler were killed. One of the officers was seriously wounded and one of the attacking party. The attacking parties were negroes and the one who was wounded was taken in custody by the local authorities and shortly thereafter forcibly released from jail and lynched by unknown persons.

1922

Joseph W. Floyd, prohibition agent, Texas. Fatally wounded May 17, 1922, near Houston, Tex. Died same date. Prohibition Agent Floyd, with another prohibition agent, apprehended a truck leaving a premises with a load of liquor. They attempted to place the two men on the truck under arrest. The men resisted and fired on the officers, shooting Agent Floyd. The premises from which the truck had been driven was searched and a quantity of narcotics was found in the house. All parties found on the premises were taken in custody. The party who shot Agent Floyd was prosecuted on the charge of murder while the others were prosecuted on various Federal charges.

Charles E. Howell, prohibition agent, Alabama. Killed July 17, 1921, in Limestone County, Ala. Agent Howell was arranging for transportation for himself and party back to Decatur after a raid when suddenly he was attacked and shot down by parties from ambush. A number of parties were taken in custody on the charge of conspiracy.

However, the parties who actually did the shooting escaped.

Jesse R. Johnson, prohibition agent, Arkansas. Fatally wounded November 20, 1921, in Saline County, Ark. Died November 21, 1921. Agent Johnson, accompanied by a number of other agents, had raided a number of premises in Saline County, Ark., and while placing under arrest certain parties who had just made a sale of liquor to the officers, Agent Johnson was shot and fatally wounded from ambush by one Orin Ray. Ray surrended to the State authorities and confessed that he had shot Agent Johnson. Agent Johnson died the next day, November 21, 1921, at St. Vincent's Hospital, Little Rock, Ark.

John O'Toole, prohibition agent, California. Fatally injured January 26, 1922, San Francisco, Calif. Died February 17, 1922. Agent O'Toole, accompanied by another agent, attempted on January 26, 1922, to take in custody two parties in an automobile on the charge of transporting liquor. One of the parties in the car pushed Agent O'Toole off the running board in such a way that the car ran over him. He died from his injuries on February 17, 1922. The party who was responsible for the fatal injury of Agent O'Toole was taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of manslaughter.

J. H. Reynolds, prohibition agent, Kentucky. Killed August 26, 1921, in Johnson County, Ky. Agent Reynolds, accompanied by other officers, had raided a number of moonshine stills on State Branch in Johnson County, Ky., when the officers were fired upon by parties who were concealed. In the fusillade of shots Agent Reynolds was shot down, dying immediately. The parties who fired the shots, except one, were taken in custody by the State authorities.

1923

Robert G. Anderson, warehouse agent, Indiana. Killed April 16, 1923, at Hammond, Ind. Agent Anderson was on duty at the Hammond Distillery, Hammond, Ind., on the night of April 16, 1923, when bandits entered the distillery to carry away liquor. In attempting to defend the premises from the bandits, Agent Anderson was shot down and killed.

Atha Carter, prohibition agent, Nevada. Fatally wounded December 19, 1922, near Palisade, Nev. Died December 24, 1922. Agent Carter, accompanied by other officers, was searching for a still on the Reine Ranch near Palisade, Nev., when the officers were fired upon from ambush, resulting in the fatal wounding of Agent Carter. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and prosecuted on the charge of murder.

E. Guy Cole, prohibition agent, Kentucky. Killed December 15, 1922, near Lexington, Ky. Agent Cole, accompanied by other officers, while raiding moonshine stills near Lexington, Ky., approached a house occupied by alleged moonshiners. The parties in the house fired upon the officers, killing Agent Cole instantly and the accompanying agents ran for cover. One of the two parties who fired on the officers was killed and the other was wounded and later taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of murder.

Robert E. Duff, prohibition agent, Kentucky. Killed December 9, 1922, in Manifee County, Ky. Agent Duff, accompanied by other officers, while engaged in searching for a still on the East Ford of State Branch, Manifee County, Ky., located a log house in which it was believed a still was located. While battering down the door of the log house after the odor of mash had been detected, the door opened and a volley of shots was fired from within, causing the immediate death of Agent Duff. When the body was recovered, his rifle, pistol, pocket commission, No. 8884, and all valuables were missing.

commission, No. 8884, and all valuables were missing.

Howard H. Fisher, prohibition agent, Virginia. Fatally wounded July 22, 1922, at Titustown, Va. Died the same date. Agent Fisher, accompanied by Prohibition Agent Gary Freeman, was executing a search warrant on the premises of one James Chambers at Titustown,

Va. While the officers were engaged in this search Chambers attacked and fatally wounded both Agents Fisher and Freeman. Agent Fisher died the same date he was wounded shortly after he had reached a hospital.

Gary D. Freeman, prohibition agent, Virginia. Fatally wounded July 22, 1922, at Titustown, Va. Died the same date. Agent Freeman, accompanied by Prohibition Agent Howard Fisher, was executing a search warrant on the premises of one James Chambers at Titustown, Va. While the officers were engaged in this search Chambers attacked and fatally wounded both Agents Freeman and Fisher. Agent Freeman died the same date he was wounded shortly after he had reached a hospital.

Howell J. Lynch, prohibition agent, Tennessee. Killed July 6, 1922, at Gainesboro, Tenn. Agent Lynch, accompanied by a deputy sheriff, had raided a still near Gainesboro, Tenn., when the officers were fired on from ambush and Agent Lynch killed. It is believed that a moonshiner whose still had been raided fired the shots.

Glen H. Price, prohibition agent, Oregon. Killed September 3, 1922, at New Grand Ronde, Oreg. Agent Price, accompanied by Prohibition Agent Grover C. Todd, attempted to take in custody one Phillip Warren, an Indian bootlegger in New Grand Ronde, Oreg. Warren escaped from the officers, obtained a rifle and fired, killing both Agents Price and Todd. He was taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of murder.

Joseph P. Owen, prohibition agent, Mississippi. Fatally wounded August 22, 1922, near Kosciusko, Miss. Died September 6, 1922. Agent Owen, accompanied by other officers, raided an illicit still near Kosciusko, Leake County, Miss. While engaged in this raid the officers were fired upon and Agent Owen was fatally wounded. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody and convicted and sentenced to the penitentiary.

Charles C. Sterner, prohibition agent, Missouri. Fatally wounded June 18, 1923, near St. Louis Mo. Died June 25, 1923. Agent Sterner, accompanied by a number of other officers, was searching the premises of the Sharpshooters Park and Club near St. Louis Mo. During the search a shot was fired from one of the buildings, striking Agent Sterner and fatally wounding him. He died as a result of this wound June 25, 1923. A number of parties found on the premises were taken in custody, but those implicated in the shooting escaped.

Grover C. Todd, prohibition agent, Oregon. Killed September 3, 1922, at New Grand Ronde, Oreg. Agent Todd, accompanied by Prohibition Agent Glen H. Price, attempted to take in custody one Phillip Warren, an Indian bootlegger in New Grand Ronde, Oreg. Warren escaped from the officers, obtained a rifle and fired, killing both Agents Todd and Price. He was taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of murder.

John V. Waters, prohibition agent, Florida. Killed October 5, 1922, near Dade City, Fla. Agent Waters left Dade City, Fla., for the purpose of searching a near-by farm. His body was found in an automobile on the road, near the farm, riddled with bullets. The "Overstreet gang" was charged with his murder and indicted.

J. Leroy Youmans, prohibition agent, South Carolina. Killed April 3, 1923, near Hartsville, S. C. Agent Youmans, together with a number of other officers, was in the vicinity of a still observing those operating it preparatory to taking in custody the operators when the operators detected the presence of the officers. Agent Youmans rose to a standing position to be prepared to arrest the man. The white man turned a flash light full on Agent Youmans, holding the light in one hand, he immediately fired the revolver which he carried in the other hand. The bullet went entirely through his body, Agent Youmans dying in about 10 minutes.

1924

Willie B. Saylor, prohibition agent, Kentucky. Fatally wounded February 23, 1924, near Pineville, Ky.; died February 24, 1924. Agent Saylor, while en route to Pineville, Ky., with a number of prisoners he had taken in custody, arrested one Lloyd Littrell on the charge of possessing and transporting liquor. Bill Littrell, father of the prisoner, and John Littrell came down the pike in a car, blocked the passage of the agents' cars, and demanded the prisoner's release. Agent Saylor refused to release the prisoner and the two parties and the prisoner then attacked the agent. Agent Saylor was fatally wounded in this encounter and died on February 24, 1924. Bill Littrell was also killed and Lloyd and John Littrell were wounded.

George H. Stewart, prohibition agent, New York. Killed November 11, 1923. Agent Stewart entered a cafe at Buffalo, N. Y., where he purchased some liquor. Upon leaving the place he was followed by several parties and to defend himself he pulled his gun, whereupon he was fired upon from the rear, being killed instantly. The party who fired the fatal shots escaped.

1925

James E. Bowdoin, probibition agent, Florida. Killed February 16, 1925, near Caryville, Fla. Agent Bowdoin, accompanied by other officers, while searching for an illicit still near Hewett Berry Landing on the Choctawhatchie River near Caryville, Fla., discovered a Ford car where he stationed the other officers, and he continued to the river landing where he seized a 10-gallon keg of liquor on a barge anchored there.

Soon after he had seized the liquor, three parties approached the barge in a boat. These parties and Agent Bowdoin fired at each other resulting in Agent Bowdoin being killed. One Houston Harris was also killed, a Harvey Walker was shot and seriously injured, and Sumpter Harris's leg was broken. Sumpter Harris, who shot Agent Bowdoin, was taken in custody by the State authorities on the charge of murder.

Daniel S. Cleveland, prohibition agent, Mississippi. Killed July 10, 1924, near Meridian, Miss. Agent Cleveland and a deputy sheriff approached a still that had previously been located for the purpose of destroying the same by dynamiting it. A short distance from the still the officers were fired upon and Agent Cleveland was killed. One of the parties who attacked the officers was wounded by the sheriff. The parties who attacked the officers were taken in custody by the State authorities and one of them was convicted on the charge of murder and sentenced to life imprisonment.

William E. Collins, prohibition agent, Louisiana. Killed March 6, 1925, near Vinton, La. Agent Collins and a deputy sheriff raided a moonshiner's premises near Vinton, La., and while engaged in this raid both officers were killed. An investigation disclosed that their revolvers had not been fired, and they had apparently been surprised by the attacking party. The parties charged with the murder of the officers were taken in custody and prosecuted.

M. M. Day, prohibition agent, West Virginia. Killed February 14, 1925, near Welch, W. Va. Prohibition Agent Day, accompanied by other prohibition agents, searched the premises of a negro moonshiner near Welch. While the search was in progress the negro, Jim Sneed, ran into the house and on returning fired on the officers, killing Agent Day. Then followed a gun battle between the other officers and Sneed, resulting in the death of Sneed.

William Frank Porter, prohibition agent, West Virginia. Killed June 20, 1925, at Camp Creek, W. Va. Prohibition Agent Porter, together with other prohibition agents, was observing the operations of a still in the early morning, and while thus engaged a party of local officers came up and, mistaking the prohibition agents for moonshiners, opened fire. Agent Porter was killed and one of the officers with Agent Porter was wounded, and one of the local officers was fatally wounded.

1926

Remus W. Buckner, prohibition agent, Alabama. Fatally wounded May 10, 1926, near Springville, Ala. Died May 12, 1926. Agent Buckner, accompanied by some county officers, raided a moonshine still located in a woods near Springville, Blount County, Ala. Eight men were seen at the still as the officers approached. The officers separated in order to capture any of the men who might attempt to escape. One of the men ran from the still, concealed himself behind a tree, and as Agent Buckner passed in the immediate vicinity shot and fatally wounded the agent. Agent Buckner died from his wound May 12, 1926.

V. E. Grant, prohibition agent, North Carolina. Fatally wounded June 1, 1926, near Hendersonville, N. C. Died same date. Agent Grant and another prohibition agent attempted to overtake another automobile believed to be transporting liquor. As the officers passed the car believed to be transporting, the occupants of the same fired, some of the shots striking Agent Grant. Agent Grant died shortly thereafter on the way to the hospital the same day, June 1, 1926.

to the hospital the same day, June 1, 1926.

Thomas B. Lankford, prohibition agent, Illinois. Fatally wounded May 25, 1926, Springfield, Ill. Died May 26, 1926. Agent Lankford was assigned to guard a large still that had been seized at Springfield. An automobile drove up which appeared to contain liquor, and Agent Lankford attempted to search the same and while doing so he was fired on by the occupants of the car and was fatally wounded, dying the next day, May 26, 1926.

John M. Mulcaby, prohibition agent, Massachusetts. Fatally wounded September 2, 1925, at Flushing Point, Westford, Mass. Died September 3, 1925. Agent Mulcahy, accompanied by a number of State officers, was attempting to search premises where it was believed smuggled liquor was stored. Shots were fired from inside the house, and Agent Mulcahy was fatally wounded, dying the following day, September 3, 1925.

1927

Charles Bintliff, prohibition agent, South Dakota. On the morning of May 13, 1927, Prohibition Agent Charles Bintliff (or Bintleff), while assisting in the apprehension of one Walter Chrisman, was shot and killed by him. The shooting of Agent Bintliff took place near the barn on the Walter Chrisman farm, 7 miles east of Redfield, S. Dak. Agent Bintliff died instantly. Practically at the same time a deputy State sheriff, who was with Bintliff, was also killed by the same offender. Chrisman on May 7, 1927, shot and wounded Agent R. W. Labrie (necessitating the amputation of his left arm) while he was about to arrest Mr. Chrisman on a charge of illegal selling of intoxicating liquors.

Jacob P. Brandt, probibition agent, Florida. Killed December 9, 1926. Agent Brandt, accompanied by another prohibition agent, visited the home of one J. W. Buchanan, alleged prohibition violator, near the town of Perry, Taylor County, Fla., for the purpose of making a purchase of liquor upon which to base the issuance of a search warrant. It appears from what can be learned of this occurrence, that Buchanan went outside of the house and talked to the officers as they approached the premium of the contract of the search warrant.

ises. He then ran into the house and secured a revolver and shotgun, opening fire on the officers and killing them. Agent Brandt died instantly December 9, 1926.

Walter C. Mobray, prohibition agent, Florida. Killed December 9, 1926. Agent Mobray, with another prohibition agent, visited the home of one J. W. Buchanan, alleged prohibition violator, near the town of Perry, Taylor County, Fla., for the purpose of making a purchase of liquor upon which to base the issuance of a scarch warrant. It appears, from what can be learned of this occurrence, that Buchanan went outside of the house and talked to the officers as they approached the premises. He then ran into the house and secured a revolver and shotgun, opening fire on the officers and killing them. Agent Bobray died instantly December 9, 1926.

Charles C. Rouse, prohibition investigator, Maryland. On the night of June 7, 1927, having information that a car bearing license number, Maryland 85939, loaded every night at midnight in Wayson Alley, Baltimore, Investigator Charles C. Rouse, Agent Jackson, and George P. Busch, assistant administrator, proceeded to this vicinity. About 12.30, June 8, while driving east in Hager Street, Rouse and Jackson saw a car parked in Wayson Alley. Stopping their car, they ran a short distance down Wayson Alley to where the car was drawn up alongside a garage, which was attached directly to the house on the corner of Wayson Alley and Hager Street, No. 1107. Two men were in the act of unloading materials from the car into the garage. After revealing their identity, Agent Jackson seized one of the men and Busch held to the other. At this time Rouse said, "Wait a minute," and Busch turned in time to see him enter the garage door. A light was shining out through the rear door of the house, which led directly into the garage, and there were shadows of persons on the wall cast by the reflection of the light. At the same instant that Rouse entered three shots were fired in quick succession. Busch saw flashes from the gun which appeared to be pointed directly at the garage entrance. Four or five more shots were fired, and Rouse called to Busch, and two more shots were fired as Busch entered the garage door. Rouse called, "For God's sake, Mr. Busch, come here; they got me." Busch found Mr. Rouse in the rear of the garage, slightly bent forward, with his hands pressed to his stomach. He was rushed to Mercy Hospital and received immediate treatment. The bullet was not located and peri-The bullet was not located and peritonitis set in, and he died at 11.20 a. m., June 12. Jackson took his prisoner to the police station, and police assisted in a search for the slayers, but the men who did the shooting have not been apprehended, consequently no action has been taken in the courts.

George H. Wentworth, prohibition agent, California. Fatally injured November 23, 1926, near Berkeley, Calif. Died the next morning, November 24, 1926. Agent Wentworth, accompanied by another prohibition agent, arrested a violator, one Burrill Morris, in the act of delivering a load of liquor in Berkeley, Calif. They started for the police station in the agents' car, with Agent Wentworth driving and the other agent seated on the other side of Morris, who was thus between the two agents. After going some distance Morris placed his gun at Wentworth's side and commanded him to stop the car. When Wentworth did not comply. Morris shot him through the right side, the bullet passing through his stomach and out of the left side. Although wounded, Agent Wentworth pulled his gun and shot Morris through the heart, killing him instantly. Both men were taken to the Berkeley General hospital, where Agent Wentworth died the following morning, November 24, 1926.

1928

James C. Capen, prohibition officer, Wyoming. On May 10, 1928, Agent Capen, assisted by Percy Epperson, went to the ranch of Mike Soytik, near Cumberland, Wyo. They found a still on the isolated ranch on Little Muddy Creek and destroyed it. Soytik was placed under arrest. He asked permission to get his hat and coat, and when he reappeared he had a rifle and shot Agent Capen in the abdomen. Epperson and Soytik then engaged in a duel, in which the officer sent six shots into the body of his opponent. Epperson then took the two wounded men in Capen's car and started for the hospital at Kemmerer, Wyo. Both of these men died just as they were being carried into the hospital.

Warren Frahm, prohibition agent, New York, On June 18, 1928, Agent Frahm, accompanied by Marvin Barnes, a reliable chauffeur, drove out on the Chateaugay-Brainardsville Highway about one-half mile north of Brainardsville in the town of Belmont, Franklin County, N. Y., to investigate the rum running on that road which was reported to be taking place after midnight. About 3 a. m. they started to return to Malone, without having seen any rum runners. At this time Frahm was driving his own car and Barnes the one owned by the Government, when they met two loaded cars driving at a high rate of speed and without lights. Barnes turned and followed one of the cars, which turned down a country road, and after a chase of two or three miles found the car mired in a barnyard, the driver having escaped. Frahm followed the other car. Indications are that Frahm attempted to pass the loaded car and was crowded off the road. His body was found about 200 feet from his car, which had turned turtle, rolling over two or three times. An autopsy revealed two vertebræ of the neck broken, an abdominal rupture, internal injuries sufficient to

cause death, and three of his lower ribs were crushed. The owners of the cars and drivers were ascertained.

Wesley A. Frazer, prohibition agent, Minnesota. On December 9. 1927, Agent Wesley A. Frazer and Agent Carl E. Olson made an investigation at 1408 Fifth Avenue South, South St. Paul, Minn. Through the basement door they could see a still and several barrels of mash, and distilling paraphernalia. Three violators were arrested, Sam Cimin, Pedro Francisco, and Sam Nondy, and taken to St. Paul for interrogation. On January 2 Agent Frazer accompanied by men from the Star Trading Co. went to the premises to finish taking away the seized property. Gulop Nickolich, the owner of the premises, was not at home, so the keys were not available, but Mrs. Nickolich said they could enter through a basement window. While they were working, loading some coke into the truck which they had backed up to the window, Nickolich approached with two men in a Ford coupé. He got out of the coupé and approached the truck. Passing the driver, he knelt on the ground by the window and fired two shots. He then made an attempt to shoot the driver, but was prevented by one of the men with him. Frazer, who was in the basement, was found struggling to crawl out of the window. He died on the way to the hospital. One shot had pierced his heart and the other his left wrist. The coroner's jury returned a verdict charging Gulop Nickolich with murder in the first degree.

W. T. Lewis, prohibition agent, North Carolina. On the morning of July 11, 1927, Deputy Administrator McDuffie with Prohibition Agents A. M. Beck, J. B. Rosser, W. T. Lewis, and C. W. Lineberger, a military policeman from Fort Bragg, N. C., left Fayetteville, N. C., with two automobiles as had been previously arranged by Lewis with Andrew Purefoy, the bootlegger from whom the purchase of 500 gallons of liquor was to be made. On arriving at Kinston, N. C., Lewis and Lineberger took the two cars, leaving the other agents just outside of Kinston. Following instructions, Lewis and Lineberger drove to Fort Barnwell, N. C., and parked their cars across from Luby Sauls filling station. Sauls directed them to drive to the rear of the station and stated that the men they wanted to see would soon be there. Soon Luther Sermons came up and inspected their cars, drove away, and returned in 15 minutes with his brother, Virgil Sermons, and Will Chapman, a negro. Virgil Sermons and Chapman took the agents' cars and drove away, and Luther Sermons asked Lewis and Lineberger to ride with him in his Dodge coupé. He took them toward New Bern for about 3 miles and then drove to the right over an old road about 2 miles. Soon the agents' cars came up loaded, and Lewis asked whom he should pay. Luther Sermons said he was the man. Lewis gave him a \$20 bill and then both he and Lineberger informed the men that they were Federal officers and for them to consider themselves under arrest. Two shots were fired behind Lewis, one of them striking Virgil Sermons. At the time, Luther Sermons knocked the pistol from Lewis's hand and in the scuffle Lewis could not recover it. Lee Sermons, carrying a gun, came from a near-by house when he heard the shots. Lineberger gave chase to the negro, Chapman, who escaped and Lineberger was not seen again until the following morning. men took Lewis's money and asked him to leave. He said, "If I leave you will shoot me." Luther Sermons replied that if he went immediately they would not shoot. Lewis started right away and two shots were fired striking him in the back. He managed to get to a farmer's house near by, and was taken to the Memorial General Hospital at Kinston, N. C., where he died on the morning of July 15, 1927.

George Nantz, prohibition agent, Kentucky. On the night of July 19. 1927, about 8.30 p. m., Agent George Nantz and Warren Scoville, sheriff of Laurel County, Ky., United States Marshal Berry Little, and Sam Morgan, deputy sheriff of Laurel County, went by automobile to Walnut Grove Camp, which is located about 300 yards from the Laurel County line, in Rockcastle County, Ky., on the Dixie Highway, and about 100 yards from the Rockcastle River. This camp had been complained of many times during the previous month because it was frequented by a bunch of undesirables and whisky had been received from persons living in that vicinity. When Agent Nantz and his posse arrived at the camp they proceeded to walk around to observe conditions, but when they entered the camp they were met by several men and a woman, all armed. The pistols were pointed at the officers and they were ordered to leave. Seeing they were outnumbered and not wishing to have trouble, the officers left and went back to London, Ky. The following morning, July 20, 1927, Agent Nantz procured a search warrant for the camp and also warrants for the arrest of Viola Oaks, Clarence Maddox, Alex Jones, and August Mullins, who were in the crowd that threatened them the night before. Going back to the camp they immediately arrested Viola Oaks, Pauline Hedrick, Alex Jones, and Esco Loy, and attempted to arrest Clarence Maddox. Maddox backed around a corner of the house and ran with his pistol in his hands, pursued by Agent Nantz, Sam Morgan, and B. L. Little. Maddox fired two shots over his shoulder as he ran and Nantz fired a shotgun. Another shot was fired by Maddox, which hit Agent Nantz in the right temple, causing instant death. Maddox was finally captured, his pistol containing three empty shells. All the prisoners were taken to London, Ky., and placed in jail awaiting examining trials on Federal charges. They will also be turned over to State authorities for prosecution in | and Ornelas, proceeded to the ranch and on the way met C. P. Shear-State court.

Walter R. Tolbert, prohibition agent, Georgia. On the morning of February 22, 1928, Agent Walter R. Tolbert, accompanied by Policemen W. S. Harrison, jr., and D. T. Fuller, of Harlem, Columbia County, Ga., raided a distillery about 5 miles south of Harlem. Men working at the still saw Tolbert approach and made their escape, so that when Tolbert and the other officers returned to the site the operators had abandoned After destroying the distillery the agents started to return by another road. They reached a point about a mile from the distillery when they were fired upon from ambush. Agent Tolbert had Harrison stop the car, and as he, Tolbert, stepped on the running board preparatory to getting out to investigate the shooting, a ball from a rifle struck him, penetrating his heart and entire body. He died almost instantly. Six suspects were placed in fail, and one, Burley Adams, confessed to having killed Agent Tolbert, though he had meant to kill W. S. Harrison, sr., a county officer.

1929

Ludwig Johnson, prohibition agent, Washington. On the night of July 25 Agents Ludwig Johnson, Arthur Means, and Gerald Church went out near Leavenworth, Wash., to locate a still which had been reported. About 11 p. m., while proceeding along a trail which is densely wooded the agents came upon a new Ford car parked, which they supposed belonged to the moonshiners. Agent Johnson stayed near the car and Agents Means and Church proceeded along the trail toward the still. They saw two men approaching, whom they thought were moonshiners but who were, in reality, the Chelan County shcriff and his deputy. The parked car belonged to the sheriff, and as they approached the car Agent Johnson announced loudly his identity, stating that he was a Federal prohibition agent, and commanded the men to halt; but the sheriff thought that Johnson was the moonshiner who had escaped from the still and kept on coming and grabbed for Johnson's gun. Agent Johnson believed that he was being attacked by the moonshiner, as he could determine that they were carrying parts of a still, and fired his gun apparently in the ground. The sheriff thereupon fired several shots at a distance of a foot or two into the The deputy and Agents Means and Church joined body of Johnson. in the shooting. Before the various officers had discovered the identity of the others Johnson had been seriously wounded. The sheriff and deputy received slight wounds. Agent Johnson died after an operation made in desperate attempt to save his life. No blame was attached to the actions of the Federal prohibition agents.

Irving Washburn, prohibition agent, New York. Prohibition Agent Washburn was shot when he invaded the Madison Avenue resort section with Wilfred Grisson, another officer, after having been warned not to do so. The shooting began at 2.30 the morning of July 13, 1928, after the arrest of Joseph Skepse in an automobile in that section. Before Washburn died he identified Barver Zulo, alleged proprietor of a softdrink parlor from which the assailant is said to have emerged, as the man who shot him.

John Nicola, prohibition agent, Maryland. Fatally injured October 1928, near Baltimore, Md. Agent Nicola, accompanied by Agents Nathaniel W. Bowes and John T. Weigel, with an unidentified prisoner, were proceeding east on the Baltimore Boulevard, when they observed a high-powered gray coupé, apparently loaded with liquor, driving west. The agents turned about and gave chase. The gray coupé came to a complete stop near the intersection of Ridge and Selma Avenues. an attempt to avoid a collision Agent Nicola swerved suddenly to the left. A gutter depression caused the Cadillac to turn a complete somer-Agent Nicola was caught under the steering wheel, terribly mangled. Agents Bowes and Weigel also received injuries. A man in a gray coupé volunteered to rush Agent Nicola to St. Agnes's Hospital, where he died as they were taking him to the operating room.

Patrick Sharpe, prohibition agent, Texas. Asphyxiated December 6, 1928, near Houston, Tex. Agent Sharpe, accompanied by L. P. Gillespie, James Fisch, and Prohibition Deputy Victor J. Buthod, went to the Vito Caruso farm, about 8 miles north of Houston, in Harris County, Tex., to search for a still. Agent Sharpe discovered a camouflaged trapdoor in the barn and upon opening it could see distilling apparatus in the room below. He descended the ladder and before Deputy Buthod could make the descent Agent Sharpe was overcome by gas fumes and all efforts to resuscitate him failed. Deputy Buthod was rendered unconscious, but later recovered.

NARCOTIC ENFORCEMENT OFFICERS WHO HAVE BEEN KILLED OR FATALLY INJURED WHILE ACTUALLY ON RAIDS, FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT, JANUARY 16, 1920, TO JUNE 12, 1929, BY FISCAL YEARS

Charles A. Wood, 1921

Facts of the case: On March 22, 1921, Narcotic Agent Charles A. Wood and Probibition Agent Beckett, having information that a large quantity of whisky was being delivered by smugglers at the Shearman ranch 5 miles east of El Paso, Tex., procured a search warrant, and with Prohibition Agents Parker, McClure, Guinn, Giere, Quirk, Raithall,

man, the owner, who insisted upon returning with them. Upon arriving at the premises, Shearman disengaged himself from the crowd, stepped behind a small building, and fired a shotgun in the direction of Agents Wood and Beckett, which was immediately followed by a volley of 20 to 50 shots from various points. The agents immeditook to cover and continued the gun fire for about two hours. Finally, Agents Guinn and Parker escaped, returned with reinforcements and found the combatants had disappeared, and it was at this time that the bodies of Agents Wood and Beckett were found riddled with gunshot,

Disposition of the case: Five of the principal parties in the battle, including all the Shearmans, have been indicted by the State grand jury for murder.

1925

James T. Williams

Facts of the case: On October 15, 1924, Narcotle Agent Williams in company with Agent George Howard, halted and started to search one James Beck, a negro, known both as an addict and peddler of "dope." The negro resisted the agents and in the struggle managed to snatch the revolver from Howard's holster. Howard tried to hold his arms and throw him to the ground, but he fired one shot which entered Williams' forehead. Williams died at 3.30 a. m., October 16, 1924, the following day, at Lakeside Hospital, Chicago, Ill.

1928

James E. Brown

Facts of the case: On June 7, 1928, James E. Brown went to a ranch house near Isleton, Calif., to search for narcotics. He arrested two Chinese, Ah Wong and Wong Toy, handcuffing Wong Toy and tying the hands of Ah Wong. After searching the premises he gathered up a quantity of narcotics found therein and a Luger automatic pistol which he had taken from the defendant Ah Wong. He left the two prisoners sitting in a room in the ranch house while he placed the narcotics and the pistol in his car outside the house. During his absence Ah Wong worked his hands round to the front of him and opened a small drawer in a table and secured a .38 Remington automatic pistol. As Agent Brown was about to enter the room, Ah Wong fired at him, the shot taking effect in the chest. Brown fell and Ah Wong fired three more shots, two of which took effect in the abdomen, and the other grazed the leg just above the ankle. This was about 5 p. m., on June 7, 1928.

LIST OF PERSONS KILLED OR FATALLY INJURED BY FEDERAL PROHIBITION OFFICERS WHILE ACTING IN THE DISCHARGE OF THEIR OFFICIAL DUTIES. FROM THE EFFECTIVE DATE OF THE NATIONAL PROHIBITION ACT. JANUARY 16, 1920, TO JUNE 12, 1929

Fiscal year 1920: Ernest E. Emily.

Fiscal year 1921: Horace Brown, Johnnie Garrett, R. W. Hedderly, Bud Riley, Louis Vokivich, Robert Fuller.

Fiscal year 1922: Ward Adkins, Lonnie Atwell, Peeler Clayton, Teddy Cox, Joe Duncan, Boe Fugate, Steve Isom, Bruce Kirby, Arlett Kiser, Chalmers McAlphine, Willie Nelson, Bruno Nistico, John Rinnberg, Joseph Sesqueria, Francis Marion Smith, Clarence Sturgess, Curtis Tidmore, John Wilson, Julius Wurzer.

Fiscal year 1923: Harry Baker, Bob Ballard, Edgar Bunch, Smokey Cash, Jess Coffey, Zategosa De Leon, Douglas Dunham, Harry Givens, Arthur Hood, James Jenkins, Posey Maddox, J. B. Smith, Jett Smith, Ike Strong, George Strong, Mrs. Ike Strong, Albert L. Swope, T. Q. Wallace, Fredius Wilson, Peter Yancaukas.

Fiscal year 1924: Bradley Bowling, Grover C. Bradley, James Cafane, Ira Combs, W. E. Hicks, Philip Kalb, Bill Littrell, Ralph Marchese, Guy Meadows, Thomas Montefort, Elisha Northcutt, Alducci Sabatino, Sylvester Strickland, Ernest Twombley, James S. White.

Fiscal year 1925: Leslie Britt, Pres. Brown, Joe W. Carter, Beckham Cecil, George Clark, Hiram Fee, Marcus Ferrell, Francis Fontaine, Houston Harris, Clarence Jones, John Kelly, Bee Lilly, Jesse Martin, Fred Mauney, Charles Mills, Dave M. Orr, J. G. Pittman, Filmore Sexton, Jim Sneed, L. E. Storey, Leon M. Sweat, Carl Thernes, Bill Tilghman, Albert E. Vansickle, Lawrence Wenger.

Fiscal year 1926: Jose Alverdi, Adam Ballinger, John Buongoro, Jacob Carter, John Danley, Stephen Kobalski, Henry Nestor, William Risk, Frank Sears, Homer Studivant, Ronde Wade, J. B. Walling, Elvin Wilson.

Fiscal year 1927: J. A. Brinson, Algie Carrier, Lawton Carroll, F. M. Ferguson, Oliver Gill, Lewis Gregory, James Thomas Hall, Wade Hampton, J. J. Howard, E. P. Ingmire, Millard Jamison, Thomas Johnson, James Lee, Mildred Lee, Walter Lorance, Cecil McClure, M. P. Merritt, Burrell Morris, William Niedermeier, Clyde Parrish, Jeff Pitts, Alex Tidwell, Mack Turner, Arnold Wise.

Fiscal year 1928: Albert Edmonds, Elmer Fulton, Charles P. Gundlacht, Lee Prudman, Mike Soptick, Douglas Smith.

Fiscal year 1929: Ben Balley, Bernard Cottrell, John Hysler, Jess Hughes, Jim Ratliff, Jose Villegas, Joseph O. McGuire.

Persons killed

(By calendar years)

1920	5
1921	13
1923	17 22
1925	20 17
1926	16
1928	10
Total	135

1920

Ernest E. Emily

Facts of the case: On the night of May 23, 1920, Prohibition Agents John C. Montgomery and William C. Vest located a car that was dispensing liquor to Indians and others in West Forks, Wash., but were unable to apprehend the driver, who tried to run down the agents each time they tried to stop the car. The agents shot at the tires and after a short distance the car stopped and the agents found that the driver, Ernest E. Emily, was mortally wounded.

Disposition of the case: Coroner's jury on May 26, 1920, brought in a verdict of murder against the two agents and the sheriff of Ferry County. The charge against the sheriff was dismissed and that against the agents reduced to manslaughter. Montgomery was acquitted April 21, 1921, and Vest was acquitted in October, 1921.

1921

Horace Brown

Facts of the case: On December 20, 1920, Prohibition Agents L. W. Gerth and F. T. Rose, in company with Charles Carr and John Saunders, chauffeurs, pursued Philip Butler, James Butler, Clarence Butler, Flora Butler, Mattie Butler, and Horace Brown, who were endeavoring to make their escape after having been arrested by the above-mentioned prohibition agents for violation of the national prohibition act. As the agents' car was about to overtake the Butler machine Philip Butler fired three times. One of the shots struck Agent Gerth under the eye, another struck him in the back, and the third hit the car. After Philip Butler began firing Agent Gerth commenced shooting at the automobile and hit the tires of Butler's automobile, and one of the said shots struck Horace Brown, resulting in his death.

Disposition of the case: Indicted March 4, 1921, Circuit Court of Baltimore County, Md., for manslaughter. Case removed to United States District Court April 21, 1921. Verdict of not guilty returned January 6, 1922.

Robert Fuller

Facts of the case: While returning from a raid April 30, 1921, participated in by Agents Scruggs and Robert Fuller, deputy sheriff for Knox County, an altercation between the two men occurred, and the shooting resulted from order given Fuller by Scruggs to the effect that Fuller should not drink any of the selzed whisky and that he should put up a gun which he had in his lap. It appears that Fuller became enraged and shot Scruggs, whereupon Scruggs fired back, killing Fuller instantly. Scruggs himself died on the operating table a few hours later at Knox County, Tenn.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted.

Johnnie Garrett

Facts of the case: On December 16, 1920, Agent R. W. Jackson, in company with Agents English and Causey, conducted a raid in Taylor County, Ga., upon the premises of Napoleon Garrett. After destroying the still, C. M. Wadsworth and two negroes were placed under arrest. As they were conducting the prisoners to jail they were set upon by Napoleon and Johnnie Garrett and several other white men, who began firing with pistols and forced the officers to release their prisoners. Agents returned the fire and during the battle Agent Jackson was mortally wounded and died one and one-half hours later. Johnnie Garrett was instantly killed and Napoleon Garrett seriously wounded.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against the agents.

R. W. Hedderly

Facts of the case: On September 10, 1920, Prohibition Agent Delason C. Smith, Narcotic Agents William R. Wood and James J. Biggins, and Police Officers William D. Morris and Jackson, while attempting to apprehend and arrest R. W. Hedderly and one George Lewis, bootleggers, killed the said Hedderly while he was attempting to evade arrest by escaping in an automobile.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for manslaughter in State court. Tried at Portland, March 7, 1921, Biggins being acquitted, and the case against the other officers dismissed.

Bud Riley

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1921, Prohibition Agent Delford David Dougherty, with three police officers, started for the farm of Bud Riley in Greene County, Okla., for the purpose of searching for a still. They stopped a car on the way to inquire the location of the premises. The occupant of the car chanced to be Bud Riley, and he raised a gun and fired at one of the police officers, who fell to the ground as

the shot passed over him. Agent Dougherty and Claude Hines, a police officer, simultaneously shot and killed Riley.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder. At close of second day

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder. At close of second day of trial, November 28, 1921, the presiding judge instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty.

Louis Vokivich

Facts of the case: On the night of November 6, 1920, Prohibition-Agent Glenn S. Young, in company with police officers of Granite City, Ill., raided a house in Madison, Ill., inding a still, some mash, and a small quantity of whisky. Agent Young learned that Louis Vokivich, who lived in the adjoining house, was a relative of the person he had raided, and, suspecting there might be some liquor in the house of Vokivich, he took a police officer with him and made an investigation of Vokivich's house. He claims he saw Vokivich drinking from a bottle as he passed a window, but when he asked admission he received no response. He and the policeman forced an entrance and found a 25-gallon keg of moonshine whisky. Vokivich pointed a pistol at Young and snapped it several times, but it falled to explode, and Agent Young fired several times in self-defense, killing Vokivich.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder. Acquitted June 10, 921.

1922

Ward Adkins

Facts of the case: In August, 1921, in Lincoln County, W. Va., while in the performance of their official duties, Prohibition Agents Raymond A. Miller and Henry E. Phipps killed Ward Adkins.

Disposition of the case: Indicted in Lincoln County Circuit Court, W. Va., for murder. Found not guilty December 12, 1921.

Lonnie Atwell

Facts of the case: On July 5, 1921, Agents H. E. Phipps and James Gillette stopped a Cadillac car on the Sixteenth Street road near Huntington, W. Va., in which W. F. Barnette, Boston O'Niel, and Lonnie Atwell were transporting moonshine liquor; the bootleggers began to run and several shots were fired. Atwell was wounded and died in a hospital a few hours later.

Disposition of the case: Agents Phipps and Gillette were indicted and acquitted by a jury in a Federal court at Huntington.

Peeler Clayton

Facts of the case: On the night of December 15, 1921, Prohibition Agent Bassett R. Miles, accompanied by local officials, was engaged in enforcement work in the city of Austin, Tex. In an alley leading into San Jacinto Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, the officers attempted to stop a car in order to search it for liquor, but the occupants of the car opened fire on the officials, who returned fire. In the affair the driver of the car, a taxi, one Peeler Clayton, was killed.

Disposition of the case: Miles and the local officers indicted for murder by grand jury of Travis County. Case transferred to Federal court and listed for the June, 1924, term. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

Teddy Cox

Facts of the case: On March 16, 1922, Prohibition Agents Newton M. Cloninger and Otis B. Knapp raided a moonshine still in Falling Water country about 5 miles west of Moore, Ark., and near the junction of the lines bounding Newton, Pope, Searcy, and Johnson Counties. Teddy Cox, one of the owners and operators of the still, ran into the shack where the still was being operated and returned with a Winchester rifle, apparently for the purpose of shooting the prohibition agents and sheriffs conducting the raid. In the shooting which occurred Teddy Cox was killed.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury of Newton County failed to return an indictment against the agents.

Joe Duncan

Facts of the case: On the morning of February 4, 1922, Prohibition Agent John Carroll Cate, accompanied by the sheriff and two deputies, raided an illicit distillery that was in operation on Spruce Pine Creek near the line between Greene and Washington Counties, Tenn. After watching the operation of the distillery by three men for about a half hour, the officers proceeded to arrest the men and destroy the outfit. The three moonshiners attempted to escape. Several shots were fired by the officers, but only for the purpose of frightening the fugitives. One of them, Joe Duncan, who was carrying a .38 special revolver in his hand, dropped behind a fallen tree and pointed the revolver at the officers. He was told to drop the gun but did not do so, whereupon he was shot by Agent Cate and fafally wounded.

Disposition of the case: Indicted in State court July 1, 1922, for murder; case referred to Federal court and tried April 6 and 7, 1923. Verdict of not guilty returned.

Boe Fugate

Facts of the case: In April, 1922, Prohibition Agents Collins, Collier, and Kinnaird attempted to arrest Boe Fugate, charged with operating a still. Instead of surrendering to the officers when they approached him and sought his arrest in Knott County, Ky., he opened fire on them, and the agents, as well as several of the possemen who were trying to apprehend Fugate, returned the fire and killed Fugate,

dismissed for lack of prosecution.

Steve Isom

Facts of the case: On October 21, 1921, Prohibition Agent John D. W. Collins, accompanied by Possemen C. S. Day, Doak Hall, and Townsell Hall, was searching for a still operated by James and Steve Isom along the State line between Kentucky and Virginia in the county of Letcher. Collins and Townsell Hall were together and had separated from C. S. Day, and the latter two were raiding together and had just crossed over the line into Virginia, when they discovered about 30 yards away from them and in front a moonshine distillery in full operation by James and Steve Isom. On seeing the officers Steve Isom drew a pistol and fired at them, whereupon the possemen returned fire. Steve Isom was mortally wounded. Agent Collins was not present at the distillery when the shooting was going on, but he was indicted along with all three possemen, although but two of the possemen engaged in the shooting.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder September 13, 1922. Found not guilty October 8, 1923.

Bruce Kirby

Facts of the case: On September 7, 1921, during a raid on a still in Jeff Davis County, 4 miles west of Hazelhurst, Ga., Prohibition Agent G. C. Rogers shot and killed Bruce Kirby. While dying Kirby said he had tried to kill Rogers and did not blame him for having shot The records of the office indicate that Kirby was a desperate character, having killed his brother-in-law in 1919, shot another man, and having been released from the Jeff Davis County chain gang in March, 1921, after serving 22 months for stealing hogs.

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder September 27, 1921. Tried May 29, 1922, and acquitted.

Arlett Kiser

Facts of the case: On February 22, 1922, Prohibition Agent John W. Smith in company with county officials of Dickenson County, Va., and armed with a United States search warrant searched the premises of Arlett Kiser and found a complete illicit distillery in the basement of the house with all necessary accessories. They lay in wait for Kiser's return to the house and upon his return Agent Smith demanded his arrest, which Kiser resisted. He pulled a revolver and was about to discharge it at the agent, when the latter fired, the bullet striking Kiser in the right arm and ranging through his lungs. Kiser was a notorious bootlegger and Smith had been told by Kiser's wife that he would never be taken alive.

Disposition of the case: Tried before three justices of the peace March 8, 1922, and acquitted.

Chalmers McAlphine

Facts of the case: On October 13, 1921, Federal Prohibition Agent Robert P. Ferguson, accompanied by State officers, found three distilleries in operation located about 600 yards from the residence of Arthur Coggins and about 700 yards from the residence of a certain McAlphine in Clebourne County, Ala. The man in charge of the stills was arrested and stated that the outfits belonged to Archie McAlphine, Chalmers McAlphine, and Arthur Coggins. The officers proceeded to the McAlphine home, found Archie McAlphine, and placed him under arrest. Chalmers McAlphine was not at home and after a search he was found at the store of John Long about 3 miles from the scene of the illicit operations. McAlphine attempted to escape and Agent Ferguson and Sheriff Adams gave chase for some distance. At last, obstructed by a fence, McAlphine turned toward the officers with a pistol in his hand, evidently with the intention of shooting them. Agent Ferguson fired and his bullet resulted in McAlphine's death.

Disposition of the case: Indicted February 20, 1922, for murder. Acquitted January 23, 1924.

Willie Nelson

Facts of the case: On November 29, 1921, Prohibition Agent Maxey, in company with Federal agents and county officer, raided a distillery about 11/2 miles from the main road between Morrison and Harpersville. Va. When about 30 yards from the still Maxey ordered the operators to throw up their hands, announcing himself and companions as officers. Willie Nelson, who was standing beside the mash boxes, grabbed his rifle and pointed it toward the officers, while the other operators of the still ran. Agent Maxey fired one shot. Nelson ran behind the mash boxes, and Maxey fired three more shots. After the other operators of the still were captured Nelson was found in the woods shot through the body. The officers took him to a hospital, where an operation was performed, but he died after an illness of about 10 days.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted against the agents.

Bruno Nistico

Facts of the case: On October 31, 1921, while investigating the delivery of alcohol at a road house, Faatz' Hotel, in the vicinity of Syracuse, N. Y., Prohibition Agent James M. Stapleton shot and killed one Bruno Nistico, who had fired two shots at Federal Prohibition

Disposition of the case: Indicted for murder April, 1922. Indictment | Agent Van Tassel, who tried to arrest him. The truck with which Nistico arrived at the road house was found to be loaded with alcohol. Disposition of the case: No prosecution was instituted against Agent

Joseph Sesqueria

Facts of the case: On the evening of June 10, 1922, Prohibition Agent Eddie Bogan and another prohibition agent were investigating violations of the national prohibition act in a dangerous section of Boston. While at their work they were recognized and attacked. After receiving minor injuries, they retreated to the Ferry House at the North Ferry. They were pursued, and one Joseph Sesqueria forced his way into the inclosure, rushing into the room in which they had taken refuge, smashed the agent who accompanied Bogan to the floor, and then started for Bogan, who warned him back, and then, in fear of his life, shot him, Sesqueria dying some two weeks later.

Disposition of the case: Agents were arrested by police and Bogan held. Tried in April, 1923, and Bogan found guilty of manslaughter. On petition to the Governor of Massachusetts, the sentence of Bogan was commuted, and he was released April 30, 1924.

Francis Marion Smith

Facts of the case: On November 17, 1921, Prohibition Agents H. C. Blincoe, F. G. Fields, A. F. Guelda, N. C. Gilliam proceeded to Nelson County, Ky., and when in close proximity to a moonshine distillery they were fired upon by the men who were engaged in the operation of the distillery. The agents returned the fire and during the exchange of shots Smith was killed.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted.

Clarence Sturges

Facts of the case: On September 9, 1921, Prohibition Agents Chapman and Boyd and county officers raided an illicit distillery, and as they did so Anderson Sturges, Frank Sturges, Clarence Sturges, Vernon Sturges, and George Kelly, R. F. D., Learned, Miss., the operators, attempted to make their escape. Agent Chapman fired his pistol twice in the air and commanded them to halt. Clarence Sturges went about 40 feet from the distillery, turned and fired at Chapman, and the latter then fired at him. Clarence Sturges then ran about 20 feet farther and again turned and fired at Chapman. Chapman then fired the second time and killed Clarence Sturges.

Disposition of the case: On September 12, 1921, Agent Chapman was completely exonerated by the circuit court grand jury, and indictments were returned against all of the alleged moonshiners in this case for illicit distilling.

Curtis Tidmore

Facts of the case: On the evening of September 28, 1921, Prohibition Agent Thomas C. Dews with other officers having a search warrant for the wagon of one Elmer Hufstutler and one Kirk Lewis, alias Curtis Tidmore, attempted to search the same on the public highway of Jefferson County, Ala. They drew their car up beside the wagon and asked the occupants to hold up a minute as they were Government officers, whereupon shots were fired from the wagon into the car of the agents. The agents returned the fire, and Tidmore was wounded. He was hurried to a hospital, but his life could not be saved.

Disposition of the case: Indicted in State court for second-degree murder. Tried in United States District Court at Birmingham, and Dews convicted and sentenced to three years in penitentiary.

John Wilson

Facts of the case: On April 15, 1922, while prohibition agents James G. Buchanan, Joseph P. Owens, Robert L. Williams, were raiding an illicit distillery near Mehan Junction, Lauderdale County, Miss., under the supervision of the head of field force in that State, one John Wilson was shot while resisting arrest and later died.

Disposition of the case: These agents were arrested April 29, 1922, by State authorities on a charge of manslaughter. Grand jury failed to indict

Julius Wurzer

Facts of the case: On December 21, 1921, about 11 a. m., prohibition agents Nicholas Annen, Joseph A. Dorr, and William Loose, accompanied by a deputy sheriff and armed with a search warrant, searched for and found a shack 15 or 20 miles from the city of Antigo, Wis., in which two men named Wurzer and one named Pennington were operating a still. Some of the moonshiners had made threats as to what they would do to the officers who might try to arrest them. The violators were fully armed, and the country around the scene of action is a wild one. The agents and the deputy sheriff approached the moonshiners' shack with guns in hand. Just as an exchange of shots occurred Julius Wurzer attempted to escape through a door in the opposite side of the shack from that approached by the agents. fatally shot as he made his exit. He traveled some 30 or 40 feet and then collapsed and died shortly after.

Disposition of the case; These agents were charged with manslaughter. However, on September 8, 1923, an order was entered dismissing the action of the State of Wisconsin against these agents.

1923

Harry Baker

Facts of the case: During July, 1922, agents W. W. Wooten and George Griffin took part in a raid on the Ferncliffe distillery at Louisville, Ky. Harry Baker was in a truck in which whisky which had been stolen from the distillery was being driven away. The occupants of the truck opened fire on the officers and tried to run down their car. The agents riddled the truck and Baker was killed. It was claimed that Agents Griffen and Wooten fired the shots that killed the man.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted against these agents.

Bob Ballard

Facts of the case: On December 15, 1922, Agent Guy E. Cole, investigating moonshiners near Lexington, Ky., approached an empty house on the farm of Will Ferguson. Upon opening the door he was immediately shot by Bob or Charles Ballard, occupants of the house, who kept up continuous firing at accompanying agents, who had to run for cover. Bob Ballard was killed and Charles Ballard was wounded, although the latter escaped and was not caught until later. The first shot fired struck Agent Cole in the left eye, penetrating his brain, fracturing his skull, causing instant death.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted.

Edgar Bunch

Facts of the case: On March 9, 1923, Prohibition Agents McNell and Murphy, with local officers, while executing a search warrant for Edgar Bunch's soft-drink stand in Ashland, Ky., were fired upon by some one inside of said stand. After breaking down the door and entering, the officers found Mr. Bunch dead with a .38-caliber Colt's pistol with four empty shells lying beside his body.

Disposition of the case: At the May, 1923, term of the Boyd circuit court, the grand jury ignored the case against Prohibition Agents McNeil and Murphy and local officers.

Smokey Cash

Facts of the case: On June 24, 1923, Prohibition Agent Charles F. Buzzi, while raiding a road house near Sand Springs, Okla., in company with other officers, killed Smokey Cash, a negro, known to be a dope head and a bootlegger of the very worst type. Cash entered the road house during the progress of the raid, and while in there he seized a revolver which one of the agents had placed on a counter, apparently for the purpose of shooting the raiding officers, and started for the door. He was ordered to halt, but did not do so, turning and fired at the officers instead, and Agent Buzzi shot him.

Disposition of the case: County Attorney of Tulsa County refused to file charges against the agent, saying no action was necessary, as the shooting of Cash was justified.

Jess Coffey

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1923, Prohibition Agent Benjamin H. Crumpton, accompanied by some sheriffs, raided an illicit distillery near Muscadine, Ala., operated by Jess Coffey. Coffey attempted to escape and Crumpton fired to his right trying to stop him. As he fired his foot slipped causing the gun to swerve to the left and as a result Coffey was shot and later died.

Disposition of the case: Crumpton was indicted by grand jury of Cleburne County for murder; November 6, 1924, was tried and acquitted.

Zategosa de Leon

Facts of the case: On May 16, 1923, Prohibition Agent Charles E. Miller, accompanied by another officer, investigated the premises of 128 Guilbeau Street, San Antonio, Tex., the home of Zategosa de Leon, a notorious bootlegger. Agent miller was attacked by De Leon with a knife and cut in several places. De Leon instructed his two sons to get a pistol. Miller could not get away from De Leon who was following him and striking him with the knife, and fearing for his life he drew a pistol, shot De Leon and killed him. Cuts in Miller's clothing and papers indicate that De Leon attempted to stab him in the heart. A 40-gallon still, five 50-gallon barrels of peach mash, a 50-gallon cooling barrel, and all the paraphernalia used in distilling intoxicating liquor were found.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury returned a "no bill" on July 27, 1923, thereby exonerating Agent Miller.

Douglas Dunham

Facts of the case: On the evening of October 14, 1922, Deputy Marshal C. G. Bryant, accompanied by Federal Prohibition Agents Cheatham, Moor, and Ratledge, went to Jake Brown's filling station near Salisbury, N. C., to serve a search warrant. When the officers arrived one Douglas Dunham was seen in the store in a bending position looking through the door at him. Dunham made a dash for a door opening into a rear room. Cheatham ran after him but Dunham slammed the door before Cheatham reached it, and bolted it on the inside. Cheatham, with his gun in his hand, forced the door open. The floor on the other side of the door was lower than the floor of the store, and as the door sprung open Cheatham fell down the step to his knees, throwing out his hands to stop his fall. His pistol struck the door and was

discharged, the shot striking Dunham, who died as a result of the wound.

Disposition of the case: Agent Cheatham was tried and acquitted April 18, 1923.

Harry Givens

Facts of the case: On September 4, 1922, Prohibition Agent Lloyd J. Gay purchased liquor from several persons in the vicinity of Orlando, Fla., including one Harry Givens. When Givens delivered intoxicating liquor to Gay, as arranged previously, and after Givens had accepted pay for such liquor, Agent Gay informed him he was under arrest. Givens snatched a revolver from the pocket of a Mr. Bledsoe, who was assisting Agent Gay, and started chasing Gay around an automobile, saying he was going to kill him. Agent Gay dodged behind a tree and while Givens was trying to get a shot at him Gay shot Givens, killing him.

Disposition of the case: Gay charged with murder. Tried and found not guilty.

Arthur Hood

Facts of the case: On February 19, 1923, Agent H. Mayo Shugart and Agent S. H. Parkins were detailed to assist Sheriff Shackelton, of Lunenburg County, Va., on a raid about 10 miles from Victoria, Va. Arthur Hood, owner of the distilling plant, and three other operators composed the violating party. During the raid Hood shot Agent Shugart, the shot striking just below the heart and passing through the left lung. After being shot down by the moonshiner Agent Shugart returned fire, three times hitting Hood, and wounding him in such a way that he died on February 21, 1923. The other three operators were apprehended and taken to jail, awaiting trial in State court at Lunenburg courthouse.

Disposition of the case: No record of any action against Shugart September 30, 1927.

James Jenkins

Facts of the case: On August 21, 1922, Prohibition Agent A. B. Seabrook in company with other officers raided an illicit distillery at Faber's Place, Charleston, S. C. During the raid two negroes ran out of the distillery. The negro in front, who later was found to be Willie Bennett, carried a shotgun, and while running shot the agent, wounding him. This negro then dropped the gun and continued to run. The second negro picked up the gun, with the evident intention of shooting Agent Seabrook, when the agent killed him. The name of this negro was James Jenkins.

Disposition of the case: Tried in State court and agent found not guilty.

Posey Maddox

Facts of the case: On October 4, 1922, Prohibition Agent W. P. Stancil and Deputy Sheriff J. W. Walden raided an illicit still on the premises of Posey Maddox, near Fayette, Ala. Walden was shot from ambush, the shot passing through both his thighs. Agent Stancil shot Maddox, and he died the next day.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against Agent Stancil.

John Rinnberg

Facts of the case: On July 8, 1922, Prohibition Agents Henry Alston, Oscar Granay, Charles Short, M. S. Shoulders, and Charles Vursell raided a farm of an alleged violator at Belleville, Ill. During this raid John Rinnberg fired on the officers and the officers in self-defense returned the fire, killing him.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution instituted.

J. B. Smith

Facts of the case: On June 1, 1923, Prohibition Agent James H. Gastley, in company with the chiefs of police of Union Point and White Plains, Ga., and two deputy sheriffs, was stationed on the road about 1 mile from Carey Station, Ga., in order to apprehend a whiskyrunning car which they had been advised traveled the road in question. When ordered to stop the driver of the car deliberately ran down one of the officers, knocking him off a bridge and into a ditch, then hit another officer and knocked him down. Agent Gastley mounted the running board of the machine and the occupants began shooting at him. A pistol duel ensued and both occupants—J. B. Smith and Jett Smith—of the car were killed. Fifty-six gallons of whisky were found in the car.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted.

Jett Smith

Facts of the case: On June 1, 1923, Prohibition Agent James H. Gastley, in company with the chiefs of police of Union Point and White Plains, Ga., and two deputy sheriffs, was stationed on the road about 1 mile from Carey Station, Ga., in order to apprehend a whiskyrunning car which they had been advised traveled the road in question. When ordered to stop the driver of the car deliberately ran down one of the officers, knocking him off a bridge and into a ditch, then hit another officer and knocked him down. Agent Gastley mounted the running board of the machine and the occupants began shooting at him. A pistal duel ensued and both occupants—J. B. Smith and Jett

Smith-6f the car were killed. Fifty-six gallons of whisky were found in the car.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted,

Ike Strong

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1923, Prohibition Agents Tuggle, Easley, Green, and Saylor, with possemen arrived at the home of George Strong, Middle Fork, 25 miles north of Harlan, Ky., near Asher, for the purpose of searching same for liquor. One of the possemen was shot through the head and also in the breast. The shots came from the Strong house. The agents returned the fire and after the firing ceased on both sides found Ike Strong, George Strong, and Mrs. Ike Strong had been killed. All had been taking part in the fight.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against the above-named agents.

George Strong

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1923, Prohibition Agents Tuggle, Easley, Green, and Saylor, with possemen arrived at the home of George Strong, Middle Fork, 25 miles north of Harlan, Ky., near Asher, for the purpose of searching same for liquor. One of the possemen was shot through the head and also in the breast. The shots came from the Strong house. The agents returned the fire and after the firing ceased on both sides found Ike Strong, George Strong, and Mrs. Ike Strong had been killed. All had taken part in the fight.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against the abovenamed agents.

Mrs. Ike Strong

Facts of the case: On March 28, 1923, Prohibition Agents Tuggle, Easley, Green, and Saylor, with possemen, arrived at the home of George Strong, Middle Fork, 25 miles north of Harlan, Ky., near Asher, for the purpose of searching same for liquor. One of the possemen was shot through the head and also in the breast. The shots came from the Strong house. The agents returned the fire and after the firing ceased on both sides found Ike Strong, George Strong, and Mrs. Ike Strong had been killed. All had taken part in the fight.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against the abovenamed agents.

Albert L. Swope

Facts of the case: On September 25, 1922, several prohibition agents, including Sylvester E. Davis, raided the farm of James M. Byers near Shandon, Butler County, Ohio. On the farm they found a complete distilling plant and two men ran away from the still as the officers approached. One was caught although he resisted arrest and he refused to accompany the agents away from the farm in an automobile. While attempting to handcuff him he made a dive at Agent Davis, trying to get Davis's gun, which was in the holster, and in the ensuing struggle the gun was discharged, killing the moonshiner. It was ascertained he went by the several names of Andrew L., August L., and Albert L. Swope, and sometimes spelled his last name Schwab.

Disposition of the case: A charge of manslaughter was ignored by the grand jury, thereby exonerating the agent.

T. Q. Wallace

Facts of the case: On May 19, 1923, T. Q. Wallace, a notorious bootlegger, who had been arrested by Prohibition Agent David M. Wills, came to the hotel where Wills was staying at Irvine, Ky., and after cursing him and making threatening remarks, started shooting at Wills. Wallace shot one revolver empty, threw it aside and drew another, and shot in all eleven times. Wills shot five times, one shot hitting Wallace's revolver and putting it out of commission and another striking Wallace and going through his body, causing death.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted against this agent.

Fredius Wilson

Facts of the case: On the evening of June 13, 1923, Prohibition Agents James C. Dilworth and Charles E. Miller met former Prohibition Agent Fredius Wilson on the street in Galveston, Tex., and Wilson accosted Dilworth, calling him a foul name and accused him of being responsible for certain men going to jall. Dilworth informed Wilson that he was not looking for trouble, and Wilson answered that he was, and he fired from the hip instantly, hitting Dilworth in the shoulder. The force of the shot caused Dilworth to stagger, and he reached for his gun, but being somewhat paralyzed he did not shoot. Wilson fired a second shot, and then Miller shot Wilson, killing him. Wilson had been dropped from the rolls for the good of the service, his work having been unsatisfactory. He had a great deal of trouble with other agents and officials, and his shooting was undoubtedly the result of personal animosity between him and the agents Dilworth and Miller.

Disposition of the case: On July 27, 1923, grand jury reported "no bill' against these agents.

Peter Yancaukas

Facts of the case: On April 27, 1923, Agent James L. Asher, with two other prohibition agents and a deputy sheriff, went to a saloon at Tenth and Winter Streets, Philadelphia, to identify prisoners wanted and serve a search warrant, a purchase of whisky having been made in such saloon

on a previous date. When the agents entered Mrs. Peter Yancaukas, the wife of the saloon keeper, was serving whisky out of a pitcher. The agents tried to get possession of the pitcher and a fight ensued, in which the agents were assaulted with bottles and other articles. Agent Asher tried to arrest Peter Yancaukas, but he resisted. It is alleged that Asher kicked Yancaukas in the stomach and that Yancaukas later died as a result thereof. Asher denies this, stating that the only thing he did was to hit Yancaukas with his fist under the chin when Yancaukas was about to hit another agent with a quart soda-water bottle. He further states that Yancaukas while under bond called at the prohibition office three times, at which times he seemed in the best of health.

Disposition of the case: Agent Asher was arrested July 2, 1923, charged with manslaughter. Indicted July 20, 1923. Acquitted December 23, 1924.

1924

Bradley Bowling

Facts of the case: On June 1, 1924, Prohibition Agent William Turner and others left Hazard, Ky., to make a raid on law violators. In the vicinity of Yerkes, Ky., they came upon four men who had been drinking and were carrying a quantity of moonshine whisky. Three arrests were made, but the fourth man, one Bradley Bowling, escaped with a half-gallon jar of liquor and ran into the house of J. L. Dysart. As the agent and his companions approached the house Dysart and his wife appeared in the door armed with revolvers. Bowling attempted to escape, and in doing so ran through the yard and behind a large pile of rocks. He threw his hand into his pocket as if drawing a pistol and Turner, believing he was about to be shot, fired, hitting Bowling in the head.

Disposition of the case: Arrested June 1, 1924. Indicted September 19, 1924. Case dismissed for want of prosecution October 21, 1925.

Grover C. Bradley

Facts of the case: On December 3, 1923, at Littleston, N. C., Prohibition Agent W. E. Woodfin attempted to arrest John R. Bradley, a violator, and a sharp scuffle ensued between him and Bradley, during which time the agent tried to put handcuffs upon Bradley. Grover C. Bradley thereupon demanded that his brother be released; but, as the agent did not comply with his demand, he shot at the agent with his revolver, after which, while Grover Bradley was in the act of shooting for the second time, the agent shot and killed him.

Disposition of the case: Agent Woodfin was indicted for murder. Transferred to Federal court and set for trial May, 1924, at Raleigh. Found not guilty June 11, 1925.

James Cafane

Facts of the case: On the night of May 17, 1924, Prohibition Agents Gaddis, Gantert, Kroesen, Lang, Day, Swackhamer, and Zipf were stationed on the fifth floor of the Essex Storage Warehouse, Newark, N. J., having been advised an attempt would be made to rob the same. At 10.45 the elevator stopped at the fifth floor and a number of men stepped out, having previously filed the Government locks off the elevator doors. They started toward the barrels of whisky. Agent Zipf ordered them to halt and to put up their hands. A shot was fired from the direction of the burglars. The agents returned the fire and one of the burglars and the elevator man were shot. The burglar, James Cafane, later died from the wound.

Disposition of the case: No criminal prosecution was instituted.

Ira Combs

Facts of the case: On June 14, 1924, Prohibition Agent William Turner, in company with other officials, was watching a public road leading into the city of Hazard, Ky., for rum runners at 10.30 p. m., and Ira Combs, colored, a noted bootlegger, whom the agent had been informed was coming to town with a load of whisky, came along. He had a quantity of moonshine whisky and upon being commanded to surrender he drew his revolver and fired. The man returned the fire and Combs was shot and killed.

Disposition of the case: Arrested June 17, 1924. Case dismissed for want of prosecution October 21, 1925.

W. E. Hicks

Facts of the case: On September 13, 1923, Prohibition Agent Keller Hines and another agent had seized several cars which were transporting intoxicating liquor on the Houston-Galveston highway, and while waiting for others, two men came along in a car and opened fire on the two agents. Hines returned the fire and in the battle one of the men was killed. This man proved to be Deputy Constable W. E. Hicks. Hicks had opened fire on the agents thinking they were bootleggers.

Disposition of the case: Indicted September 16, 1923, for murder. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

Philip Kalb

Facts of the case: On January 13, 1924, Prohibition Agents Rickey, Gibboney, Campbell, Larimer, Thayer, and others went to the premises known as "Jew Corners," 5 miles north of Lambertsville, Mich., for the purpose of searching the home of one Sam Kalb. Several men ran down a field and were captured by the officers. As they returned they heard a loud cry from within the house and a man ascertained to be

Philip Kalb came to the door in a fainting or painful condition. He was helped several feet and then collapsed, never regaining consciousness.

Disposition of the case: Agent Rickey was tried in United States

Disposition of the case: Agent Rickey was tried in United States Federal court July 15 to 23, 1924, for the killing of Philip Kalb, and a verdict of not guilty was brought in.

Bill Littrell

Facts of the case: On February 23, 1924, after having taken four men in raids and while traveling with the prisoners on a public road of Virginia en route to Pineville, Ky., Agent Saylor arrested one Lloyd Littrell on charge of possessing and transporting intoxicating liquor. Bill Littrell, father of the prisoner, accompanied by one John Littrell, came down the pike in a car, blocked the passage of the agent's car, and demanded release of his son, stating he was a magistrate of the district and would try his son on said charge. Agent Saylor replied he would deliver the prisoner to a Federal prohibition agent of Virginia for trial in that State, whereupon Bill Littrell fired at Agent Saylor; a fight followed in which Lloyd and John Littrell and Agent Saylor were wounded, and Bill Littrell was killed. Agent Saylor died the following day.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted.

Ralph Marchese

Facts of the case: On June 24, 1924, Prohibition Agents L. R. Collins and J. B. Murtagh, while searching the premises of Gicamo Bucaro, 626 Erato Street, New Orleans, La., were attacked by Mr. Bucaro, Mary Cascio, his mother-in-law, and Frances Bucaro. During the scuffle 4 shots were fired, 1 by Collins, 1 by Murtagh, and 2 by Gicamo Bucaro. One, Ralph Marchese, apparently a friend of Bucaro's, sneaked up behind Agent Collins and was close to him, and Agent Murtagh, thinking Marchese had a gun and intended to use it on Collins, fired at him. At the same time Bucaro fired at Agent Collins, and one of the bullets struck Marchese, and he died soon after being taken to the hospital. Both revolvers were of the same caliber and it could not be determined who fired the fatal shot.

Disposition of the case: On August 22, 1924, hearing was held in criminal court, New Orleans, La. No prosecution was instituted in this case.

Guy Meadows

Facts of the case: On March 20, 1924, Prohibition Agent Gustavus J. Simmons, accompanied by Police Officer G. A. Lilly and Sheriff O. L. Foster, secreted themselves behind a fence about 2 miles above Hinton, W. Va., near where some liquor was concealed. An automobile stopped in the road near by in which there were two men and one went to where the liquor was hidden and picked up a pint, at which time the officers made themselves known. The man threw the pint of liquor into the river and started to run in the direction of the river, and Sheriff Foster and Agent Simmons both fired one shot, not with the intention of shooting the man, who ran into the edge and the river, then came back and threw up his hands and laid down on the ground, saying he was shot. He was rushed to a hospital where he died two hours after the shooting. The man who was shot was learned to be Guy Meadows.

Disposition of the case: Indicted April 23, 1924, for murder. Acquitted in Federal court December 13, 1924.

Thomas Monteforti

Facts of the case: On April 18, 1924, Prohibition Agents Kupferman, Owens, and others purchased a considerable quantity of intoxicating liquor at a garage at 248 North Eighth Street, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, N. Y. After the liquor had been put into the agents' car Thomas Monteforti, his cousin Michael, and one Fisher, with four or five others, and the agents went into the garage to settle. Agent Owens handed Fisher two \$100 bills, and then Kupferman displayed his badge and told the bootleggers they were under arrest. Thomas Monteforti said he would shoot and pulled a pistol from his hip pocket and was in the act of drawing when Kupferman shot and the bullet entered Monteforti's cheek just below the eye, mortally wounding him. Just at that time two other shots were fired either by Michael Monteforti or Fisher. Kupferman turned to defend himself from these men and wounded Michael Monteforti. Fisher escaped. Kupferman admitted doing the shooting, and as Agent Owens's pistol was in evidence with its chambers full he was not held.

Disposition of the case: Kupferman arrested April 19, 1924, charged with homicide. Grand jury returned a "no bill" May 12, 1924.

Elisha Northcutt

Facts of the case: On August 8, 1923, on a tour of investigation Prohibition Agent Seth Ward and Policeman Baker entered the soft-drink bar of Elisha Northcutt, of Anderson, Ind. Northcutt attempted to empty a pitcher of whisky, when Policeman Baker interfered. Northcutt then attacked the policeman, and after struggling for some time succeeded in getting to a drawer and extracting therefrom a revolver. He drew the revolver on Baker, and while struggling to get into a position to shoot him he was shot by Agent Ward and killed.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution was instituted in this case.

Alducci Sabatino

Facts of the case: On the night of June 29, 1924, at Wilmington, Del., Prohibition Agents Melvin, Dillahay, Herman, and Washburn were

awaiting the return of an automobile which they were informed was operated by Alducci Sabatino in the traffic of illicit drugs and liquor. The agents and an Italian informer were in two automobiles when Sabatino and three other men appeared in their machine and parked a short distance away. Agent Melvin attempted to engage Sabatino in conversation in the road, but Sabatino immediately opened fire. Melvin fell to the ground, and the bullet went over him, hitting Dillahey in the neck. Agents Washburn and Herman immediately opened fire, killing him instantly.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution instituted in this case,

Sylvester Strickland

Facts of the case: On the night of April 5, 1924, Probibition Agent Dearie and two deputy sheriffs while on a scouting trip on a public road near Vivian, La., in search of a negro rum runner with a reputation as a gunman, unexpectedly ran across a negro whom the officers took to be the gunman but who later proved not to be. Upon being approached by the officers this negro fled and when he was called upon to halt he suddenly stopped and made a motion with his hand which caused Agent Dearie to believe that he was about to draw a gun, whereupon Dearie fired one shot at the negro, which proved fatal.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury of Cadde Parish, La., ignored the charge.

Ernest Twombley

Facts of the case: On April 11, 1924, Prohibition Agent William H. Stanley with other officers, in pursuing two automobiles transporting liquor, overtook the last car when it ran into a ditch off the road about a mile south of De Kalb Junction, N. Y. The driver of the car jumped out while the car was going at full speed and suffered a terrible fall on the macadam road. He got up and ran down the road followed by the officers. Agents Stanley and Stevenson fired several shots into the ground in the hope of making the man stop. One of the bullets from Stanley's pistol struck the fugitive, who then stopped and gave himself up. He said his name was Ernest Twombley and that he lived at Bensons Mines, N. Y. He died before he could be gotten to a hospital.

Disposition of the case: Arrested April 14, 1924. Indicted May 26, 1924, for manslaughter. Case dismissed for want of prosecution.

James S. White

Facts of the case: On October 17, 1923, Prohibition Agent John H. Vail was participating with local officers in executing a search warrant against the "Shasta View Hotel" at Castella, Calif., when James S. White, a deputy fish and game warden, entered the room and, drawing his gun, pointed it at the officers and defied them to pull their guns. An altercation ensued between White and Vail and White fired two shots at Vail, both taking effect in Vail's body. Vail returned the fire, shooting three times at White, two of the shots taking effect, and resulting in White's death.

Disposition of the case: The matter was presented to the Shasta County grand jury, which body voted 16 to 3 against indicting Vail, and he was exonerated from the charge of murder. About a year later, August 8, 1924, the owner of the hotel swore to a complaint against Vail charging him with murder, and the justice of the peace held him to answer to the superior court of Shasta County. Case was transferred to the Federal court, and verdict of not guilty, December 31, 1926,

1925

Leslie Britt

Facts of the case: On August 9, 1924, Prohibition Agent J. G. Griffin, while on a raid in Southampton County, Va., came upon a man by the name of Leslie Britt, whom, the agent believed, was about to wound him, and in self-defense Agent Griffin shot him. He died later in the hospital.

Disposition of the case: On August 12, 1924, coroner's jury exonerated Agent Griffin on the ground that the shooting occurred in the discharge of his official duties.

Pres Brown

Facts of the case: On April 7, 1925, Prohibition Agents Shields, Nichols, and Crewse and a county officer came upon a man who was operating a still at an isolated point about 25 miles northeast of West Plains, Mo. As the officers surrounded the still their presence was discovered by the operator of the still, one Pres Brown, who ran for his shotgun, which was on the ground near by. Agent Shields announced he was a Federal officer and commanded Brown to hold up his hands. Instead of complying Brown brought his shotgun up to fire at the officers. The officers in self-defense all fired at Brown, who at the same time fired with his shotgun. Brown then ran for a barricade in some near-by rocks, where he collapsed and died, death having resulted from one revolver wound.

Disposition of the case: No inquest was held, as Circuit Judge Stewart, at Ava, Mo., decided that none was necessary in view of the fact that the shooting was in self-defense and that Brown was a notorious desperate character who had many times stated he would get anyone who attempted to molest him.

Joe W. Carter

Facts in the case: On February 7, 1925, Prohibition Agents Gurley, Burnes, Goode, and Sutterfield were searching for an alleged still that was believed to be in operation near Frenchmans Bayou, Mississippi County, Ark. As the officers approached a wood in that vicinity they saw a man flee into the woods. He was ordered to halt and advised that the party was composed of officers, but he failed to obey the command. The officers fired into the woods after the fleeing man, who, from the cover of the woods, fired four shots at the officers. After firing ceased the man, who, it was ascertained, was one Joe Carter, was found wounded. He was removed to Blytheville, Ark., where he died during an operation performed in an effort to save his life.

Disposition of the case: The coroner's jury found that Carter had come to his death by gunshot wounds at the hands of officers while resisting arrest, the officers being exonerated.

Beckham Cecil

Facts of the case: On July 23, 1924, Prohibition Agents Nantz, Unthank, and Ransdall, with several citizens, located a still near Bardstown, Nelson County, Ky., and found two men operating it. As the officers approached, the men started to run away. One was captured; the other continued running, with Agent Nantz in pursuit. This man, who, it was later ascertained, was one Beckham Cecil, after running about 150 yards from the still, turned around, drew his gun, and said, "Stop, damn you, or I'll kill you." Agent Nantz then fired and killed Cecil.

Disposition of the case: Agent Nantz was indicted August 5, 1924, on the charge of murder by a grand jury at Bardstown, Ky. In October, 1924, the case was removed from the State court to the United States district court. The case was continued on the motion of the Commonwealth's attorney. A verdict of "not guilty" was rendered January 30, 1926.

George Clark

Facts of the case: On October 11, 1924, Prohibition Agent Easley, accompanied by seven county officers of Whitley County, Ky., went to the vicinity of the Corn Creek schoolhouse where they watched the road for alleged whisky runners. While at this point about 10.30 p. m., two cars came down the road, and when signaled to stop speeded up and fired several shots at the officers. Agent Easley and the county officers in self-defense returned the fire, wounding one George Clark and William Adams. The wounded men were taken to a hospital at Corbin, Ky., where Clark died.

Disposition of the case: The Whitley County grand jury, on October 29, 1924, after hearing the evidence in the case found that the officers fatally wounded Clark in self-defense while in the performance of their official duties.

Hirman Fee

Facts of the case: On October 7, 1924, Prohibition Agent Lewis, accompanied by two citizens, while searching for stills near Earbs Branch, Harlan County, Ky., came upon two men who where then operating a still. A third man was within 25 or 30 yards of the still. Agent Lewis demanded that all three surrender. The two men operating the still immediately fired their revolvers at Agent Lewis. The agent returned the fire wounding both men. One of the men, who it was ascertained was one Hiram Fee, died within a short time from his wound.

Disposition of the case: Agent Lewis was indicted by a grand jury in Harlan County, Ky., on the charge of murder. The case was removed for trial from the State court to the Federal court December 22, 1924. The case was dismissed April 7, 1925, for want of prosecution, on motion of the United States attorney.

Marcus Ferrell

Facts of the case: On the night of May 10, 1925, Prohibition Agents Mathew and Raney, accompanied by a citizen, went to a point 2½ miles from Raywick, Ky., where four men were found operating a still. The agents and the man accompanying them surrounded the still. While Agent Mathew was attempting to take into custody one Evard Mattingly and one Marcus Ferrell, his revolver was accidentally discharged, killing Ferrell instantly.

Disposition of the case: Agent Mathew was indicted by the Marion County grand jury on May 20, 1925, on the charge of involuntary manslaughter. Case removed to Federal Court. Dismissed March 20, 1928, on motion of United States attorney.

Francis Fontaine

Facts of the case: On May 15, 1925, Prohibition Agents McCoun, Rufer, and Holliday were searching for an alleged still on the banks of the Sionx River, near the town of Jefferson, in Union County, S. Dak. During his search Agent McCoun was severely assaulted by a man with a club in his hand, who sprang upon him from behind a clump of trees. Agent McCoun, although seriously injured by his assailant, fired two shots in self-defense, mortally wounding him.

Disposition of the case: An information was filed in the circuit court, Union County, S. Dak., October 27, 1925, charging Agent Mc-

Coun with murder. The court directed a verdict of "not guilty" be returned May 7, 1926.

Houston Harris

Facts of the case: On February 16, 1925, Prohibition Agents Bowdoin and Davis, accompanied by two citizens, were searching for an alleged still near Careyville, Fla. While engaged in this search Bowdoin found a scow which was anchored in a river. On the scow was a 10-gallon keg of liquor. In a short time a small rowboat came down the river, and as it drew near the scow the occupants of the boat fired on Agent Bowdoin. Agent Bowdoin returned the fire. As the result of the shooting, Houston Harris, one of the occupants of the boat, was killed and the other two occupants wounded and Agent Bowdoin was killed.

Disposition of the case: In view of the fatal outcome of the shooting no prosecution was instituted,

Clarence Jones

Facts of the case: On August 25, 1924, Prohibition Agent Hopper and United States Commissioner Ermey apprehended one Clarence Jones operating a still 6 miles southeast of Hot Springs, Ark. When Jones discovered the presence of the two officers he drew his revolver in a threatening way and at the same time attempted to seek shelter. Agent Hopper in self-defense then fired at Jones wounding him. Jones was immediately removed to a hospital at Hot Springs, where he died the following day.

Disposition of the case: The prosecuting attorney for the State filed an information charging Agent Hopper with manslaughter. Subsequently the Garland County grand jury investigated the case and failed to indict Agent Hopper. Prosecution has not been instituted under the information filed, and it is not expected that any further action will be taken in the case.

John Kelly

Facts of the case: On January 8, 1925, Prohibition Agents Griffin, O'Rorke, and Burgess drove in an automobile to a point near Newport News, Va., where it was believed a still was in operation. Arriving at the place in question, the agents separated and proceeded to the locality of the alleged still from different directions. Agent Griffin came across two men carrying a still, and followed them to a point where they started to set it up. After the still had been set up, Agent Griffin ordered one of the men to throw up his hands. The man, seeing Griffin was alone, started toward him and put his hand in his pocket. Agent Griffin, believing that he was reaching for a revolver, fired and shot him. The second man escaped. The wounded man, who it was ascertained was John Kelly, died before medical attention could be given him.

Disposition of the case: On January 8, 1925, Agent Griffin was exonerated by a coroner's jury. The coroner's jury decided that the facts of the case justified his shooting in self-defense.

Bee Lilly

Facts of the case: On April 1, 1925, Prohibition Agent Simmons, accompanied by three State police officers, surrounded a still on the headwaters of Beaver Creek, near Beckley, W. Va. Two men were seen operating the still. Upon these men ascertaining the presence of the officers they started to run. One of them carried in his hand what appeared to be a rifle, and it was apparent he was seeking the shelter of a tree. The officers believed he was about to fire upon them from ambush, and shot at him. He was instantly killed.

Disposition of the case: Agent Simmons was indicted on the charge of murder by a grand jury of Raleigh County, W. Va., in the June term, 1925. Trial in Federal court resulted in a "hung jury." Simmons has since been killed in State prohibition service, and the case probably will never come to trial.

Jesse Martin

Facts of the case: On April 29, 1925, Prohibition Agents Pearson, King, and Dettor went to the home of one Jesse Martin, at Burnt Chimneys, Va., for the purpose of buying moonshine whisky as evidence. After the purchase of the whisky Martin and J. G. Cauldin, who was with him, were advised that they had made a sale to Government officers and that they were under arrest. After Martin had been placed under arrest he took a revolver from his pocket and aimed it at Agent Pearson, being about to fire at the latter when Agent Pearson in self-defense fired at him, killing him instantly.

Disposition of the case: The county coroner, sheriff, and Commonwealth attorney of Henry County, Va., investigated the death of Martin and decided that an inquest was unnecessary, for the reason that the facts showed Agent Pearson had shot Martin in self-defense while acting in the discharge of his official duties.

Fred Mauney

Facts of the case: On May 17, 1925, Prohibition Agent Pearson, accompanied by his brother, went to the vicinity of the home of one Robert Mauney, an alleged bootlegger, near Lenois, N. C., about 9 p. m., for the purpose of observing the place. When a short distance from the home of Mauney, Agent Pearson observed Mauney make a sale of whisky

outside the house. Agent Pearson then took Mauney into custody and ! seized the whisky. Agent Pearson then started walking from the place with the prisoner in his custody. After he had gone a short distance he was accosted by a brother of the prisoner, one Fred Mauney, who drew a revolver, cursing Agent Pearson, and ordered him to turn the prisoner loose. In self-defense Agent Pearson then fired at the man, killing him.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury, Coldwell County, N. C., indicted Agent Pearson on the charge of murder. Jury returned verdict of "not guilty" April 21, 1926.

Charles Mills

Facts of the case: On April 5, 1925, Prohibition Agents Taylor, Watkins, Lambert, Ferguson, Cressey, and Hawks were searching for certain moonshiners who had escaped from the officers the day previous. The officers surrounded the home of one Harvey Mills, near Peterstown, Monroe County, W. Va., and shortly afterwards Sherman and Charles Mills ran from the back door. As Charles Mills ran from the house he fired at Agent Watkins. The officers returned the fire and Charles Mills was killed.

Disposition of the case: The case was reported to the county officers of Monroe County, W. Va., but in view of the fact that the officers fired in self-defense and in the discharge of their official duties no prosecution on the charge of homicide was instituted against them.

Dave M. Orr

Facts of the case: On December 15, 1924, Prohibition Agents Beacham and Palmer apprehended a car on the road 2 miles south of Ora Grande, N. Mex., transporting liquor. The occupants of the car acted in a hostile manner toward the officers and were ordered by them to hold up their hands. One of the men pointed a gun at Agent Beacham. Agent Beacham ordered Orr to drop the gun several times, but Orr refused, and in self-defense Agent Beacham shot and wounded him. He died before medical attention could be given him.

Disposition of the case: Agent Beacham was indicted by a grand jury at Alamogordo, N. Mex., on the charge of murder January 8, 1925, and was acquitted by a jury of this charge January 12, 1925.

J. G. Pittman

Facts of the case: On May 24, 1925, Prohibition Agent A. B. Seabrook, accompanied by Constable F. J. Harrington, acting on information that a certain boat that was anchored near Charleston, S. C., was about to unload a cargo of liquor, had the same under surveillance about 11 p. m. Agent Seabrook and Constable Harrington quietly crawled aboard the boat. After they had reached the deck their presence became known to a man who came out of a rear cabin of the boat. The officers immediately ordered him to hold up his hands. The man ran back into the cabin, and as the officers flashed a light upon him he pointed a revolver at them from behind a locker and fired. The officers returned the fire, killing the man, who was ascertained to be one J. G. Pittman and who had been engaged in coastwise illegal liquor traffic with his boat.

Disposition of the case: Agent Seabrook was indicted on June 27, 1925, by a grand jury of Beaufort County, S. C., on the charge of murder and carrying concealed weapons. The case was removed from State court to Federal court and a jury returned a verdict of not guilty October 17, 1925.

Filmore Sexton

Facts of the case: On November 6, 1924, Prohibition Agent Irwin, accompanied by a number of county officers, was searching for a still said to be operated by one Filmore Sexton near Huntsville, Scott County, Tenn. Upon the approach of the officers to the home of Filmore Sexton a number of men near the house began firing at the officers with high-powered rifles. As the officers had no guns except pistols, they were obliged to leave the place. The officers returned with rifles and with an additional number of county officers. The men at Filmore Sexton's place again fired on the officers. The officers returned the fire. During the firing Filmore Sexton was killed. A still in full operation was found adjacent to the house.

Disposition of the case: In view of the fact that the officers were fired on by the operators of the still, who were all desperate characters, and consequently were obliged to shoot in self-defense, no prosecution on the charge of homicide was instituted against the officers.

Jim Sneed

Facts of the case: On February 14, 1925, Prohibition Agents Day and Taylor, accompanied by a State officer, went to the home of one Jim Sneed, an alleged moonshiner, near Roderfield, W. Va. When the officers approached the home of Sneed he offered no resistance. search of the house was made, which falled to disclose any liquor. However, the officers then went to a near-by house and, when attempting to gain entrance, Sneed left the officers without any warning, killing Agent Day. He then fired at Agent Taylor, who returned the fire, wounding Sneed. State officers came to the assistance of Agent Taylor, and during an exchange of shots Sneed was instantly killed.

Disposition of the case: In view of the fact that the officers concerned were obliged in self-defense to shoot Sneed, who had already

killed one officer, no prosecution was instituted against them on the charge of homicide.

L. E. Storey

Facts of the case: On December 21, 1924, Prohibition Agent Burns, accompanied by State officers, attempted, near Cottonwood Corners, Ark., to stop a Ford automobile with three occupants believed to be trans-The car was speeded up, however, and shots were fired at the officers, who returned the fire. As a result of the shooting, L. E. Storey, one of the occupants of the car, was killed.

Disposition of the case: In view of the fact that the killing of L. E. Storey resulted from the officers firing in self-defense, no prosecution was instituted against the officers on the charge of homicide.

Leon M. Sweat

Facts of the case: On March 27, 1925, Prohibition Agents Crumbley, Hancock, Murrill, and Standau came upon one Leon M. Sweat at the latter's still at a point in Polk County, Fla. Sweat, without warning, fired and shot Agent Standau when about 10 feet from him. Agent Standau, notwithstanding his being wounded, returned the fire and killed Sweat.

Disposition of the case: A coroner's jury found that the act of Agent Standau was justifiable homicide.

Carl Thernes

Facts of the case: On March 26, 1925, Prohibition Agent Tucker, accompanied by two local officers, went to a farm where it was believed a still was being operated, 6 miles from Britton, Okla. Upon arrival at the place the officers found one Albert Berry and one Carl Thernes operating two stills. After the moonshiners were placed under arrest, Thernes started to run away, at the same time stooping over to pick up what was believed to be a revolver. Agent Tucker, believing that Thernes intended to fire at him from the near-by bushes, shot and killed him.

Disposition of the case: On March 28, 1925, a coroner's jury found that the shooting was justifiable homicide and recommended that no prosecution be instituted against Agent Tucker.

Bill Tilghman

Facts of the case: On November 1, 1924, Prohibition Agent Lynn attempted to search the Murphy dance hall at Cromwell, Okla., to ascertain if intoxicating liquors were sold there. Before he could enter the dance hall he was accosted by one Bill Tilghman, who grabbed hold of Lynn and told him he would kill him. Tilghman and Agent Lynn engaged in a scuffle, during which time Tilghman pressed his revolver against Agent Lynn's side. Agent Lynn in self-defense then shot and killed Tilghman.

Disposition of the case: An information was filed November 8, 1924, at Wewoka, charging Agent Lynn with manslaughter. A verdict of not guilty was returned by a jury May 26, 1925.

Albert R. Van Sickle

Facts of the case: On the night of November 8, 1924, Prohibition Agent Curry and a local officer executed a search warrant on the premises of one Albert R. Van Sickle, an alleged bootlegger, at Laramie, Wyo. When the officers requested admission to the house Van Sickle fired on the officer accompanying Agent Curry. Agent Curry then went to the assistance of the State officer and Van Sickle fired on him. The bullet passed through his clothing and inflicted a slight wound. Agent Curry then in defense of himself and the other officer fired and fatally wounded Van Sickle, who died as a result of his wounds the following day.

Disposition of the case: The coroner's jury found that this was a

justifiable homicide and accordingly no prosecution was instituted.

Lawrence Wenger

Facts of the case: On November 19, 1924, Prohibition Agents Barton, Ely, Ford, and Stevens were searching for a still near Madonna, Md. They found what appeared to be a still in the process of construction. The agents then placed themselves in hiding near the still to see if anyone would approach the place. After some time a man came to the place. Upon ascertaining the presence of the agents he fled. The agents pursued him, firing their revolvers in the air in an effort to stop him. However, he escaped from them. A short time later, when leaving the place, they found the man who had fled, who was ascertained to be one Lawrence Wenger, lying dead from revolver wound.

Disposition of the case: Agents Barton, Ely, Ford, and Stevens were indicted by the Harford County grand jury, February term, 1925, on the charge of manslaughter. Agents acquitted March 6, 1927, in Federal court, Baltimore, Md.

1926

Jose Alverdi

Facts of the case: On February 15, 1926, Deputy Administrator George W. Brady, with Agents P. E. DeBois, T. W. Goodwin, and C. E. Zumalt, raided an illicit distillery about 34 miles from Reno, Nev., in an extremely isolated region. Two men were at the still and upon seeing the agent fired three shots with a shotgun and ran up the gulley. The agents returned the fire and Jose Alverdi was killed.

The bullet was extracted and ascertained to have been fired by Agent | T. W. Goodwin,

Disposition of the case: Agent Goodwin was indicted February 24, 1926, on a charge of manslaughter. Motion for change of venue granted, Case pending August 23, 1928.

Adam Ballinger

Facts of the case: On July 24, 1925, Prohibition Agents V. E. Grant, Owens, and J. M. Colt gave chase to one Adam Ballinger on the Asheville and Greenville Highway, North Carolina, in apprehending rum runners. The officers demanded twice that the car stop, stating they were Federal officers. Ballinger was driving a Ford roadster and he turned into the Lake Summit Road where he began shooting. One shot went through Grant's hat and the right headlight of the agent's car was hit. The agents returned the fire in self-defense. About 3 miles farther on Ballinger jumped from his car and ran. A search was made but he could not be found. Seven gallons of whiskey was found in his car. On July 27, Ballinger's brother reported that he had not returned home. Another search was made and his body was found about 150 or 200 yards from the car.

Disposition of the case: Agent Grant was indicted October term State court and case removed to Federal court. Case stricken from the docket on account of death of the defendant, Agent Grant.

John Buongore

Facts of the case: On August 1, 1925, Prohibition Agent Joseph A. Furbershaw arrested John Buongore in Havre de Grace, Md., for bootlegging. Furbershaw alleged that Buongore reached for his hip pocket and he believed he was reaching for a gun and he shot in self-defense, killing Buongore immediately.

Disposition of the case: Agent Furbershaw was arrested on August 1, 1925. Acquitted March 3, 1926, charge of murder.

Jacob Carter

Facts of the case: On April 1, 1926, Prohibition Agents J. S. Epley, Ray, Howe, Cooke, and Deputy Sheriff Dick Barker raided a still about 15 miles south of Jacksonville, Fla. When the agents and deputy sheriff approached the still Joseph Carter saw them, and when Agent Epley told him they were officers and to put up his hands, Carter started toward the mash barrels, where a rake handle was protruding, which resembled a gun. Agent Epley commanded him a second time to put up his hands, and when he refused to do so and continued toward the barrels, Agent Epley shot him in the right leg. Carter walked to the car which carried him to the hospital, and it was a great surprise to everybody when he died four days later, April 5, 1926.

Disposition of the case: At coroner's inquest the jury returned a verdict of "justifiable homicide." No criminal proceedings instituted.

John Danley

Facts of the case: On April 29, 1926, Prohibition Agents L. F. McGlothlin and C. A. Hood, with State Prohibition Agent T. M. Graveley and County Officer W. H. Vane, raided a still near Falls Mills, Tazewell County, Va. The still was located in a hollow and the officers separated. Agents McGlothlin and Hood walked to the top of the ridge, and just as they started down into the hollow they heard two shots. Thinking this was signal from the others, they started in the direction from which the shots came. They met Graveley and asked him if he had his man and he said he had. They found Vane standing near the still, and, on being questioned why he had rushed them so soon without the others having time to get to their places, he replied that the operators saw him first, and as soon as he saw some one running from the still he fired two shots. They destroyed the still, and on investigating a noise found a boy, John Danley, lying wounded about 300 to 400 yards from the still. He was rushed to a hospital, but he died before reaching it.

Disposition of the case: Agents Hood and McGlothlin were indicted on charge of murder May 8, 1926. Case nolle prossed October 28, 1927.

Stephen Kobalski

Facts of the case: On or about March 25, 1926, Prohibition Agent Ralph M. Pierce, with other agents, discovered a bootlegger and transporter of Canadian beer who had landed with his cargo on the River Rouge, Detroit, Mich. The agents undertook to arrest him and he jumped into his boat and started across the river. Agent Pierce fired upon him, several shots penetrating his boat and one striking him, from which he died. The man was found to be one Stephen Kobalski.

Disposition of the case: An information was filed March 30, 1926, charging Agent Pierce with manslaughter. "No bill" returned November, 1927, term.

Henry Nestor

Facts of the case: On September 5, 1925, Prohibition Agents Rodman Russell, O. B. Wells, and J. M. Wood raided a camp on the Ohio River near Ludlow, Ky., and arrested Robert Venn, Jerome O'Leary, Volley Soards, and Henry Nestor. Agent Wood had his pistol in his hand pointed at the ground and not at the man. Agent Russell left the camp to telephone for the patrol, leaving Agents Wells and Wood in charge. Henry Nestor struck Agent Wood in the back, knocking him down and falling on top of him. While on the ground, Nestor attacked Agent Wood, kicking him several times on the leg and attempting to secure possession of Agent Wood's pistol. Agent Wood fired a shot

which penetrated Nestor's chest. Nestor again attempted to secure the pistol and Agent Wood shot him in the left temple causing death.

Disposition of the case: Coroner rendered a verdict that Agent Wood was justified in killing Henry Nestor in self-defense. The Kenton County grand jury at October term heard testimony of 10 or 12 men who had seen what occurred at the killing and rendered a verdict that Henry Nestor was shot in self-defense.

William Risk

Facts of the case: On August 14, 1925, Prohibition Agents Giles, Mitchell, Funstan, Gibbs, and Deputy Sheriff R. W. Jackson raided a still located north of Divide, Teller County, Colo. About an hour after their arrival W. M. Williams came to the still and was placed under arrest and despatched to Colorado Springs with Agent Gibbs and Deputy Sheriff Jackson. Later in the evening William Risk and N. W. Calmes came to the still. Calmes was taken into custody by Agents Mitchell and Funstan. They heard Giles order Risk to drop his gun. Agent Funstan ran to Giles's assistance. A shot was fired, Giles says, by Risk. Agent Funstan saw Risk backing into a clump of aspens and fired at him and a third shot was fired by Agent Giles. The agents at all times called on Risk to drop his gun. Risk fell fatally wounded and died within a short time.

Disposition of the case: A coronor's inquest was held August 15, 1925, and its verdict was that William Risk "came to his death from a gunshot wound at the hands of a Federal prohibition officer in the discharge of his duty."

Frank Sears

Facts of the case: At 3.30 in the afternoon of August 21, 1925, Prohibition Agent Roy V. Miller, Deputy Clarence Gossett, R. S. Young, and J. S. Fox went to the premises of Frank Sears, near Daniel Boone, Hopkins County, Ky., for the purpose of searching for stills. Sears and a girl, Mable Stanley, were there and Sears made no objection to the proposed search until he saw R. S. Young, from whom he had stolen some goods. He sprang to his feet and ran about 20 steps, drawing a revolver from his clothing and putting the barrel of the revolver over his left arm. Gossett immediately fired five or six shots and Agent Miller, hearing them, turned and fired one. Sears fell to the ground, He was taken to Hopkins County Hospital, Madisonville, Ky., and died August 21, 1925.

Disposition of the case: Indicted October 12, 1925, by grand jury of Hopkins County charged with manslaughter. Indictment dismissed at April, 1928, term of court at Paducah.

Homer Studivant

Facts of the case: About noon, February 15, 1926, Agents Epley, Ryals, and Cooke were about 9 miles northwest of Jacksonville, Duvall County, Fla., searching for stills, Agents Epley and Ryals saw a truck come to the edge of the swamp and three negroes got out, changed their clothes, and put up hip boots, and carrying two 5-gallon jugs and some wood, entered the swamp. The agents saw the smoke from the still and when within a short distance therefrom Agent Epley shouted that they were revenue men and to put up their hands. Albert McNair threw up his hands but Homer Studivant put his hand into his sweater and turned around several times to locate the sound. Both agents thought Studivant was armed and fired at the ground near him. He fell to the ground and the agents went to him immediately and discovered he had been shot in the hip. He was taken to the hospital at Jacksonville where he died the morning of February 16, 1926.

Disposition of the case: The coroner's jury made no findings as to the identity of the officer who fired the shot, but found that the agents in killing the deceased acted in the performance of their official duties.

Ronde Wade

Facts of the case: On April 17, 1926, Prohibition Agent G. C. Henson and Deputy Sheriff J. T. Alderson went to Burvin Turner's place at Owensboro, Ky., to purchase some evidence. Alderson bought onehalf pint of white whisky from Burvin Turner, and G. C. Henson immediately stepped between Burvin Turner and the door leading outside and presenting his United States badge said, "Do you know that you have sold whisky to a prohibition agent?" Turner sprang forward and clinched Alderson, forcing him to the wall, searching his hip pockets, and holding his arms down on each side with his hands in his coat pockets. Alderson states he drew his pistol from his right coat pocket, believing he was in great danger of bodily harm, and fired at Turner to release and protect himself. At the same time he saw Ronde Wade pointing a revolver at Agent Henson, while Henson had his hands up and open. He states he shot Wade to save Henson's life. Wade dropped the pistol and walked out of the house to his automobile, which was parked on the opposite side of the street, fell at the side of the car, and died a few minutes later. Turner was removed to the Owensboro Hospital.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury failed to indict Agent Henson, but indicted Alderson June 22, 1926. Accordingly the case is closed so far as the prohibition agent is concerned. Verdict of not guilty as to Alderson returned May 8, 1928.

J. B. Walling

Facts of the case: On February 4, 1926, Prohibition Agents Bee Cowen and Stewart G. Davis raided an illicit still at Bunns Bluff,

Orange County, Tex. Agent Cowen observed a white man and two colored men near the still. He called to them and ordered them not to move. One negro jumped toward some guns leaning against a tree, and Cowen shot, intending to put the bullet between the negro and the tree. The bullet struck the tree and inflicted a wound in the chest of J. B. Walling, who was standing or leaning against the tree. The tree had shielded Walling from Cowen's view.

Disposition of the case: Agent Cowen was arrested February 8, 1926, charged with murder. The grand jury, Orange County, Tex., failed to indict, April 26, 1926.

Elvin Wilson

Facts of the case: At 1 p. m., September 14, 1925, Prohibition Agents Roy W. Easley, Guy Tuggle, W. C. Thompson, Albert Ransdell, and Edward Statton went to Mount Sterling, Ky., and obtained guides to take them to three moonshine stills. Agents B. F. Unthank and W. C. White joined them at 10 p. m., and the guides took them to a still about 250 yards from Elvin Wilson's home. The agents proceeded to Wilson's home to arrest him. On the way they discovered 35 gallons of whisky in smokehouse. The agents surrounded the house and stated they were Federal prohibition agents. The father of Wilson let them in and both he and Wilson's wife stated he was not there. As they looked into a dark room Wilson shot, just missing Agent Thompson, who fired one shot. Agent Easley also fired a shot. Wilson fell to the floor, fatally wounded, and died within a few minutes.

Disposition of the case: Agents were taken before a county judge and exonerated. Later the matter was investigated by a grand jury of Bath County, Ky., which grand jury failed to render a true bill.

1927

J. A. Brinson

Facts of the case: On August 5, 1926, Prohibition Agents W. M. Simmons, C. F. Standau, A. C. Givhan, and J. H. Shirley were returning to Miami, Fla., in two automobiles after having investigated certain stills in that section. When near Homestead a car came up from the rear and occupants of the car fired into the rear car occupied by the agents. The car in which the attacking party rode and the car occupied by the agents came to a stop close together. The firing from the attacking party continued at this point, and in self-defense the agents returned the fire, killing three members of the attacking party, J. A. Brinson, M. P. Merritt, and Clyde Parrish.

Disposition of the case: On August 9, 1926, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to their death "at the hands of Federal prohibition agents in pursuit of their duty" and "justifiable homicide." The State attorney dropped prosecution of the agents.

Algie Carrier

Facts of the case: On January 6, 1927, Prohibition Agents Pat M. Needham and John Elliot accompanied by several county officers raided a moonshine still near Amite, La. When the officers approached the still they took into custody one man, and arriving at the site of the still they found another man, one Algie Carrier. Carrier attempted to escape from the officers and jumped over a small stream of water. Upon reaching the bank opposite to the officers who were pursuing him he drew a revolver, and in self-defense the officers fired at him, killing him instantly. It was ascertained that death resulted from shotgun wounds. Inasmuch as Agent Elliot and two county officers were armed with shotguns and fired at Carrier, it was not possible to definitely ascertain who had fired the fatal shot. Carrier had a reputation for being a dangerous character, and at the time of his death was a deserter from the United States Navy and was wanted by the authorities for alleged arson.

Lawton Carroll

Facts of the case: On March 7, 1927, about 5 a. m., Prohibition Agent R. L. Hudson, sr., of Valdosta, Ga., with his son, R. L. Hudson, jr., aged 17, and V. N. Hall, aged 20, son of the deputy sheriff of Lowndes County, went out on Lock Laurel public road to search and seize the car of Lawton Carroll (known to be implicated in liquor operations), having previously been informed that he would come over that road early the morning of March 7. When Carroll passed in his Ford roadster, Hudson, sr., recognized him, and, turning their car about, the Hudsons and Hall gave chase, overtaking him, called to him to stop. Instead, however, he continued his tortuous flight through the outskirts of the city of Valdosta, the Hudsons and Hall following. Young Hudson was standing on the running board of their car and fired three shots. The first two of them were seen to strike the ground in the rear of Carroll's car. However, a sudden lurch of their car caused the third shot to go wild, and it is presumed that this shot inflicted the fatal wound. Carroll was found speechless in his car a mile and a half farther on. He was taken to a hospital in Valdosta, where he died March 26, 1927. Two 1-gallon glass jugs of colored whisky were found in his car, and two had been thrown from the car after the shooting.

Disposition of the case: The Hudsons were committed to jail on a charge of murder and the case transferred to Federal court. Case to be heard September 19, 1927. (Agent Hudson resigned June 15, 1927.) Hall was discharged. Case against Hudson continued by

order of court April, 1928. Both of the Hudsons were acquitted October, 1928.

F. M. Ferguson

Facts of the case: On October 25, 1926, Prohibition Agent Mack B. Lilly was patrolling the Piedmont Road, Huntington, W. Va., when one Earl Best, a well-known bootlegger, passed him in an automobile at a high rate of speed. Agent Lilly pursued the violator in his car, and while attempting to pass a truck his automobile struck and fatally injured one F. M. Ferguson, who was crossing the road at that point, The accident occurred at approximately 6 p. m., after darkness had set in, and it was made further unavoidable, due to the fact that it was not possible to see Ferguson until it was too late to stop the automobile. It was stated that Agent Lilly bears the reputation of being a careful and expert driver. Ferguson died October 26, 1926, as a result of his injury.

Disposition of the case: Agent Lilly's first trial resulted in a "hung jury." Convicted at second trial on charge of involuntary mansaughter. Fined October 3, 1927, \$100 and costs of both trials. Case appealed. November 8, United States Court of Appeals reversed the decision of the lower court and ordered a new trial for Agent Lilly.

Oliver Gill

Facts of the case: On April 2, 1927, Agents Wright and Edgar J. Jones and A. S. Campbell left Clarksdale and went to Lake View, Miss., to investigate a still anonymously reported to be owned and operated by John Kirkman and Oliver Gill. After getting past three negro lookouts and wading a branch, they were within 10 or 15 feet of the still. They commanded all the men to surrender and throw up their hands. Three of the white men, George Henry Williams, R. L. English, and Mike Lombardy, surrendered; the other white man, Oliver Gill, attempted to make his escape by running. Agent Jones pursued him for about 50 yards, rapidly gaining on him, at which time Gill, the moonshiner, seeing that Jones was about to overtake him, attempted to shoot Agent Jones with a pistol, at which time Jones fired on him with a shotgun, two bullets taking effect in the right side. Gill fell on the spot and lived only a short time, 10 or 15 minutes. Gill was a notorious moonshiner, and at the time of his death was under an injunction bond of \$500.

Disposition of the case: Agent Jones indicted May 15, 1927, in State court. Quashed April 18, 1928, upon motion of United States attorney.

Lewis Gregory

Facts of the case: On November 7, 1926, Prohibition Agent W. B. Stone, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff Thompson Cornwell and one J. E. Russell, searched the premises of Alex and Lewis Gregory near Graveltown, Ky., where a quantity of liquor was found. The officers came upon Lewis Gregory on the road near his home, and when the officers attempted to place him under arrest he resisted them and hit Agent Stone with rocks. In self-defense Agent Stone shot and wounded Gregory, the shot taking effect in his leg. Loss of blood due to the wound resulted in Gregory's death within a short time.

James Thomas Hall

Facts of the case: On May 5, 1927, Prohibition Agent W. H. Gillesple went, at the request of Sheriff W. C. Holbrook, of Elmore County, Ala., to assist him in a raid on a still located about 12 miles west of Tallassee and 12 miles east of Wetumpka, Ala. They were accompanied by State Officer H. L. Nelson and Chief Deputy Sheriff A. W. Varner. Arriving early at the side of the still, they concealed themselves and waited for the operators to arrive. James Thomas Hall and Arthur Oliver arrived about 5.30 a. m. and started operations. Oliver was carrying a Winchester pump shotgun. The officers surrounded the still and waited until about 9 o'clock to close in on them. Sheriff Holbrook was discovered when about 30 feet from the still. He commanded them to surrender. Oliver grabbed up the Winchester and fired. Holbrook fired at Oliver, part of the load striking him on the left side of his face. With the other operators he then started to run. Officer Nelson commanded them to halt and commanded Oliver to drop his gun; at the same time Nelson fired at him, striking him in the chest. Hall who was directly behind Oliver was fatally wounded, though it is not positively known who fired the fatal shot. James Thomas Hall died on the way to Wetumpka, Ala. Oliver was rushed to a hospital in Montgomery, Ala., where his condition was pronounced serious. Herbert Hall was placed in jail at Wetumpka, Ala.

Disposition of the case: It is the information of this office that this is a closed incident and there will be no prosecution of the officers in the State court.

Wade Hampton

Facts of the case: On the night of September 25, 1926, Prohibition Agents A. G. Sutterfield and P. T. Graves, accompanied by several local officers, entered a negro dance hall near Chestang Station, Mobile County, Ala., for the purpose of searching the place for liquor. During the search a negro was seen to leave the hall and stand outside a window, acting in a suspicious manner. Agent Sutterfield approached him and attempted to search him. The negro, one Wade Hampton, pulled a revolver and fired at the agent. In self-defense, the agent returned the fire, killing him instantly.

Disposition of the case: The matter was presented before a grand jury of Mobile County, which body did not return an indictment, thereby exonerating Agent Sutterfield.

J. J. Howard

Facts of the case: On March 18, 1927, Agent W. S. Newman, acting upon information of under-cover operatives, went to a point 4 or 5 miles west of Canton, Madison County, Miss., where the delivery of 10 gallons of whisky was to be made by one J. J. Howard, a notorious bootlegger, whom the county sheriff was anxious should be apprehended. Shortly after Newman's arrival Howard came up in an automobile. He alighted and came around to the car in which Agent Newman sat, placed a shotgun beside the car and a revolver was in scabbard in plain view on his person. He offered a pint of whisky as a sample, stating that he had moved his still over the Madison County line. Agent Newman got out of the car and covered Howard with his revolver, showing him his badge and stating that he was a Government officer and that he was under arrest. Howard refused to submit to arrest and in a fraction of a second had drawn his pistol and attempted to fire on Agent Newman. At the same time Agent Newman fired, the bullet taking effect just above the collar bone. Three other shots were fired entering Howard's chest. Howard was instantly killed. The examining physician stated that the first shot was fatal.

Disposition of the case: Agent Newman was exonerated by a coroner's jury, as he shot purely in self-defense.

E. P. Ingmire

Facts of the case: On April 7, 1927, Agent George H. Hudson and Informant Farley were detailed on duty at San Pedro, Calif. Agent Hudson was not familiar with the roads, but Informant Farley was, so he was assigned to drive the car. Farley had been working around in this vicinity and had developed a number of "leads," which is was desirable to close up. At 12.55 on the morning of April 7, 1927, continuing these investigations, Agent Hudson, accompanied by three marines, Farley (who was driving the car), and a Mrs. McAggister, riding on the seat with Farley, had a slight collision with a Ford coupé at a point on the San Perdo-Wilmington paved highway, near the Union Oil Co. office and plant. A tire on the Ford coupé blew out, attracting some attention, and immediately after the Government car started it struck a Dodge touring car in which were a Mr. E. P. Ingmire and wife, of San Pedro, Calif. Mr. Ingmire was killed and his wife seriously injured.

Disposition of the case: Grand jury of the county indicted Hudson and Farley and the other occupants of the car on a charge of first-degree murder; Farley held without bond, Hudson on a bond of \$25,000. Farley plead guilty involuntary manslaughter September 14, up for sentence September 19, 1927. Farley sentenced to a period of from one year to life in San Quentin prison. Case against Hudson dismissed in Federal court at Los Angeles September 7, 1927.

Millard Jamerson

Facts of the case: On the morning of June 15, 1927, at 2 a. m., Prohibition Agent W. H. Wright, Deputy Sheriff Elzie Carr, and Jack Ballard made the second trip to a still in operation about 3 miles east of Troy, Pontotoe County, Miss. About 50 yards from the still they stopped and listened, and in a few moments heard a great deal of talking at the still. The officers concealed themselves about 30 steps from the still and there remained for some time. Five men were at work at the still. As daylight approached the officers rushed the still. Carr at the left, Ballard at the right, and Agent Wright to enter at the center. Crossing an open space the moonshiners discovered the officers coming, and some of them fled, disregarding the command of the officers to halt. Millard Jamerson turned a 32-20 special Smith & Wesson pistol in his hand and attempted to fire at Agent Wright, at which time Wright fired on him with a 32-38 Winchester rifle, striking him on the right temple, the bullet coming out on the opposite side of his head, killing Jamerson instantly. John Lee Coleburn and J. T. Ernest were wounded and Reese Coleburn made his escape. It was found that the killing took place in Chickasaw County, just about 100 yards from Lee County line.

Disposition of the case: Case removed from State to Federal court. Agent Wright gave bond for appearance before Federal grand jury at Aberdeen, Miss., first Monday in October, 1927. No action taken by Federal grand jury.

Thomas Johnson

Facts of the case: On March 4, 1927, Eugene S. Forsythe, a customs border inspector and prohibition agent, in company with Deputy United States Marshal S. A. Johnson, left Pensacola, Fla., about 1 p. m. for the purpose of raiding a still in a swamp near Eleven Mile Creek. A mile from the still the car bogged and they got out and walked. A man standing near a small fire ran toward the still as soon as he saw the officers. Agent Forsythe pursued him. On approaching the still, two other men started running through the swamp. Forsythe fired his gun once to let Johnson know the still had been found and continued pursuing the two men who had been at the still. After running about a quarter of a mile the men split, one running to the left, the other to the right. Forsythe followed the one who turned to the right, and a short distance ahead, the man, Thomas Johnson, plunged into

a creek. Forsythe had fired his gun twice in the air. Upon reaching the bank of the creek Forsythe called to the man to come back. At the second call he said he would. As he swam toward Forsythe he sank. Forsythe made an effort to save the man, almost being overcome by the cold himself. He was not successful, and came to the conclusion that the man had drowned.

Disposition of the case: At the coroner's inquest Forsythe was acquitted, but upon his return to Escambia County, Johnson's father swore out a warrant charging him with manslaughter. He was arrested and placed under \$1,000 bond. Not yet had his preliminary hearing, March 22, 1927. April 17, 1928, evidence thought to be insufficient upon which to present such a charge.

James Lee

Facts of the case: Killed May 14, 1927, at Detroit, Mich., when a prohibition patrol boat crashed into a launch. (Details not yet available.) The case involving Prohibition Agent August Lottner pending in United States district court, October 1, 1927.

Disposition of the case: Agent Lottner dismissed from the service May 14, 1927.

Mildred Lee

Facts of the case: Killed May 14, 1927, at Detroit, Mich., when a prohibition patrol boat crashed into a launch. (Details not yet available.) The case involving Prohibition Agent August Lottner, pending in United States district court, October 1, 1927.

Disposition of the case: Agent Lottner dismissed from the service May 14, 1927.

Walter Lorance

Facts of the case: On the morning of June 23, 1927, Agents Clay Conaster and W. B. Stone, accompanied by Deputy Sheriff J. C. Walker and Sheriff S. D. Holmes, made a raid in Coffee County, Tenn., about 12 miles from Manchester, Tenn. The still was located about 5 a. m., and the officers soon saw two men working at the still. Agent Conaster rushed the still and commanded the men to surrender. Instead of complying they started to run and Agents Stone and Conaster gave chase. As the agents gained on the fleeing men one of them, Walter Lorance, turned on them with an open knife in his hand, refusing to halt and swearing and threatening to fight it out. Several shots were fired, and as Agent Stone came nearer Lorance he stumbled and fell. Lorance started toward Stone, but one of the shots had pierced Lorance's breast, killing him instantly. W. E. Stacey, the other violator, was captured by Sheriff Holmes. Lorance was known as a desperate character and had openly made threats to fight if any officers attempted to arrest him.

Disposition of the case: Preliminary hearing set for July 16, 1927, at Manchester, and if the agents are indicted in State court, the case will be removed to Federal court. August 22, 1928, jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Cecil McClure

Facts of the case: On July 21, 1926, Prohibition Agents J. C. Crisp and Charles Branton, accompanied by a deputy United States marshal, proceeded to Tomotla, Cherokee County, N. C., to search the premises occupied by a family named McClure, alleged moonshiners. While engaged in the search of the premises, Cecil McClure and Charles McClure attempted to carry off the whisky that had been found on the premises by the officers. When prevented from doing this, they rushed into the house, where Cecil McClure obtained a shotgun and pursued Agent Crisp to the front of the house, where he drew the gun on the agent. The agent, in self-defense, fired at McClure, killing him instantly.

Disposition of the case: Agent J. C. Crisp was indicted July 21, 1926, on the charge of murder. The case was transferred from the State to Federal court. Acquitted November 28, 1927, by Federal grand jury at Asheville, N. C.

M. P. Merritt

Facts of the case: On August 5, 1926, Prohibition Agents W. M. Simmons, C. F. Standau, A. C. Givhan, and J. H. Shirley were returning to Miami, Fla., in two automobiles after having investigated certain stills in that section. When near Homestead a car came up from the rear and occupants of the car fired into the rear car occupied by the agents. The car in which the attacking party rode and the car occupled by the agents came to a stop close together. The firing from the attacking party continued at this point, and in self-defense the agents returned the fire, killing three members of the attacking party, M. P. Merritt, Clyde Parrish, and J. A. Brinson.

Disposition of the case: On August 9, 1926, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths "at the hands of Federal prohibition agents in pursuit of their duty" and "justifiable homicide."

Burrell Morris

Facts of the case: On November 23, 1926, Agent George H. Wentworth, accompanied by Agent D. D. Magnan, arrested Burrell Morris in the act of delivering a load of liquor in Berkeley, Calif. They started for the police station in the agent's car, with Agent Wentworth driving and Morris seated between him and Agent Magnan. After going some distance Morris placed his gun at Wentworth's side and commanded him

to stop the car. When Wentworth did not comply Morris shot him through the side. Morris then grappled with Agent Magnan and during the scuffle the car was stopped and all got out. Although wounded, Agent Wentworth pulled his gun and shot Morris through the heart, killing him almost instantly. Agent Wentworth was fatally wounded and died the next morning.

Disposition of the case: The coroner's jury found that Morris died from a wound in the heart, inflicted by a Federal prohibition agent, who himself was killed, in the performance of his official duties.

William Niedermeier

Facts of the case: On December 3, 1926, Prohibition Agents Ernest L. Benway and George R. Pratt were assigned to patrol work in the vicinity of Silver Creek and Huron River, Mich. While watching the course used by smugglers a motor boat came into view which appeared to contain kegs of beer. The boat was halled and told to come in. Two men in the boat failed to pay attention to the officers and Agent Benway then fired across the bow of the boat three times. After the third shot one of the occupants of the boat, who was ascertained to be one Crooks, shut the motor off and advised that they would come in. Crooks then called to the other man in the boat, who it was afterwards learned was Neidermeier, to hand him one of the guns that were visible in the front part of the boat. Neidermeier made a motion as if to reach the guns back to Crooks. At the same time Crooks leaned forward as if to receive the guns. These actions caused Agents Benway and Pratt to anticipate that Crooks was going to fire upon them; therefore they fired at the boat simultaneously, resulting in Neidermeier being hit and fatally wounded. He was taken to a hospital where he died December 21, 1926.

Disposition of the case: Benway and Pratt arrested December 24, 1926. March 30, 1927. Pratt was dismissed by the court. Benway found guilty of assault and battery, sentenced to six months to three years with recommendation for the minimum term. District attorney's office requesting authority of Attorney General to appeal case. Agent still under suspension August 6, 1927, awaiting outcome of appeal of case. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed conviction of Agent Benway May 16, 1928.

Clyde Parrish

Facts of the case: On August 5, 1926, Prohibition Agents W. M. Simmons, C. F. Standau, A. C. Givhan, and J. H. Shirley were returning to Miami, Fla., in two automobiles after having investigated certain stills in that section. When near Homestead a car came up from the rear and occupants of the car fired into the rear car occupied by the agents. The car in which the attacking party rode and the car occupied by the agents came to a stop close together. The firing from the attacking party continued at this point, and in self-defense, the agents returned the fire, killing three members of the attacking party, M. P. Merritt, Clyde Parrish, and J. A. Brinson.

Disposition of the case: On August 9, 1926, the coroner's jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to their deaths "at the hands of Federal prohibition agents in pursuit of their duty," and "justifiable homicide." The State attorney dropped prosecution of the agents.

Jeff Pitts

Facts of the case: On September 23, 1926, Prohibition Agent W. S. Newman, accompanied by several local officers, proceeded to raid a still near Wesson, Miss. The still was surrounded by the officers. The officers commanded two men, who were found at the still, to hold up their hands, but instead of complying they attempted to run away. Agent Newman fired and fatally wounded one of the men, ascertained to be Jeff Pitts, who died soon after he was removed to the hospital. Both Jeff Pitts and Oliver G. Waldrop, who was with him at the still, bear the reputation of being notorious moonshiners.

Disposition of the case: No prosecution (criminal) instituted.

Alex Tidwell

Facts of the case: On May 26, 1927, Agents O. H. Warren and G. P. Armour left Jackson, Tenn., accompanied by Sheriff J. O. Dixon and his deputy, R. B. Rinks, of Savannah, proceeded to a point in Hardin County about eight miles east, and destroyed a still there on the property of Jim Jerrold, sr. Jerrold was apprehended and taken to Savannah and given a hearing and released on bond. They then went to another point eight miles southeast in Hardin County, where they located another still. No one was there and after waiting a short time they seized and destroyed the still and continued their search for other stills in the same locality. As they were returning to the livery some one began shooting in the woods about 500 yards ahead of them, and in their best judgment at or near the still they had just destroyed. Going on to this point, found two white men at the still site; one escaped in the undergrowth, but Alex Tidwell did not run but walked away with a six-shooter in his hand. At the second call to halt, he turned to Sheriff Dixon and began shooting at him and at Agent Warren. Both Agents Warren and Armour shot at Tidwell once, and Warren wrested his gun, a 32-20 Colt six-shooter, from his hand. At the same time Tidwell showed that the shots were fatal, and died without saying anything. Sheriff Dixon looked after the body, the agents reporting the affair at the Memphis office. Tidwell had a reputation of being a dangerous character and a fugitive from justice for many years.

Disposition of the case: It appears that there will be no criminal prosecution against the agents.

Mack Turner

Facts of the case: On the afternoon of April 28, 1927, a raiding party, which consisted of Deputy Sheriff Felix Lee, Gus Dixon, chief of police of Prichard, Ala., and Prohibition Agents P. T. Graves and Harvey T. Hughes, proceeded to a point about 32 miles north of Mobile, in Mobile County, Ala., and 5 miles east of Gulf Crost. A still had previously been located by Agents Sutterfield and Ford. The men in the party took up positions which would make it impossible for anyone to escape. Agent Sutterfield went near enough to hear talking and e three white men and one negro working at the still, Mack Turner, Eph Lewis, E. Newburn, and Robert Williams, the negro. Turner had a shotgun in his hand. When they finally sat down, Sutterfield rushed toward the still and commanded the operators to surrender in the name of the law. They did not heed, but started to run in different directions. Lewis and Newburn ran in the direction of Agent Hughes location and he captured both of them. Sutterfield fired two shots in the direction of the negro. Other shots were heard, probably fired by Agent Graves and Deputy Lee. The still was destroyed, prisoners taken into custody, and two days later news of finding Mack Turner dead in the location of the still was brought to the officers. It is not known just how Turner came to his death. Doctor Hale, the coroner of Mobile County found six bullet wounds in the body of Turner. It is thought neither Agent Graves or Hughes were so stationed as to have participated in the killing. Case is being investigated by the State grand jury and will be removed to Federal court if the officers are indicted.

Disposition of the case: "No bill" returned against Agent Graves by State grand jury.

Arnold Wise

Facts of the case: On the morning of April 29, 1927, having received information that a still was being operated at Horse Pen Cove, about 20 miles from Welch, McDowell County, W. Va., a party composed of Prohibition Agents Taylor and Dillow, of the sixth district, Prohibition Agent McGlothlin, of Virginia, State Prohibition Agent Watkins, and Sid and Will Bane, deputy sheriffs of Tazwell County, Va., proceeded to the vicinity of Horse Pen Cove. Upon their arrival they divided into two squads, Agent McGlothlin, Watkins, and one of the sheriffs forming one squad, and the remainder of the party the other. McGlothlin's squad found a trail which they followed leading them to a still in operation. They surrounded it and ordered the men to put up their hands. Arnold Wise, one of the operators, ran from the still pursued by one of the officers who commanded him to The other man, whose name is Spriggs, complied with the request to put up his hands. McGlothlin states that he saw Wise draw a revolver and rest it on his left arm as though taking aim and at that time several shots were fired and Wise fell mortally wounded, from which wound he died in a short time.

Disposition of the case: No action taken.

1928

Albert Edmunds

Facts of the case: On June 10, 1928, about 9.40 p. m., Prohibition Agent Grady Cobb of Columbus, Ga., and Policemen A. L. Carroll and D. C. Bland of Phenix City, Ala., went to the Huckaby Grocery Store at 311 Sixth Street, Phenix City, Ala., for the purpose of making an investigation. The back room of this building is used as a bar room where whisky is sold at all times. Albert Edmunds was in the front part of the store as the officers entered and called out a warning to those in the back room. The officers found two soldiers in civilian clothes in the back room. One of them was drinking whisky from a pint bottle. Agent Cobb took the bottle away from him, and told both the soldiers and Edmunds that they would have to come with him, While looking for a cork to put in the bottle, Edmunds grabbed the bottle from Agent Cobb and ran from the back room, pouring out the whisky as he ran. He then threw the bottle down and attempted to climb the high fence which incloses the premises. Agent Cobb caught him by the coat and pulled him back. In the encounter which ensued Cobb struck at Edmunds' head with his revolver, but in the darkness hit his shoulder and the gun was discharged by the impact. The bullet severed the jugular vein and Edmonds died while being taken to a local hospital.

Disposition of the case: Cobb was given a preliminary hearing June 14 and 15 at Phenix City, Ala., before Mayor Floyd of that city, who refused to release Agent Cobb on bond. He is confined in jail, at Seale, Ala., until the grand jury convenes about September 15, 1928. Indicted in State court for second-degree murder; case removed to Federal court in September, 1928.

Elmer Fulton

Facts of the case: On August 4, 1927, Agent Charles T. Warner, accompanied by O. T. Mason, J. C. Pane, Lon Wilson, and W. Haskins, went to Pilcher, Okla., to make a buy from W. Johnson and Elmer Fulton. Haskins, observed by Warner and Mason, purchased 2 halfpints of liquor which was put in his car, and Johnson offered to sell him all the liquor he wanted. Haskins said they would take 5 gallons, but would have to come back for it later. Johnson got his

partner, Fulton, and proceeded to dig up five 1-gallon jugs of whisky which were concealed in a tailing pile back of Johnson's home. The jugs were put in two sacks, Johnson carrying one and Fulton the other. As they went to Haskins's car, Warner drove up and, jumping from his car, said, "Boys, you are under arrest, we are Federal officers," and went toward Fulton, who started to strike him with the sack containing the jugs of whisky. Warner said, "Boys, don't do that," and Fulton dropped the sack and ran. Warner gave chase, firing three shots in the ground. In going over an embankment he slipped in the mud and fell, his pistol being discharged as he did so. This shot hit Fulton in the left shoulder blade and passed out through the right breast. A doctor and an ambulance were called. Fulton died on the way to the hospital.

Disposition of the case: State prosecution in progress August 6, 1927. Released by United States court on application of habeas corpus proceedings August 29, 1927. Judge Kennamer discharged the agent October 21, 1921, saying the act was justifiable.

Charles P. Gundlacht

Facts of the case: On September 16, 1927, Agents Dano M. Jackley, John T. Fisher, Robert F. Cornett, and Joseph R. Brewer proceeded to the farm of Charles P. Gundlacht, about 3 miles from Leonardtown, Md., to make an investigation of a reported still and home-brew manufacturing plant. When the agents started toward the house to notify the occupants of their purpose, Gundlacht came out of the house armed with a shotgun. He was told that they were Federal prohibition agents, and he replied: "I know who you are, and I don't give a ———." After telling Agent Fisher he was going to shoot him, he aimed with the shotgun and wounded Agent Fisher, and fired twice later with a revolver he had in his hip pocket. Agent Brewer then fired the shot that killed Gundlacht.

Disposition of the case: Agent Brewer acquitted February 17, 1928. Cases against Jackley, Fisher, and Cornett nolle prossed.

Lee Prudman

Facts of the case: On or about January 9, 1928, Agents Charles F. Cooley and R. N. Wilson, assigned to the eastern district of Arkansas, raided a large distillery near Julius, Crittenden County, Ark. One white man and five negroes were operating the still. All escaped except Lee Prudman, negro, who had a shotgun and refused to surrender, and was killed. Coroner's jury rendered a verdict that Prudman came to his death by resisting officers attempting to arrest him.

Mike Soytick

Facts of the case: On May 10, 1928, Agent James C. Capen and his assistant, Percy Epperson, armed with a search warrant, went to the ranch of Mike Soytick, near Cumberland, Wyo. They found a still and destroyed it and then placed Soytick under arrest. Soytick asked permission to go into the house and get his coat and hat, and when he reappeared he had a rifle with which he shot Agent Capen through the abdomen. Epperson and Soytick then engaged in a duel, in which Epperson sent six shots into the body of Soytick. Epperson then placed Agent Capen and Soytick in Capen's car and took them to the hospital at Kemmerer, Wyo., but both men died just as the hospital was reached.

Disposition of the case: Epperson exonerated at Coroner's inquest.

Douglass Smith

Facts of the case: On or about 3 p. m., January 28, 1928, Agent George T. Griffin, armed with a search warrant and accompanied by Agent S. M. Statton and Investigator E. A. Larkin, called at the home of Douglass Smith, a colored man, living at 1506 Arthur Street, Louisville, Ky. Receiving no response to their knocks, though faces had been seen at the window, Investigator Larkin forced an entrance. Smith immediately drew a Luger pistol. Larkin protected himself by grabbing the pistol and turning the muzzle from the line of his In the struggle which ensued Larkin was knocked down by a blow from the pistol. Smith then fired at Larkin, but as Larkin was moving about on the floor, the bullet missed him and went through the floor. Agents Griffin and Statton gained entrance about this time and both opened fire—Statton firing one shot and Griffin two. It is assumed that Statton missed but that both of Griffin's shots took effect and resulted in Smith being killed. It was found, upon examination of Smith's body, that he was armed with an additional pistol, loaded, a 5-inch dirk knife, and two other large pocketknives.

Disposition of the case: Agents Griffin and Statton and Investigator Larkin were exonerated of the manulaughter charge on the ground of self-defense; trial held in Louisville, January, 1928.

1929

Ben Bailey

Facts of the case: On August 31, 1928, during the afternoon Agents R. W. Graham and J. T. Wilson, accompanied by Deputy Marshal F. B. Lister, went to Florence County, S. C., to arrest a negro, Ben Bailey, who with three other negroes about August 17 had resisted arrest for having liquor in an automobile. They assaulted Marshal Lister and three of the negroes escaped, but Ben Bailey was recognized by Marshal Lister and Bailey's brother, John, was arrested at that time. It was in connection with this assault that the prohibition agents

assisted Lister. The officers proceeded to Bailey's house and asked him to come out, informing him who they were and that they had a warrant for his arrest. Bailey dashed wildly about the house, and out a rear door. He ran down a road leading from the house and the agents gave chase. Agent Wilson fired a shot in the air to stop Bailey and as he did so he stumbled and fell. As Agent Graham approached, Bailey, with his hand in his pocket and swearing, was coming toward Agent Wilson, whereupon Agent Graham fired at Bailey fatally wounding him. Bailey died as the agents and deputy marshal were carrying him to a hospital.

Disposition of the case: A coroner's inquest was set for September 5, 1928.

Bernard Cottrell

Facts of the case: On July 20, 1928, Agents Ezra Zirkle, V. L. Skeen, and T. L. Cox left Charleston, W. Va., for Clendenin; there Constable Wells joined them and they proceeded to Little Blue Creek in Kanawha County, about 5 or 6 miles from Clendenin where some moonshine mash had been located the day previous. The agents reached the scene about 10.30 a. m. and saw two men operating a still. When about 20 steps away the men saw the agents and ran, the agents gave chase. In the chase five or six shots were fired, one striking Bernard Cottrell, one of the fleeing moonshiners. He fell on his face seriously wounded and lived but a short time-the agents and the other moonshiner, Opie Hershberger, doing all they could for the dying man. At the coroner's a bullet was extracted from Cottrell's back, which had been fired from a 32-30 caliber pistol. Agent T. L. Cox was the only one carrying a gun of that kind. Cox was arrested charged with murder and confined in the Kanawha County jail. A few days later he was released on \$5,000 bail and bound over to the grand jury at the October term.

Disposition of the case: Agent Cox was acquitted December 20, 1928.

John Hysler

Facts of the case: During the afternoon of September 26, 1928, in response to a telephone call from Customs Inspector Pete Hopkins, Agents Hope King and Tim Eason went to the vicinity of the Jacksonville Bridge near Jacksonville, Fla., to stop a Chrysler roadster, alleged to be a liquor car, which had eluded the inspector. In the events which followed, Agent King was so seriously injured, it was not possible to obtain a statement from him. John Hysler, one of the occupants, and the driver of the car, was mortally wounded. An eye-witness, a man who was painting the clock on the bridge, stated that Jerry McInarnay, the other man in the car, threatened Agent King with an iron tool, as he, King, stood on the running board of the car. Hysler was pointing his gun at Agent King directly in line with the position of the witness, on the bridge. Agent King was either thrown or knocked from the running board, and as the car proceeded, Hysler pointed his gun at Agent King from the back of the car, Agent King drew his revolver from the holster and both men fired simultaneously. Both shots took effect, Agent King being shot through the torso. The firing continued. Hysel's second shot evidently broke both bones in Agent King's ankle. Jerry McInarnay, who ran from the car during the exchange of shots, returned and attempted to drive on. He was stopped, the car and Hysler, who was almost unconscious, searched. Liquor was found. McInarnay was arrested on a charge of illegal transportation and violation of section 65, United States Penal Code

Disposition of the case: Agent King exonerated by State grand jury, November 24, 1928.

Jess Hughes

Facts of the case: On August 2, 1928, at 11.30 a. m., Agents Charles F. Cooley, McBurns, and Dave F. Brown, and Deputy Sheriff Virgil Landers, of Saline County, Mo., went to a still 1 mile north of Ownesville, in Saline County, where they found two men operating a still Jess Hughes, an ex-convict, was one of the men. It was agreed that Agent Brown would rush the still and call to the men to surrender. When he did so Jess Hughes attempted to shoot Agent Brown with a .38-caliber automatic pistol. Just as Brown pulled his gun he was shot and killed by Agent Burns, who shot for the purpose of saving Brown's life, whom he saw Hughes was intending to shoot. The other operator at the still was apprehended.

Disposition of the case: A coroner's jury at Benton, Mo., exonerated Agent M. C. Burns, saying the shooting was justifiable.

Jim Ratliff

Facts of the case: On August 15, 1928, Agents L. B. Moreley and Sam Carden, assisted by five State officers, went to the neighborhood of Clarks Creek, Washington County, Tenn., as it had been reported that moonshine whisky in large quantities was being manufactured and transported from that section. Upon approaching a place where dense smoke was rising in the woods the officers came upon three men operating a still. They were commanded to surrender, but instead opened fire, which the officers returned. In all, 20 to 25 shots were fired, and when the firing ceased one Jim Ratliff was found to be severely wounded and bleeding profusely from a severed artery. Every aid was given him, but he died a short time after reaching the hospital in Johnson City, Tenn. E. M. Ratliff, a brother of the dead man, and J. C. Forester, the

other moonshiners, were captured. They were arraigned and plead guilty to conspiracy and bound over to the United States court under \$1,000 bonds each.

Jose Villegas

Facts of the case: On the afternoon of July 14, Agent Robert L. Knight, assisted by Pete Cook, an informer, proceeded to Santa Maria to work out a lead concerning Jose Villegas, a Mexican, living near Guadalupe, Calif., reputed to be leading liquor violator in that section. Agent Knight and Mr. Cook contracted with Mr. Jose Villegas to deliver 20 gallons of liquor to them. He refused to deliver it in Santa Maria. The point of delivery was decided to be about 2 miles north of Nipsomo, Calif., the exact spot being just 12 miles north of Santa Maria. At 7.30 p. m., on the night of July 14, Agents Knight and Cook proceeded to the meeting place. Villegas and his stepson drove up and deposited the kegs of whisky on the ground near the side of the road. Gomez, the stepson, drove the car down the road about 100 feet; Villegas remained with the whisky. Agents Knight and Cook drove to the spot where Villegas was awaiting. After the whisky was turned over to him. Agent Knight exhibited his badge and placed Villegas under arrest. They then started to walk toward Villegas's car when he started to run, calling in Spanish to Gomez, who was sitting in the car; upon reaching the car Gomez handed a shotgun to Villegas out of the left-front door of the sedan. As Villegas turned to Agent Knight with the leveled gun the muzzle caught in the open door of the sedan and momentarily checked the action, giving Agent Knight time to draw his pistol, and at the same time he ordered Villegas to drop the shotgun. This order was not heeded and Villegas continued to wheel around toward Agent Knight with the leveled shotgun. Agent Knight then fired his pistol and Villegas dropped to the ground, the gun flying from his hands. The wounded man was rushed to the hospital in Santa Maria, where he was immediately operated on. The operation was unsuccessful and Villegas died about 11 p. m. Agent Knight reported to Chief of Police Feland, who refused to place him under arrest. The subsequent investigation brought out the fact that Villegas had been convicted of liquor violations, both in Santa Barbara and San Luis Obisbo, Calif., that he was considered a dangerous character, and that Agent Knight had been warned to be exceedingly careful in dealing with him.

Disposition of the case: Agent Knight was completely exonerated,

as the coroner's jury rendered a verdict to the effect that Agent Robert L. Knight was acting in the performance of his official duties when he fired the fatal shot.

Joseph O. McGuire

Facts of the case: On February 3, 1929, Agent Charles F. Peterson was deputized by Sheriff Edwin A. Baily, of Laramie, Wyo., to assist in capturing Joseph O. McGuire, who had committed a murder and was resisting arrest. Armed with tear gas bombs and guns the party proceeded to 168 North Railroad Street, Laramie, Wyo., which was the place where the murder took place. In the action which followed Agent Peterson shot through a door which McGuire slammed in his face and the bullet struck McGuire, inflicting a wound from which he later died. (A quantity of liquor was found at this place which also had a reputation as a gambling resort.)

Disposition of the case: At the coronor's inquest February 6, 1929, Agent Peterson was absolved from all blame. A verdict was rendered to the effect that Agent Peterson was acting in the discharge of his official duties and was protecting his own life when he fired the shot which resulted in the death of McGuire.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the conferees on the part of the House on the bill H. R. 1 may have until midnight to-night to file their report.

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, I would like to ask the gentleman from Connecticut a question. I have been asked the question by Members on this side and I have been unable to answer. I will ask the gentleman if it is his purpose to call up the conference report to-morrow in case the Senate acts upon it this afternoon?

Mr. TILSON. That is my hope.

Mr. GARNER. The gentleman hopes to bring it back tomorrow?

Mr. TILSON. I am not sure that it will be ready, but in case it is ready I have asked permission so that we may be able to consider it to-morrow.

Mr. HASTINGS. If it were agreed to by the Senate it would not be necessary to have action on the part of the House.

Mr. TILSON. Yes; it would be necessary to have action by the House.

Mr. HASTINGS. If the Senate receded this afternoon it would not necessitate any further action on the part of the

Mr. TILSON. The conference report will have to be acted upon by the House before the Senate can take any action.

Mr. GARNER. I have no objection to unanimous consent, but I would like to ask the gentleman to take us into his confidence on this side as well as on that side as to what will be done to-morrow and the rest of the week?

Mr. TILSON. For to-day I know of none other than the unanimous-consent bills to be called up. Now that there is a full attendance in the House there may be a number of unanimous-consent requests concerning different matters.

Mr. GARNER. Is there anything in contemplation for the

balance of the week?

Mr. TILSON. Unless we receive something from the Senate,

have no knowledge of anything else.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Connecticut asks unanimous consent that the conferees on the agricultural relief bill may have until midnight to-night in which to file their report. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HOWARD rose.

The SPEAKER. For what purpose does the gentleman from Nebraska rise?

Mr. HOWARD. For the purpose of preferring a unanimousconsent request for permission to speak before the House for 15 minutes to-morrow morning following the time allotted to one of my colleagues.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Nebraska asks unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the address to-morrow of the gentleman from Texas [Mr. Box] he may proceed for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CLARKE of New York. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks in the Record by printing a speech that I expected to deliver, with some comments of one of the home papers, on my attitude with the farm organizations in support of President Hoover.

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I object.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD, the same being some observations with reference to the debenture plan.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Indiana?

There was no objection.

Mr. WOOD. Mr. Speaker, there are two phases, and only two, of this debenture question. One is political, the other is

The political phase revolves around the question as to whether or not the enactment of some form of a debenture scheme of handling agricultural exports is necessary in order to carry out pledges made by the party platform and the party candidates in the last campaign. It may be best answered by quoting from the platform adopted at Kansas City June 14, 1928, one year ago, to a day. I shall not read the entire agricultural plank of that platform because the major portion of it is not at all pertinent to the question immediately before us, inasmuch as it was a recital of what the Republican Party had already done in behalf of agriculture. The pledges for the future were contained in the following paragraphs:

We promise every assistance in the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more economical lines, and, where diversification is needed, Government financial assistance during the period of transition.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural products as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for cooperative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success.

There is not a thing in those words which could be construed either as an actual or an implied promise of the party to put into effect any plan involving the principle of the debenture scheme of financing agricultural exports.

The agricultural relief measure as passed by the House, and again, as agreed upon in the conference committee and reported back, carries out every pledge made in the party platform relative to the creation of a "Federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm-marketing system of farmer owned and controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

It contains all the necessary provisions to redeem the pledge of the party platform, set forth in the paragraph—

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our exports market will be continued.

It contains all the necessary provisions, in so far as the promotion of cooperative and orderly marketing is concerned, to redeem the pledge of the party platform contained in the following words:

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity and success.

Nowhere in the platform may be found any words which can be construed, even by doing violence to their legitimate meaning, as a pledge of the party to enact a law embodying the principles and practices of the debenture scheme. Furthermore, neither of the candidates nominated at the Kansas City convention for the office of President and Vice President at any time during the campaign, either in a set speech, extemporaneous remarks, or statements issued to the press, made any pledge which could be distorted into a promise to support a plan involving the principles and practices of the debenture scheme.

I do not question the sincerity of those who now advance the debenture scheme as a remedy for the ills of agriculture, disastrous as I believe its effects would be, so long as they do not seek to show that the Republican Party is committed to a proposal so out of keeping with its constructive record.

As against such would-be party spokesmen as now would have the country believe that somehow or in some way the debenture proposal was implied or involved in the Republican platform pledge, or that it developed even remotely as a party commitment in the campaign that followed the adoption of the platform, I take my stand with the authorized spokesman for the Republican Party in that campaign, who, speaking with the conviction of truth and the knowledge of highest responsibility, said on this point two days ago:

The conferees' bill carried out the plan advanced in the campaign in every particular. Every other plan of agricultural relief was rejected in that campaign, and this plan was one of the most important issues in the principal agricultural States and was given as a mandate by an impressive majority in these States. Subsidies were condemned in the course of the campaign, and the so-called debenture plan—that is, the giving of subsidies on exports—was not raised by either party nor by its proponents.

So much for the political phase of the problem.

The other phase of this question is economic. It certainly should not be difficult to prove that the debenture scheme is uneconomic. It would not help the agricultural producer. To the contrary, it would positively injure him. Furthermore, it would injure practically every other legitimate producer in the United States. This proposition can be demonstrated so easily that it is a matter of considerable wonderment why it has obtained its support of otherwise straight-thinking men.

The debenture plan provides that there shall be issued to actual exporters of agricultural products coming under the provisions of the plan an export debenture. This debenture is a bankable and negotiable certificate for the payment to its holder of a sum equivalent to the quantity of the article exported multiplied by one-half the tariff on that article. For example, an exporter of 100,000 bushels of wheat would, under the debenture scheme, receive certificates worth on their face \$21,000; this is arrived at by the process of multiplying 100,000 bushels by one-half the tariff on wheat; that tariff is 42 cents; 100,000 times one-half of 42 cents is \$21,000.

A debenture certificate possessed by an importer of any kind of goods is worth its face value to him, being taken at its face value at the customhouses in lieu of cash in payment of import duties

Now, let us see how it works. In the first place, the issuance of debentures are confined to the actual exporters. The farmer, as an individual, is not an actual exporter. Between the time the products of his soil—be they grain, livestock, or dairy products, or what else—have left his hands and reach the hands of the actual exporter they have, as a rule, passed through the hands of several middlemen. Therefore the farmer, in whose behalf support of the debenture plan is invoked, would never

see one of these debenture certificates. He would never get his fingers upon a single one of them.

Throughout the entire debate of the debenture proposition and particularly at this time because of the low price wheat is bringing, this scheme has been urged as a relief to the wheat farmer. No living man can demonstrate how the actual farmer who raises and sells wheat would receive one cent benefit from the plan. The debenture, paying 21 cents a bushel, would be issued to the actual exporter, and there is no way under the sun to compel the actual exporter to pass any part of this 21-cents bonus or subsidy which he receives back to the farmer.

Let us continue to trace the course of the debenture. The actual exporter of 100,000 bushels of wheat receives a debenture certificate with a face value of \$21,000. That certificate is of value only to an importer. Except upon rare occasions the exporter of wheat is not an importer. He therefore seeks to market his debenture certificate to an importer. He has received the market price for his wheat, plus \$21,000, which every one must admit is a pretty slick commission on that amount of wheat. It represents to him "pure velvet." He can well afford to sell his debenture certificate for much less than its face value of \$21,000, and he undoubtedly would do so. He could afford to sell it for half its face value and still reap a good commission on his transaction. But let it be understood the sole market for his certificate is confined to importers.

Now, let us see what happens. He sells his debenture certificate to an importer for less than its face value. We will say, in order to speedily dispose of it and obtain the ready cash, he sells his certificate for \$15,000. This transaction marks the end of the debenture scheme in so far as it affects exporters and farmers. From here the history of the debenture deals with importers and the United States Treasury. At this particular point the farmer, the agricultural producer, passes completely out of the picture, if he ever was in it, and no one can adduce the slightest evidence that up to this point the actual farmer would receive one penny's benefit from the debenture plan. Up to date it has enriched only the commission men and speculators.

Now, the importer has the debenture certificate, worth on its face value \$21,000, for which he paid \$15,000. He presents this certificate at the customhouse in payment of tariff upon his goods, and the customhouse must, under this scheme, accept it at face value. So the importer has paid \$21,000 of tariff duties at an actual cost to himself of only \$15,000. This is exactly the equivalent of lowering the tariff, which immediately and inevitably results in an increase of imported articles of all kinds.

Under this scheme it would make no difference how high the tariff was raised, for the higher the tariff on wheat the higher would be the value of the debenture certificate which, when purchased by the importer at a discount, would enable him to import articles upon which there had been an increased rate upon the same basis as if there had been no increase. This operates to the injury of every other producer in the United States, whether he be a producer of manufactured articles or a producer of agricultural products, the like of which are imported. Why, under this proposition, the importer of butter or dairy products could buy debenture certificates from exporters of wheat at a discount sufficient to enable him to import dairy products and undersell the dairy interests in this country.

There is not the slightest feature of the proposed debenture scheme which would operate to benefit actual agricultural producers. However well it may sound in theory, in actual practice the dirt farmer would be completely out of the picture. The financial benefits of the debenture plan would not begin to be apparent until after the agricultural product had left the farmers' hands. If the debenture scheme were properly labeled, it would be entitled, "An act to enrich commission men, exporters, and speculators in farm products, to enrich importers, lower the tariff and increase imports to the detriment of our American industries."

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that all gentlemen may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the debenture plan, in view of the fact that we have no opportunity to debate the matter this morning.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Texas asks unanimous consent that all Members may have five legislative days in which to extend their remarks on the debenture proposition. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SPEECH OF HON, JOSEPH W. BYRNS

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a speech delivered by the gentleman from Tennessee [Mr. BYENS] on the occasion

of the dinner of the Jefferson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia to the Hon. Jouett Shouse.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing an address recently delivered by the gentleman from Tennessee, Mr. Byrns. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. McDUFFIE. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the RECORD, I include the speech of Hon. JOSEPH W. Byrns, chairman of the Democratic national congressional committee, at dinner given in honor of Hon. Jouett Shouse, chairman of the executive committee of the Democratic national committee, by the Jefferson Democratic Association of the District of Columbia, the night of June 10, 1929.

The speech is as follows:

Democrats were greatly gratified when it was announced by the able chairman of our national committee that it was his intention to maintain permanent headquarters in Washington. The greatest handicap under which the Democratic Party has labored in past years is either the lack of information or the actual misinformation of the people concerning the conduct of their public affairs. The opposition partythe party of privilege, which, as a distinguished Democratic nominee for President said a few years ago, always has something to sell to those whom it serves-has controlled and continues to control most of the avenues of publicity, and hence the accomplishments of the Democratic Party under the leadership of that great Democrat, Woodrow Wilson, and likewise those things for which it has stood and fought during eight years of Republican misrule, have never been fully understood and appreciated. And so I am sure that I speak the sentiment of Democrats generally when I say to Mr. Raskob that he has rendered a real service to the cause of Democracy in the action which he has taken. It has given to the Democrats of the Nation not only a hope but a promise of success in the elections to come. And need I say to you who know him that the chairman displayed that excellent judgment and wise discrimination that has characterized him in the conduct of his private affairs when he chose for the head and active leadership in the headquarters which he has established the honored guest of the evening, the Hon. Jouett Shouse. A product and citizen of the South and the great Middle West, which he at one time ably represented in Congress, possessing an intimate knowledge of the great and constructive work of Woodrow Wilson's administration, of which he was an important part, thoroughly familiar with the history of our party, and imbued with an earnest belief in its underlying principles, his appointment was an ideal one, and we rejoice in the selection in the confident belief that active control has been placed in the hands of the right man, and we pledge him our earnest cooperation in the important work before him.

No one can be wholly satisfied with conditions as they exist in our National Government to-day. Congress was called into extra session we were told because agriculture needed immediate relief. It was declared that a farm relief bill would be passed and that there would be a limited revision of the tariff with the primary, if not the only, purpose of relieving agriculture from its distressed condition. But it appears that this was made the excuse for bringing about a general revision of the tariff upward on commodities already highly protected and in which special interests are deeply concerned. The House has passed a tariff bill imposing higher tariff rates than were ever carried in any bill in the entire history of the country. It raised rates on certain products of industry which will cost the consumers from six to eight hundred millions of dollars a year. The increased duty on sugar will cost the homes of the country three hundred and forty millions a year. Instead of carrying out the declared purpose of equalizing the tariff benefits on agricultural and industrial products it has increased the difference by raising the rates on industry over 1 per cent more than it did on agriculture. Under its provisions the constitutional prerogative of Congress to levy taxes are surrendered to the President by giving him the authority to change the tariff rates to the extent of 50 per cent. We have proceeded entirely too far in the centralization of power here in Washington to such an extent as to threaten the foundation of our institutions and now Congress proposes to give into the hands of the President the most important privilege of the people-the power to impose and levy taxes.

The South and the country expected that the distinguished engineer in the White House would have some plan for the prompt utilization for the Government's enormous investment at Muscle Shoals which a Republican administration has permitted to lie practically idle for 10 years. But we are told that this is not to be considered at this session, although there is ample time to do so.

The agricultural West and the country expected that some concrete plan for farm relief would be proposed. But if Mr. Hoover had a plan it was never submitted and Congress was left to work out its own plan. A bill is about to be passed which has had the support of members of both parties in the hope that it will be of some relief, but many farm organizations, as well as many Members of Congress, have declared that it does not go far enough and will not afford the fullest measure of relief that is possible,

And now with the tariff bill pending in the Senate and with business in suspense on account of the uncertainty; with agriculture still suffering the Republican leaders are planning for Congress to take a recess of several months with the tasks for which it was actually called uncompleted. An unusual and really distressing situation confronts the country. A Republican President, a Republican Senate, and a Republican House do not seem to be able to agree upon anything. Neither is willing to trust the judgment of the other in solving the problems confronting them. Leadership no longer exists. They are floundering in a sea of doubt and uncertainty. What can we expect for the future prosperity of our country under such circumstances? They do not know what to do or which way to turn and now they propose to go home for a season with the Micawber-like hope that in the meantime some idea will suggest itself or some one may think of a solution for the problems which have arisen under Republican rule to plague the body politic.

Is it surprising that evidences of the dissatisfaction of the people have been clearly manifested in the only two elections which have occurred since Mr. Hoover was inaugurated? One in Kentucky where a Republican majority of 4,000 last November was turned into a Democratic majority of over 1,000 a few days ago and the other in a Pennsylvania district which is over two to one Republican, but where the Democratic candidate was defeated on the face of returns by only 1,000 votes out of over 60,000 cast, and where a contest is to be instituted because of alleged frauds and the corrupt use of large sums by the Republican machine—a practice which seems to have become a habit in Republican elections in Pennsylvania.

The Democratic Party, although in the minority in both branches of Congress, has an opportunity to render a splendid service to the country and if it renders that service faithfully and intelligently it is certain to be swept into power by a people who are already disappointed by the procrastination, the failure, and the uncertainty of the present administration and Congress. Let us not waste our energy in wrangling over issues which do not involve the fundamental principles of our party. Let us rather exert ourselves to create a constructive program in the interest of the prosperity of the country and stand together on those principles in which we all believe and which have preserved our party during all the years of our Republic. Why bother now about who will be the candidate and what will be the issues three years hence? No one can say three years in advance who our candidate will be or what the issues will be in the next campaign. Our leader in the last campaign has recently declared that the issues will be made by the Democrats who are in Congress. The democracy will choose its candidate when the time comes.

Many were led away in the last campaign on issues which had no proper place in that contest but which were magnified by a subtle opposition and an unfriendly press. We have had and still have lines of cleavage in our party, but true followers of Thomas Jefferson should forget these differences in the fight against the common enemy. The Democratic Party is big enough; its record is glorious enough to embrace among its following everyone who loves his Government and who believes that it should be administered for the benefit of all the people and not alone for the favored few. To everyone who believes in popular government; to everyone who believes in its orderly processes and that all laws on the statute books should be enforced; to everyone who is opposed to the further centralization of power at Washington; to everyone who believes as did Jefferson, Jackson, Cleveland, and Wilson, that the benefits of government should be impartially bestowed and that one class of our citizenship should not be preferred over another, the call is insistent to lay aside any prejudices we may have and forget any differences which may have swayed us in the past. The restoration of democratic policies and principles in our Government is too important to be jeopardized by a division in our ranks as we stand facing the common foe. If we resolve to follow this course, then we may confidently look forward to the triumphant success of a united and militant democracy under the leadership of the honor guest of the evening.

ARTICLE BY HON, JOHN W. M'CORMACK OF MASSACHUSETTS

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by inserting an article entitled "Bring Them Back to the Constitution," written by my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCormack, and published in the Jewish Advocate of April 25,

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Reserving the right to object, what is the article about?

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. It is a patriotic article on the Constitution, expressing devotion to it.

Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky. Not denouncing the proposed department of education?

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. No.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, it is absolutely

impossible to know what the request is.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. Douglass] asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by

printing an article written by his colleague, Mr. McCormack. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. On what subject?

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. The title of the article is "Bring Them Back to the Constitution." It is an article praising the patriotic efforts of those who have helped to build up this country and is a preachment for tolerance under the Constitution.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. And it is an article written by whom?

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. By my colleague the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr. McCormack.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I shall not object.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

Mr. DOUGLASS of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record, I include an article entitled "Bring Them Back to the Constitution," written by Hon. John W. McCormack, of Massachusetts, and published in the Jewish Advocate of April 25, 1929:

[From the Jewish Advocate, April 25, 1929]

The Constitution of the United States, which is the mouthpiece of the sovereign power of America, and which is the people collectively, not only established a framework of government, with its three coordinate departments, defining their powers, but also stated therein the rights and privileges of all citizens and inhabitants of our country. It was only a few years before the drafting of the Constitution that the thirteen Colonies had emerged successfully from the conflict for independence. The supermen who sat in the Constitutional Convention from which emanated our fundamental law realized that the underlying motive of the colonists seeking independence was to secure for themselves and their posterity the blessings of a free government which recognized human rights and liberties.

In the dark and trying days of the Revolutionary War the inspiration to endure the trials and hardships that history records, and to "carry on," was the realization that success meant "life, liberty, and pursuit of happiness, equality under the law, the freedom of speech and of the press, and many other inherent rights, the greatest of all being the right of religious freedom." The records of the war of independence show that men of all nationalities fought and died shoulder to shoulder that the blessings of liberty and freedom under the law might be attained. It was only natural that the framers of the Constitution should and did incorporate into our fundamental law those ideals and principles of democracy. They are the foundation of our Government; the inspiration of Americans of all generations. As long as Americans love and respect those great human truths, not only in theory, but in fact, so long will our institutions exist. The future of America is safe so long as there is love and respect on the part of all for the Constitution.

It is those guaranties of a free and sovereign power to its individual citizens that has properly entitled our country to be called "the land of freedom." It is those principles that have prompted the enslaved and persecuted people of all lands and of all generations to seek "this haven of freedom," where all are equal in the eyes of the law, and where all are necessary and component parts of the sovereign power. It is those guaranties of personal liberty that are the origin and cause of our great growth; from 4,000,000 souls in 1790 to 120,000,000 souls in 1929; from the weakest nation in the civilized world in 1790 to the most powerful in 1929. In every great crisis that has confronted our country, the War of 1812, the Civil War. Spanish-American War, the World War, all nationalities have responded to the call for service. In the colonization and development of the great West, in our progress along political, social, and commercial lines, and in every other respect, men and women of all nationalities and descents and of all religious creeds, imbued with a love of the Constitution, have contributed toward our great progress.

America's progress is due to the contributions of men and women of all nationalities and descents. The test of an ideal American citizen is not nationality, descent, or religion, but is love of Constitution, country, and flag. To love the Constitution means that one must adhere not only to its spirit, but to its letter. One can not deny or desire to deny to others the rights and privileges that the Constitution guarantees to all and be an ideal American. As intolerance is prohibited by the Constitution, the converse is equally true, that tolerance is one of its requirements to ideal citizenship. Unfortunately, the real meaning of the Constitution has been and will continue to be misunderstood and misapplied by some. Racial and religious intolerance has been and is still, to some extent, the curse of the human race. If, and wherever, it exists in America it is contrary to the teachings of our fundamental law.

It therefore follows that the Constitution, commanding tolerance and respect on the part of all of the rights of others hereunder, that no person is an American in the eyes of that "sacred document" who would directly or indirectly deny or attempt to deny to others because of race,

color, or creed the rights guaranteed by our fundamental law. There is no justification, either in law or in fact, for the existence of intolerance anywhere, particularly in America, because of racial or religious differences.

Intolerance wherever it exists usually follows ignorance as to the intent and motives of those against whom the prejudice is entertained. In some few cases it is the deliberate attempt to exploit and capitalize for one's personal gain the ignorant but honestly entertained narrow and perverted views of others. In the case of intolerance through ignorance, to classify such for descriptive purposes, it is necessary in part to remove that honestly entertained but misguided feeling through education and in part through the exercise of the privilege of suffrage along American lines by the election of those who are imbued with the spirit of America and tolerance. The exploiters of prejudice and intolerance should be met with open contempt and shown no mercy or sympathy by decent American citizens. In any event intolerance, if it exists, should not be met by intolerance. The old saying "that two wrongs do not make one right" applies to such a situation. However, all elements are justified in preserving their rights under the Constitution, pursuing methods under and within the law. To this extent all other broad and tolerant members of American society should assist them in their efforts. Resistance within the law to the formation of unjust and hostile opinion against a racial element or creed is a public duty.

There is no reason why there should be any racial or religious feelings directed by some toward other Americans. The commands of the Constitution and the history of our country justify that assertion. There should be no such citizen as Jew, Irish, English, German, French, Italian, or other nationality; while we are all of varied racial descents, of which we should be proud, we are all Americans. Therefore, there should be only one type of citizen in the minds of all; the American When that becomes an established fact in America racial, and in the main, religious differences, will disappear. So long as we refer to each other as some nationality other than American, racial prejudice and intolerance is bound to exist. While some of our racial elements, which reference is made descriptively, are more to blame for racial intolerance in America than others, nevertheless all of our elements are to some extent to blame, at least to the extent of referring to themselves or others, or permitting others to refer to them, as belonging to some nationality other than American. No matter what may be the land of the birth or whatever may be the race of our forbears, we are Americans. That does not mean that we should not have a regard for the land and race of our forbears, or not to assist them or to be charitable toward them in time of need or distress, but it does mean that in case of conflict of any kind with the best interests of America that our regard sinks into oblivion,

The progress of civilization and of mankind is due to the contributions of all races. History records that the contributions of the Jewish or Hebrew race is second to none. It is not my intention to refer to the contributions of other races but to confine myself briefly to some of the great contributions made by the Hebrew race.

Long before the Christian era the Jewish race fought idolatry. History records how their own "Lord of Hosts" guided them in their wanderings and fought with them in battle against their enemies, and how He wisely advised them to govern themselves. It also records how they created for themselves and transmitted to other races a superb literature in both prose and poetry, and later contributed to the preservation and transmission to modern times of the literature of other nations, such as Greece, Rome, and Arabia. From the earliest time to the latest the Hebrew race has been a literate people, passing down from father to son and from generation to generation the art of reading and writing, the love of letters, and the strong belief in education. On down the centuries the synagogue has been a school for children and adults, and the rabbis have been teachers of morality, social order, and domestic honor and love.

They, like other races, particularly the Irish, have undergone vicious and unwarranted persecutions. The moral teachings which have come down through the Jewish race have not and never will be forgotten. Those teachings, with the teachings of Christianity, constitute modern civilization.

The part that they played in the discovery, settlement, and development of the United States has been great and should not and can not be underestimated. The whole history of the Jewish race has been one of constructive contribution, under the greatest of difficulties, to the progress of mankind and civilization.

Inoffensive, lovable, sincere, charitable, frugal, imbued with love of free government, their contributions to American progress occupies prominent pages in the history of our country.

Wherever intolerance exists in America the remedy is to "Bring them back to the Constitution."

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. HASTINGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 15 minutes following the special order for the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Howard].

the gentleman from Nebraska [Mr. Howarn].

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Oklahoma asks unanimous consent that following the address of the gentleman from

Nebraska [Mr. Howard] he may proceed for 15 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that to-morrow, after the gentleman from Oklahoma addresses the House, I may proceed for 10 minutes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from New York asks unanimous consent that following the gentleman from Oklahoma [Mr. Hastings] he may address the House for 10 minutes. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION 108

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Record by incorporating a joint resolution which I introduced to-day to create a joint congressional committee to investigate and study the methods of Federal officials enforcing prohibition laws, and for other purposes.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Wisconsin asks unanimous consent to extend his remarks by printing a resolution introduced by him. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Mr. Speaker, under the leave to extend my remarks in the Record I include the following joint resolution introduced by me to-day to create a joint congressional committee to investigate and study the methods of Federal officials enforcing prohibition laws, and for other purposes:

House Joint Resolution 108

Joint resolution to create a joint congressional committee to investigate and study the methods of Federal officials enforcing the prohibition laws, and for other purposes

Whereas article 4 of the Constitution guarantees "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects against unreasonable searches and seizures"; and

Whereas article 5 of the Constitution guarantees that no person "shall be deprived of life, liberty, or property without due process of law"; and

Whereas the excessive toll of human lives taken by Federal officers charged with enforcement of prohibition laws, culminating in the assassination of Henry Virkula near International Falls, Minn., has caused the citizens of the Republic to become fearful that their lives may be snuffed out at any time they traverse the public highways: Therefore he it

Resolved, etc., That there is hereby authorized to be created a joint congressional committee to be composed of three Senators appointed by the President of the Senate and four Members of the House of Representatives to be appointed by the Speaker. The committee is authorized and directed to conduct an investigation and make a study of prohibition enforcement, particularly with reference to the many fatal shootings by Federal enforcement agents, and to formulate recommendations and submit proposed legislation to Congress which would protect the lives and liberties of the American people as intended by the framers of our Constitution.

For the purposes of this resolution the committee or any subcommittee thereof is authorized to select a chairman and to hold such hearings while Congress is in session and during any recess; to sit at such times in the city of Washington; to employ such clerical, stenographic, and other assistance; to require the attendance of such witnesses and the production of such books, papers, and documents; to administer such oaths; to take such testimony; and to have such printing and binding done as it deems necessary.

For the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this resolution the sum of \$25,000, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby authorized to be appropriated. All expenses of the committee shall be paid upon youchers to be approved by the chairman of said committee.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Pennsylvania?

There was no objection.

Mr. COCHRAN of Pennsylvania. Mr. Speaker, during the vote upon the farm bill I was necessarily absent. I desire the RECORD to show that if present I would have voted "yea." [Applause.]

PERMISSION TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. ALMON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 10 minutes to-morrow after the disposition of matters on the Speaker's table at the conclusion of the address by the gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGuardia].

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Alabama?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. ALMON. And, Mr. Speaker, I make the further request to insert in the Record a brief statement giving the amount of available power at Muscle Shoals Dam during the last month, and the amount sold, taken from the Government records.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the

gentleman from Alabama?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. To that request I object.
Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the names of the deceased World War veterans of the State of Alabama buried in American cemeteries in France.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gen-

tleman from Alabama?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I object.

THE TARIFF

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the Recorp on the tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Mississippi?

There was no objection.

Mr. WHITTINGTON. Mr. Speaker, a tariff is a scale or table of charges, such as insurance tariffs, railroad tariffs, and customs tariffs. As I use the term "tariff," it is synonomous with customs tariffs. A tariff act is a law which provides duties or rates on articles of import,

The origin of the term "tariff" it is said can be traced to the little Spanish coast town of Tarifa, from which in the long ago the boats of the feudal lord went forth to demand toll from every passing ship. This is now what happens in every harbor the world over. Tariff in the familiar sense has come to mean: "The toll demanded of foreign goods before they enter domestic markets."

Foreigners have no right to trade in the United States, except by comity of nations. The tariff in the United States is to be considered and weighed as it affects the interests of the Nation. Generally, a tariff is based upon both the economic and political conditions of a country. It is a compromise between the interests of the producers and the consumers.

A tariff is levied under the authority of the Constitution to lay and collect duties and imposts. The history of tariff legislation is interesting. The First Congress passed a tariff act in 1789, to collect revenue and to stimulate manufactures. Alexander Hamilton was the first Secretary of the Treasury and was the spokesman of the manufacturing and commercial interests of his time. He submitted A Report on Manufactures and suggested a bounty to encourage agricultural production. The embargo acts growing out of the events leading up to the War of 1812 and the Napoleonic wars, together with the tariff act of 1816, resulted in growth and prosperity to the manufacturers of the country. It is worth while to observe that statesmen frequently change their views on public issues. Gladstone began his career as a Tory or Conservative, and concluded his service to his country as a Liberal, while Disraeli started out as a Liberal, and ended as a Conservative. In 1824, John C. Calhoun advocated a protective tariff, while Daniel Webster opposed it. Later Webster became an advo-cate of protection, while Calhoun in 1828 opposed a high protective tariff. The tariff of 1846, known as the Walker tariff, brought great prosperity to the country and resulted in a large surplus in the Treasury. It promoted manufacturing and industry, with average duties of 25 per cent.

For a long time American statesmen maintained that the tariff could not be used in the aid of agriculture, and that its aim was to promote manufactures. William McKinley was probably the first to advocate the use of the tariff to protect agriculture.

A tariff may be primarily for revenue or primarily for protection. After the war between the States the tariff was utilized primarily for the protection of the manufacturer. It has been so used ever since. Wars led to national political and economic independence. The successful Franco-Prussian War in 1870 led to high tariffs in Germany. The World War has led to still higher tariffs in all of the leading countries.

POLITICAL PARTIES AND THE TARIFF

Prior to 1928 the Democratic formula generally accepted was, "The levy of duties that will insure the maintenance of competition between foreign and domestic producers." The Underwood tariff of 1913 adopted the competitive formula. Its aim

was to promote legitimate industry, and rates were based upon careful and scientific study.

The Republican Party had adopted the principle that the rate of duty should be the difference between domestic and foreign costs of production. The underlying principle of the Payne-Aldrich tariff was the equalizing of the costs of production. This was the principle of the Fordney-McCumber Act of 1922. The flexible provisions of the act of 1922 adopted as the measure

of the rate the difference between the costs of production in the United States and abroad.

It may be said, therefore, that prior to 1928 both the Republican and Democratic Parties stood for the protective theory and for the protective tariff as opposed to free trade, or a tariff for revenue only. As a matter of fact, there is but little difference between the competitive tariff of the Underwood bill and the equalization of costs of production in the Fordney Act. The principle underlying both is to enable domestic producers to compete on even terms with foreign producers. Fairly and consistently applied, there is no essential difference between a competitive and an equalizing cost of production tariff.

It is frequently said that the Underwood tariff of 1913 broke down completely. Conditions following the World War are cited in support of the charge. The greatest war in history undoubtedly affected economic conditions. Both political and economic changes were necessary. However, the test is, the fair comparison is, the difference between conditions in the United States and conditions in other belligerent countries following the World War. Unemployment, losses in agriculture and manufacturing were not all due to the tariff act of 1913. It was the inevitable reaction following the greatest of all wars. Readjustments under the Underwood Act were necessary, however. No tariff act is perfect. All are subject to change. Then, too, there must be economic as well as political independence.

PLATFORMS OF 1928

Since the war agriculture has been discriminated against. Manufacturing has made adjustments following the period of deflation. Both political parties have recognized the inequalities of tariff legislation between manufacturing and farming. The Democratic platform of 1928 declared that the difference between the cost of production at home and abroad, with an adequate safeguard for the wages of the American laborer, is the correct measure of the tariff rate, and that in its tariff policy there would be equality of treatment between agriculture and other industries. The Republican platform declared for a protective tariff for both agriculture and manufacturing. It also declared that the home market belonged to the American farmer, and that he was entitled to the home market to the extent of his ability to supply it. Differences between foreign wages and foreign costs of living are to be considered in agriculture as well as in manufacturing.

Moreover, President Hoover asserted that the tariff is a major factor, if not the basis, in legislation for farm relief. While James G. Blaine, John Sherman, James A. Garfield, and their contemporaries asserted that the tariff could not be used to protect agriculture, Herbert Hoover and his contemporaries advocate the tariff as a means to remove the inequalities between

agriculture and manufacturing.

Henry Clay advocated the tariff for the benefit of manufacturing industries on the infant-industry theory. John Stuart Mills, a great free trader, admitted that there was an exception in favor of the infant industries to promote manufacturing. It is well to keep in mind, however, that Adam Smith said, more than 150 years ago, that no government has ever given equal protection to agriculture and commerce. No one now advocates a protective tariff in the aid of infant industries.

STANDARDS OF LIVING AND HIGHER WAGES

The theory of a tariff to promote infant industries was discarded long ago. The favorite plea of those who advocate protective tariffs now is to safeguard and promote standards of American labor. This is bolstering high protection by mere claptrap. Other countries have higher tariffs than the United States. Their standards of living are lower than in the United States. Before the World War, England had free trade and yet England paid the highest wages in the world except the United States. Higher wages and higher standards of living result from better production. They do not follow higher tariffs. They are the result of the efficiency and the genius of the laborer. The use of machinery has much to do with the standards of living. The well informed, the intelligent, those who think for themselves, do not now repeat the assertion that protective tariffs provide higher standards of living. This argument is without solid foundation and is not even a feeble prop

upon which to base a claim for high protection. Laboring classes are not maintained by high tariffs. Their standards are promoted by production. The standard-of-living fallacy has been repeated ad nauseam. It is a bald error. Labor organizations are responsible for higher wages and better standards of living.

Economists are in general agreement that the fundamental cause for high wages is the high productiveness of labor. The theory that high protection promotes higher standards of living among laborers is rejected by all respectable economists and all

candid statesmen.

Furthermore, it may be said that unfair protection leads to antiquated and inefficient methods of production. May not this be the trouble with the shoe manufacturing of New England? May this not also be the difficulty with the textiles of New England? Nothing is more deceptive or ignorant than the claim that wages are higher because of protective tariffs. If this were true, there would be higher wages in other countries than in the United States. The pauper-labor argument, like the infant-industry theory, has been completely discarded. We now hear of vested interests and home markets. There are reasons for agreements with other countries. In passing, it might be observed that it was formerly maintained that a protective tariff was necessary in the United States because wages were high. It was asserted in the early days of manufacturing in the United States that high wages handicapped American manufacturers.

AGRICULTURAL COMMODITIES

One of the dangers of high tariffs is monopoly. It is easy for manufacturers to organize. Trusts and monopolies follow dishonest tariffs. It is universally acknowledged, however, that a tariff on agricultural commodities that are sold within the United States as cheaply as abroad is of no consequence

or direct benefit to the producer.

A tariff on an agricultural commodity of which we produce an exportable surplus is of no benefit. It is a mere gesture. It is used as a cloak for those who are specially benefited to perpetuate their claim to special favors. The world price of a world crop controls. The tariff can not be of benefit to the grower in the domestic market, and certainly it can not influence the world market. A tariff on short-staple cotton, wheat, or corn is worse than an empty gesture. It is bold deception. The American farmer is hoodwinked into supportdeception. ing a tariff act that enriches industry and pauperizes farming. There is pauper labor on foreign farms as well as in foreign factories. The agricultural unrest and dissatisfaction in the United States will never be removed until the Government of the United States has extended to agriculture benefits that are comparable to the tariff benefits now extended to manufacturing.

The domestic trade of the United States amounts to \$90,000,000,000 annually, while the foreign trade is approximately one-tenth of that amount, or \$9,000,000,000. This includes both imports and exports. There is undoubted merit in the claim that to the average producer, whether he is a manufacturer or a farmer, the American market is desirable. The manufacturer, by organization, can secure a monopoly. The grower of limited crops can be benfited, but the grower of world crops receives no direct or comparable benefits under a protective tariff.

TARIFF ACT OF 1929

The tariff rests upon the power of Congress to levy and collect duties upon imports. The tariff act of 1929 gives us a new formula. The flexible provisions are intended to adjust the difference in competitive conditions in this country and abroad in order to give the American producer and the American laborer a proper opportunity in the American market. This formula is nebulous. It is nothing like as definite or certain as the difference in the costs of production formula. Moreover, it is a rank abdication of Congress in favor of the Executive. It is the most gigantic step toward further bureaucracy since the World War. It is fraught with much danger to the principle for which this Government was founded. There must be no taxation without representation. Congress, in the flexible provisions of the tariff act of 1929, has surrendered to the Executive the power to tax. The power to tax is also the power to destroy. Again, the middle or laboring classes will bear the burdens. The customs duties under the tariff act of 1929 will come very largely from the necessities of life. More than one-third of the total annual duties now collected of \$600,000,000 is now paid direct by the consumers on imported sugar. The consumer will largely bear the burdens, while agriculture will secure but few benefits under the tariff act of It was said that the tariff and farm relief must go hand in hand. It was argued that the tariff is primarily in aid of agriculture. As is always the case, however, the special interests obtain the advantage. It may be called a readjustment instead of a revision. It is a readjustment, however, in the aid of manufacturing. It is but little comfort to the farmers of the land who are now in distress.

PROTECTION

It matters but little what our theories on the tariff are. There must be protection for all, or there should be protection for none. We are face to face with conditions to-day, not theories. Forty years ago, it looked as if free trade would dominate the world. England had free trade before the World War. She was the great creditor nation of the world, but the war has changed the situation. The leading nations of the world have gone to protection. Both of the great political parties in the United States recognize that the protective theory now obtains. It is not a theory or a principle, so much as a condition that the United States faces to-day. There are too many trade agreements. There are too many favored-nation clauses in tariff acts in other countries for the United States to reverse suddenly its protective policy.

I advocate necessary or reasonable tariffs. I oppose favoritism. I advocate an honest tariff. I oppose a dishonest tariff. I maintain that there is substantially no difference to-day between the Democratic and Republican principles of the tariff. The difference is in the application. A Democratic tariff would permit imports on a competitive basis. A Republican tariff would keep out imports. A Democratic tariff would promote trade and commerce. It would place the domestic producer, with his unexcelled and undisputed efficiency, on equal or better terms with his foreign competitor. It would promote effective competition, which is the life of all trade and commerce.

It is sometimes said that a protective tariff will promote domestic competition as an important factor in determining prices paid by the consumer. Yet protection has its evils. It leads to substitutes. It may prevent prosperity to the laborer by denying a market to the product of the laborer.

Economic isolation is followed by political isolation. The world is jealous of America to-day. We occupy a political isolation. I know that there have been important economic as well as political changes throughout the world. I know that industry in the United States has been built up on the basis of high tariffs. This fact must be kept in mind. There must be no revolution, but at the same time there should be an extension of the policy of protection. Conditions are changing more in agricultural production than in manufacturing. Lands are being depleted. Soils are being impoverished. Conditions are reversed from what they were 100 years ago in the United States. Then manufacturing was difficult. Farming was easy, Lands were new. Now the situation has changed. There must be equality for agriculture to-day.

EFFECTS

The advocates of high protection point to the fact that the export trade of the United States has increased since 1922. This increase, however, was not because of the tariff but in spite of it. It follows the expansion of trade and the increase in population. It is significant when we consider the effect of the tariff, that the American share in world trade has declined slightly since 1922, although imports and exports have increased in volume. Mr. E. Dana Duran, Chief of the Division of Statistical Research, Department of Commerce, made the statement on May 18, 1929, that the American share in the world trade had decreased since 1922. It is not a question of whether our export trade has increased or not. It is a question of whether our share has increased.

The leading business men of the United States are only asking that American business men have an equal chance in American markets. They are only asking that measure of protection which will represent the difference in living standards and wage scales between America and its competitors. Growing and enlarging American business men to-day will be satisfied with a competitive tariff. They are in favor of the principle of protection, but they suggest caution in the application of the principle. They want the Congress of the United States to adopt a fair and honest principle of tariff, and they expect Congress to stick to it. They do not want the case to be overstated. They know that a prohibitive tariff will end in reprisals.

The effects of tariff legislation are frequently overestimated. The country can accommodate itself to almost any reasonable

tariff system, but it has the right to ask that that system be definite and settled. Business wants certainty.

It by no means follows that the producer will receive the benefit of the tariff.

It seldom increases the price by the amount of the rate, but a prohibitive tariff can destroy trade.

Since the great World War the United States has become the creditor nation of the world. Our allies owe us \$10,000,000,000,000 We have made investments abroad aggregating \$15,000,000,000 or \$16,000,000,000 more. Our income is around \$90,000,000,000 annually. Our creditors can only pay in goods or in services. Prohibitive tariffs will prevent the collection of our foreign

High protective tariffs will hinder our foreign trade. It will retard commerce with Canada, Mexico, and Central and South America. It is important to remember that we entered the foreign fields in the Western Hemisphere when Great Britain, France, and Germany retired because of the World War. We assert the Monroe doctrine. We need the friendship of our American neighbors. Canada is our best customer. We export twice as much to Canada at the present time as there is imported to us from Canada.

The fine effects of President Hoover's South American tour will be more than offset by prohibitive tariffs. Labor is certainly no cheaper in Canada than it is in the United States.

I oppose free trade. I oppose a tariff for revenue only. I know that new conditions require new treatments. I stand for a reasonable and effective tariff that will foster agriculture and manufacturing at home and promote trade and commerce abroad.

SUBSIDIES

The tariff of 42 cents a bushel on wheat is retained, and the tariff on corn is increased from 15 to 25 cents a bushel. All statesmen, however, are agreed that the tariff on agricultural products of which we produce an exportable surplus is not effective.

Agriculture is discriminated against. The lack of equality between agriculture and manufacturing is glaring. Some method must be devised to give the farmer the equivalent benefits of the tariff. It may be by bounty. Those who advocate the tariff for manufacturing oppose a bounty for the farmer. In the last analysis they are both subsidies. The manufacturer profits by a tariff, while the farmer, with other consumers, pays the price. The farmer now pays more for his food, clothing, implements, and supplies than he did in 1914. The debenture has been suggested so that the farmer may appear in the tariff picture. The purpose is to utilize a part of the customs duties collected on imports to pay a bounty to the farmer on cotton, wheat, and corn exported. The proposition, as an independent one, is indefensible. The theory with proper safeguards against overproduction and reimportation, provided the grower receives the direct benefit and provided the bounty on cotton is sufficient, may be the solution. Not only does the tariff discriminate against the farmer

Not only does the tariff discriminate against the farmer but the railway structure of the country is unfair to him. I am not at all frightened when the industrial representatives denounce a bounty when it is invoked for the benefit of the farmer. The discrimination in freight rates in favor of manufacturers who export is indefensible, unless the benefits are extended to agriculture.

The protective tariff preserves the home market for the domestic manufacturer. If labor is cheaper in manufacturing in other countries, it is also cheaper in agriculture. The American farmer has the additional handicap of buying his supplies in a protected market.

FREIGHT RATES

The freight rates on agricultural implements from Chicago to New Orleans in carloads, when intended for export to Europe, is 47½ cents per hundred pounds, while the domestic farmers pay 73 cents per hundred pounds. The rate from Chicago to San Francisco, when the implements are to be exported, is \$1 per hundred pounds, while, if the implements are to be used by American farmers, the freight rate is \$1.93 per hundred pounds.

Again, the freight rates on manufactured iron and steel articles from Chicago to San Francisco, when they are intended for export is 40 cents per hundred pounds, whereas, if they are

for domestic use, the rate is \$1 per hundred pounds.

Again, if passenger automobiles are bought by American farmers, the freight rate from Cleveland, Ohio, to New Orleans, La., is \$2.42 per hundred pounds, while if the competitor of the

American farmer in foreign countries buys an American auto-

mobile, the rate is \$1.74 per hundred pounds.

I know that the rate structure of the country is an intricate one. Recently, however, the railways of the country have voluntarily reduced the prices on wheat intended for export. This is a step in the right direction. Fair play demands that agriculture be accorded the same rights in freight rates given to steel and automobiles. Cotton and other agricultural products must now pay the export premiums accorded to steel and automobiles. The railways are entitled to a reasonable income. If there is a reduction on one commodity, the aggregate income required on railways must be made up on another commodity. If the rates on cotton intended for export were materially reduced, the farmer would get the benefit. The world price in cotton controls, and the result would be reflected in a higher price to the farmer for his product.

The agricultural problem is national. Manufacturing can not

prosper permanently without agriculture.

The textile interests admit that they have a vital interest in the prosperity of the American cotton grower. They manifest much concern about his welfare. The suggestion is made that Egyptian cotton would deteriorate but for the importation of American long-staple cotton. The proposition is advanced that the prosperity of the American cotton grower could be promoted by denying the right to export cottonseed. This is strange economics. Cotton is a world product. Its prosperity can be promoted by cooperation.

Again, if the textile manufacturer knew anything about the growth of cotton, he would know that the constant use of any one kind of seed without change results in a deteriorated staple. Can the American grower maintain his staple without

according his competitor a similar chance?

In his zeal to aid the farmer the textile representative who appeared before the Agricultural Committee and the Committee Ways and Means suggested that the Government should eliminate the boll weevil. The solution was advanced that standardizing the seed would result in prosperity to the cotton grower. If the textile manufacturer were not so selfish, if he were familiar with conditions in the Cotton Belt, he would know that the cotton grower is constantly perfecting his seed. Marvelous progress has been made in standardizing. I admit there is further room for improvement. As to Government aid in the fight against the boll weevil the textile manufacturer betrays his ignorance. The Government has fostered every known method to eliminate the boll weevil. When pressed for a solution the textile manufacturer is utterly without a suggestion as to how the Government can eradicate the boll weevil. His advocacy of Government aid in standardization and boll-weevil elimination is a smoke screen. It was advanced to divert attention from the argument that a tariff on long-staple cotton would be effective. The manufacturer asking for increased duties on the manufactured products of long-staple cotton threw out a decoy to prevent the domestic grower from getting the equivalent benefits of the tariff.

getting the equivalent benefits of the tariff.

I have no patience with such sophistry. It is passing strange that the petitions of growers are unheeded, while the deceptions of those who enjoy special favors are harkened. When Congress grants a tariff to the manufacturer, it is based upon the request of the manufacturer. Justice and fairness demand that the conclusions of the growers shall be considered in the enactment of legislation. If this had been done, the House would have granted a tariff on long-staple cotton.

AGRICULTURE AND INDUSTRY

In the older countries agriculture has been subordinated to industry. The protective tariff in the United States promotes industry at the expense of agriculture. Industry is promoted by a tariff. When the farmer asks for equality of treatment, he is told that economic laws must run their course and that the price of farm products is governed by the law of supply and demand. This is rank hypocrisy. There is unjust dis-crimination when the manufacturer demands protection and insists upon free raw material.

I am thinking of the tariff act of 1929 and its effect upon the people of Mississippi, where cotton is the chief product. Refrigeration and modern transportation have made possible increases in prices on vegetables, fruits, and perishable crops, by the use of the protective tariff. The tariff can not be used for price control of the cotton market. I did not support the tariff bill as passed by the House. There are no benefits to the cotton grower by way of the tariff, while the costs of growing cotton are enormously increased. There is no equality in the treatment of cotton and the manufactured products of cotton. The one is free, the others are protected. I oppose the pend-

ing tariff bill because additional burdens are imposed upon the cotton grower. The costs of the necessities of life are increased. Lumber, glass, shingles, brick, cement, hoes, leather, and many other articles are transferred from the free list to the dutiable list. There have been additional increases in the duties on furniture, the necessities of life, including food, clothing, and medicine, glassware, tables and kitchen furniture, rope, carpets, woolen, cotton, and rayon cloth. The tariff on sugar has been increased. The act carries a small duty on hides, but an unconscionable compensatory duty on shoes and leather. A tariff on long-staple-cotton would have helped. been of benefit to the district I represent. It is denied in the House bill.

THE SOLUTION

What is the solution? A tariff on short-staple cotton, wheat, and corn is not effective. The prices of these commodities can not be controlled by tariff. There is a tariff to-day of 42 cents a bushel on wheat and yet wheat is now selling at 961/4 cents a bushel, which is the lowest price since 1914. In Canada, without a tariff on wheat, the price is 10½ cents more per bushel than in Chicago, the greatest American grain market. Growers of these crops must compete with the farmers of the world. There should be a national tariff policy that is fair to both

industry and agriculture.

Many of the rates in the proposed bill are prohibitive. taliatory tariffs will result and our world trade will suffer. The remedy is a reasonable tariff. As a matter of theory, every article that is imported should pay a reasonable duty. Foreign manufacturers and foreign producers should contribute to the expenses of the Government. However, the interest of all the people is frequently promoted by the goods and products, and especially raw material, not produced or raised in this country, coming in duty free. We need coffee, rubber, and a vast percentage of the hides used in the manufacture of Sixty to seventy-five per cent of our cotton is exported. We need the markets of the world. Some 500,000 bales of cotton are imported annually. In the long run it is difficult to see how a tariff on short-staple cotton would be of much benefit to the grower. We have some twenty-five or thirty millions of dollars invested abroad. Our late war allies owe us \$10,-000,000,000. As I have said they can only pay us in goods or

High tariff walls mean further reduction in foreign debts. These reductions, if the high-protection policy continues, will be of benefit to cotton growers, who must sell their raw cotton abroad. As far as possible, the American market must be preserved to the domestic grower and manufacturer. It is the best market in the world. Embargoes and prohibitive tariffs in the long view are short sighted. The remedy is, the fair thing is, as between the manufacturer and the producer of the great agricultural commodities, a reasonable tariff, an honest tariff, a tariff that will not be too burdensome to the consumer. The solution of the problem is a just and necessary tariff. It is important to the Nation that there should be a thriving agricultural population. At the same time there must be a fair and just protection for American wage scales and standards of living, coupled with provisions for international trade that will benefit America as well as other countries.

There should be no unnecessary trade barriers. I believe that there should be reasonable protection for American industries subject to destructive competition from abroad where there is benefit to any considerable section of the country.

President Hoover advocated a limited revision of the tariff, primarily in aid of agriculture. The House bill, now pending in the Senate, is a monstrosity. There are tariffs that will benefit certain farmers, but the benefits are more than offset by the increased costs of living and production. Costs of living will probably be increased some \$600,000,000. For every dollar the pending tariff bill increases the farmer's price it will take from him from ten to fifty dollars.

It was conservatively estimated that the Fordney-McCumber Act increased the price of farm products some \$30,000,000, while it added to their cost of production some \$330,000,000. are the figures of the American Farm Bureau Federation. The losses under the pending bill will be double the losses under the tariff act of 1922. A prohibitive tariff, an unjust tariff, is now one of the greatest obstacles to an economically sane and balanced agriculture.

FALLACIES

I have already referred to a number of fallacies that obtain

with respect to the tariff.

While a high tariff will enable the employer to pay a higher wage, the chief benefit is to the employer. American standards of wages have always been higher than in the old country. Adam Smith, writing in 1773, said that the wages of labor were higher in America at that time than in England. The versatile Sidney Smith, the first editor of the Edinburgh Review, in speaking of the Book of Fallacies, by Jeremy Bentham, said:

There are a vast number of absurd and mischievous fallacies which pass readily in the world for sense and virtue, while in truth they tend only to fortify error and encourage crime.

Labor organizations have promoted working conditions. American workmen receive higher wages because of labor unions and not because of the tariff. The highest wages in the United States are not paid by the industries that enjoy the highest tariff protection, but in lines of trade not directly or indirectly related to the tariff. Bricklayers, carpenters, and stonemasons receive among the highest wages. These workmen are not protected by tariff laws. At the same time the American workman receives almost twice as much as the European workman engaged in the same trade that is not protected by a tariff.

Again, under the lowest tariff in the United States wages have always been higher than they were in Europe. America receives higher wages, and, by reason of superior intelligence, greater efficiency, and vision of the American laberer and manufacturers, they will ultimately achieve a world-wide mastery in the domain of industry and ultimately largely control the markets of the world, whether or not we have a high or moderate tariff system.

In the United States we have not the overpopulation; there is not the supply of labor that there is in Europe. We have restricted immigration now.

SPECIAL INTERESTS AND LOGROLLING

I oppose the pending tariff bill because it grants to manufacturing special favors. It increases the cost of living. It is carrying the doctrine of protection to unreasonable extremes. It is for the benefit of the classes rather than of the masses. It is the result of trading and logrolling. The special interests agree to enough duties to pass the bill, and on articles that do not interfere with their profits.

interfere with their profits.

The first tariff act of 1789 carried an average ad valorem rate of 8 per cent. The tariff act of 1922 carried a rate of 37.67 per cent. It is estimated that the tariff act of 1929 carries a rate of approximately 48 per cent. The purpose is no longer to equalize costs or to promote competition. The aim is the prevention of imports.

There are vast increases in the rates in the present bill. The tariff wall is raised. The argument is that the manufacturer will be made prosperous and that prosperity will trickle down to the wage earners and farmers of the country. This has always been the argument of aristrocracy. This has always been the claim of the classes.

The tariff act of 1929 increases the duties on every article, from the cradle to the grave. The dresses of the baby, the dolls and toys of the child, the clothing and necessities of life are vastly increased. Duties on tombstones are higher than ever before.

I wish that wages might be increased throughout the world. High wages do not always follow protective tariffs. Russia has protection, with low wages. England, with free trade, had higher wages than Germany with high tariffs. The remedy for inadequate wages in all countries it not higher tariffs but increased efficiency. Higher wages mean greater buying power.

America wages in air countries it not higher tariffs but increased efficiency. Higher wages mean greater buying power. America won the war, and if our tariff walls are further increased, America is likely to pay the remaining cost of the war. A nation can not be enriched by its own taxation. Permanent prosperity can not result from enriching the few at the expense of the many. The tariff act of 1929 embodies the principle of the Irishman at Donnybrook Fair: "Whenever you see a head, hit it; whenever you use a commodity, tax it."

see a head, hit it; whenever you use a commodity, tax it."
With increased tariffs on manufactures, the added duties on farm products are in reality a delusion. The pending bill can not be stripped of its injustice and inequality by giving to the farmer a stone when he asks for bread.

If the manufacturer is entitled to a tariff, the farmer is entitled to a bounty, or its equivalent. The American people seem to forgive robbery if that robbery be indirect. We illustrate Shakespeare's theory:

He who's robbed but knows not of it, Is not robbed at all.

NATIONAL EQUALITY

The view of Alexander Hamilton, the father of protection, was that the protective policy would cause the price of goods to

be lower and not higher than they would be if no protection had been accorded. The fundamental purpose of a constructive protection is to stimulate domestic production by eliminating foreign competition or rendering it less effective. The raising of prices is a resulting aim. The extreme protectionist may demand the practical elimination of foreign competition supplemented by the raising of domestic prices to the full extent of the duty. I maintain, however, that such is not the general view of the American people. Price raising is only a proximate aim. The primary aim is to stimulate domestic production, so that prices will not continue to be raised as much as at first, with the eventual purpose that prices may be lower than if no protection were accorded.

Industrial tariffs should be aimed to increase the volume and variety of manufactures, rather than the prosperity of the manufacturers themselves. The policy of protection is being distorted. Tariff aims are being subverted. Prosperity in different industries does not depend upon the amount of tariff protection or upon the amount of protective duties. The rubber and automobile industries, with but little protection, have prospered, while textile manufactures, with high protection, are lagging behind.

Equality between industry and agriculture means the elimination of prohibitive duties, the promotion of competition, and the encouragement of trade and commerce that will promote the progress of both manufacturing and agriculture.

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD on the tariff bill.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from California?

There was no objection.

FIFTY-NINE YEARS OF INTERNATIONAL TRADE

Mr. LEA of California. Mr. Speaker, the tariff law is our international trade law. It vastly affects both our domestic and foreign commerce. It may create or destroy markets. It may powerfully promote, regulate, restrict, or prohibit the international interchange of commodities. Nearly every country in the world is on a protective-tariff basis. By this means the nations choose what imports they shall permit from other nations and give legal protection to their own industries by restricting or prohibiting foreign competition. Whether they encourage or prohibit imports of any given product, the motive is the same—their own welfare. This means that American products enter the other markets of the world on terms prescribed by other nations. Their laws in following that practice are based upon the same rightful foundation as our own.

STATISTICAL TABLE

In 1921 I placed in the RECORD a comparative statistical history of the principal tariff acts since 1870. Under leave granted, I am now placing in the RECORD a similar table covering all the principal tariff acts of the last 59 years. This table has been brought to date by the Tariff Commission and the complete table has been rechecked and verified by experts of the commission and I am sure it gives the most reliable statistics available.

This table shows the state of our trade under each of the principal tariff acts of that period. It should be observed that it deals primarily with the periods under the various tariff acts rether than with any portioner year.

acts rather than with any particular year.

It is, of course, recognized that while the tariff is a very great factor in foreign trade, it is nevertheless only one of many influential factors that determine price levels and trade movements at any given period or as to any given product. The object of presenting the table is to show the general results rather than to reach any dogmatic conclusion as to the causes.

Certain general standards have been commonly accepted which may aid us in determining the state of health of our foreign trade. We naturally inquire as to the trade trends, the volume of our foreign commerce, the balance of trade, the relation of exports to imports, the percentage of free imports, the average rates of dutiable imports, and the revenue collected. This table is intended to give a perspective view of some of these fundamental facts under the tariff acts of the last 59 years. During the period covered there have been nine general tariff revisions. The average duration of a general tariff act has been six and one-half years. Changing economic and political conditions have resulted in readjustment of rates at frequent intervals. Political convenience, as well as stability of trade, has resulted in a practice of general rather than piecemeal revision. The denial of piecemeal revision has hastened general revision.

Comparative statistics as to principal tariff acts from 1870 to 1929 In thousands of dollars

Act	Average annual volume of trade (com- modities)	Average annual imports for consump- tion (com- modities)	Average annual balance of trade ¹ (com- modities)	Average per cent free	Average ad valorem rate of duties collected	Average ad valorem free and dutiable	Average annual exports per capita	Average annual imports per capita	Average annual duties collected
1870	\$1, 016, 908	\$529, 680	-\$129,910	8, 19	42, 68	39. 18	\$10. 61	\$13. 11	\$207, 533
1872	1, 252, 605	566, 884	107,899	29, 95	42, 07	29. 47	13. 85	11. 81	167, 044
1883	1, 429, 425	679, 752	49,031	33, 42	45, 30	30. 16	12. 26	11. 48	205, 033
1890	1, 712, 069	778, 155	116,213	52, 45	48, 63	23. 12	13. 53	11. 73	179, 93
1894	1, 672, 521	760, 036	154,905	49, 45	41, 58	21. 02	12. 64	10. 72	159, 74:
1897	2, 538, 475	998, 430	506,609	45, 21	46, 62	25. 54	18. 13	12. 09	254, 98
1909	3, 753, 740	1, 620, 617	478,516	52, 55	40, 77	19. 34	21. 73	16. 93	313, 48
1913	8, 102, 891	2, 871, 479	2,279,535	66, 28	26, 99	9. 10	48. 49	27. 28	261, 303
1922 ³	8, 801, 090	4, 022, 034	689,300	63, 23	37, 84	13. 92	39. 48	34. 13	559, 65

¹ Imports for consumption never agree exactly with general imports, which were used in obtaining the average annual volume of trade. For this reason, the average annual balance of trade can not be derived exactly from the first two columns, but the lack of agreement is inconsequential.

² Through Dec. 31, 1928.

Source: Trade statistics from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States, 1927. Population data from Statistical Abstract of the United States, 1928. Other data from Recent Economic Changes in the United States.

Note. -Trade statistics are for fiscal years prior to Jan. 1, 1918; for calendar years 1918 to 1928, inclusive. Data for invisible items, net interest, and increase on foreign investments are subject to revision.

The first column of the above table designates principal tariff | tion in production—a decrease in prices without a corresponding acts according to the year of their enactment.

PRINCIPAL TARIFF ACTS

The principal tariff acts of the last 50 years have been enacted as follows:

July 14, 1870; June 6, 1872; March 3, 1883; October 1, 1890 (McKinley Act); August 27, 1894 (Wilson Act); July 24, 1897 (Dingley Act); August 5, 1909 (Payne Act); October 3, 1913 (Underwood Act); and September 22, 1922 (Fordney-McCumber

VOLUME OF TRADE

The above table shows that under the tariff act of 1870 our average annual volume of trade was \$1,000,000,000. This table discloses the general upward trend of the volume of trade through the tariff acts from 1870 to the present time. exception in this trend was the Wilson Act of 1894, under which our average annual volume of trade decreased \$40,000,000. The average decrease under the Wilson Act was due to a drop of imports from a level reached under the McKinley Act of 1890. Imports were on an average \$18,000,000 per year less under the Wilson Act than under the McKinley Act. The volume of exports under the Wilson Act was greater than under the McKinley Act. The result under the Wilson Act was a decreased volume of trade but an increased balance of trade.

The great average increases in our volume of trade have occurred under the acts of 1897, 1909, and 1913, covering the period from 1897 to 1922. During this 25-year period our trade increased from less than \$2,000,000,000 a year to more than \$8,000,000,000. An enormous jump was made under the Underwood Act, manifestly primarily due to war conditions. The average volume of trade under the Payne Act of 1909 was \$3,753,000,000. The average volume of trade under the Underwood Act of 1913 was \$8,102,000,000. The average annual volume of trade under the Underwood Act was 115 per cent greater than under the Payne Act, which preceded it.

The peak volume of trade was reached in the fiscal year 1920, when our foreign trade amounted to \$13,347,000,000, with a balance of trade amounting to \$2,870,000,000. Within one year this volume of trade had fallen \$3,177,000,000. From 1921 to 1922 it still further fell \$3,790,000,000, which left us a volume of trade of \$6,379,000,000, the lowest for the last 10 years. Then the present act went into effect.

The exports for the fiscal year 1920 amounted to over \$74 per capita and the imports to \$47 per capita. In other words, we enjoyed an excess of exports over imports of \$27 per head for every man, woman, and child in America. In 1921 our exports amounted to over \$39 per capita, with imports amounting to \$23. In 1922 our exports amounted to \$33.75 per capita and our imports to \$27.55, or a net balance of \$6.20 per capita.

This tremendous drop in our volume of trade within 24 months amounted to over \$6,960,000,000. It was not induced by the inability of America to produce and sell. It was the result of the inability of our customers, particularly Europe, to buy. This abrupt and tremendous slump in our foreign market is a sufficient reason, and perhaps the main reason, to account for the beginning of our economic depression of eight years ago. American agriculture, with its market cut off, found itself the first to suffer from the depression. Agriculture received the shock of a greatly curtailed market without a concurrent reductions and comparing its first year with 1927 we find that exports have inspect of a greatly curtailed market without a concurrent reductions and comparing its first year with 1927 we find that exports have inspect of the suffer from the depression. Agriculture received the paring its first year with 1927 we find that exports have inspect of the suffer from the depression.

decrease in costs.

The total balance of trade in favor of the United States under the Underwood Act during the nine years it was in effect was about twenty billions of dollars. That tremendous volume and balance of trade largely resulted from American financing during and following the war, both by Government and private loans. The Government financed Europe with war supplies on specific condition that funds should be used for purchases in America. Private capitalists found it advantageous to loan money to our foreign customers in the same way. This vast expansion of credit and the resulting trade made America the creditor nation of the world. The financial supremacy of America originated in this tremendous balance of trade under the Underwood Act, not predominantly produced by that particular law but out of the economic conditions under which the trade originated.

Since 1922 American business men have continued to finance our foreign trade by making foreign loans and investments aggregating over \$1,000,000,000 per year. We still have a large volume of trade, materially induced and financed by loans. An interchange of commodities is a natural and most substantial foundation for healthy trade, and we can not regard our present large volume of commerce, so largely dependent on current loans, as affording the most secure foundation for the continuance of this favorable volume of trade.

Our average annual volume of trade under the present tariff act is \$700,000,000 per year greater than the average volume of trade under the Underwood Act, an increase of 8 per cent.

IMPORTS

The minimum imports under the tariff acts of the last 60 years occurred under the act of 1870. The imports have increased under every tariff act since that time, except the Wilson Act of 1894 under the Cleveland administration. The average annual decrease of imports under that act, as compared with the preceding McKinley Act, was \$18,000,000.

The big increases in imports have occurred under the acts of

1909, 1913, and 1922, being the three last tariff acts. Under the act of 1909, 7 per cent more commodities came in free than under the preceding act and the average duty was over 6 per Under the Underwood Act the free list was increased cent less. 16 per cent, and the average duty was decreased about 14 per cent. The average volume of trade increased \$4,350,000,000, and consisted of an increase of \$1,250,000,000 imports and \$3,100,000,-000 exports.

Under the act of 1922 the dutiable rates were raised 10.87 per cent, 63 per cent came in free, there was an 8 per cent increase in our volume of trade and a decrease in our balance of trade as compared with the act of 1913. The \$700,000,000 average in our balance of trade for the period of the present act is made up of increased imports and decreased exports.

Under the present tariff law, average imports have increased \$1,150,000,000 per year and average exports have decreased \$450,000,000 per year.

This does not fully tell the story, however. The first year of the present act was at the low swing of our trade pendulum. The highest average annual imports were reached under the present act, \$4,022,000,000 per year or \$34.13 per capita of our population. These imports aggregate \$1,150,000,000 more per year than the average under the Underwood Act. They represent imports of practically \$6.85 per capita for every person in the United States per year in excess of the imports under the Underwood Act. The average per capita balance of trade under the present law has been \$5.35, as compared to \$21.21 under the Underwood Act. The per capita balance of trade under the last year of the Underwood Act was \$6.20.

From the standpoint of protection, the question is whether or not we are adequately preserving the American market for the American producer. Considered from this general standpoint, the question is not so much the question of the amount of imports as the relation of imports to exports. We sell when it is to our advantage, we buy when it is to our advantage. We gain in both transactions. If our sales exceed our purchases, we secure a larger market for domestic labor and materials than we surrendered to our foreign customers.

We gave a market to our imported products; we enjoyed a greater market for our exports. If our imports are large and our exports correspondingly larger, the fact that we have large imports must be regarded as a favorable instead of an unfavorable condition of trade. When imports displace domestic industry to the aggregate reduction of American industry, we face a situation that makes protective legislation a necessary remedy.

BALANCE OF TRADE

The first 52 years of the country, up to about 1842, produced an adverse balance of trade. For the succeeding 52 years, we had an adverse or a comparatively small balance of trade. Under the last year of the Wilson Act we had a balance of trade of \$286,000,000, the largest in our history up to that time. That year may be said to mark the beginning of the period of large balances of trade. Under the Dingley Act, which was in effect for 12 years following the Wilson Act, we had an average balance of trade of \$506,000,000. We have had no adverse balances of trade for any year since the McKinley Act. The last adverse balance of trade occurred under that act in 1893 and amounted to \$18,000,000.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1914, following the enactment of the Underwood Act on the 3d of the preceding October, the balance of trade in our favor was \$470,000,000. This balance was \$8,000,000 less than the average balance under the Payne law and was over \$182,000,000 less than the balance of the preceding year and represented increased imports amounting to about \$81,000,000 and decreased exports amounting to about \$101,000,000. The balance of trade under the last year of the Payne Act was \$102,000,000 greater than any former balance of trade in the history of the country up to that time.

ance of trade in the history of the country up to that time.

The second year of the Underwood Act, the first year of the World War, produced a balance of trade in our favor of \$1,094,000,000.

The balance of trade in favor of the United States under the last year of the Underwood Act was \$1,160,000,000. Under the first year of the present tariff act the balance was \$175,774,000. This balance represented an increase of imports over the last year of the Underwood Act amounting to \$570,000,000 and increased exports of \$185,000,000. During the second year of the present law, the imports decreased about \$226,000,000 and exports increased about \$355,000,000, resulting in a balance of about \$758,000,000.

The average annual balance of trade under the Underwood Act for the eight years of its existence was \$2,279,000,000. The average annual balance of trade for the seven years under the present tariff act has been \$689,000,000. Thus, the average balance of trade under the Underwood Act was \$1,590,000,000 greater than under the present tariff act. Last year we had exports of a little over \$5,000,000,000 and imports of a little over \$4,000,000,000.

This difference in the balance of trade under these two acts is reflected in the imports per capita under the two acts. The average imports per capita under the Underwood Act were \$27.28, while the average imports per capita under the present act are \$34.13. The present act shows we still have a balance of trade as favorable as healthy conditions of international trade would suggest as desirable. The enormous balance of trade under the Underwood Act reflected an unhealthy, abnormal condition of trade, too favorable to be placed on an enduring foundation. Even our present balance of trade and volume of trade, so largely induced by foreign loans, reflect abnormal conditions that lack that stable, enduring foundation which we should desire on which to rest a successful foreign trade over a long period of years.

" INVISIBLE " AND OTHER INTERCHANGES

The Tariff Commission has also furnished an estimate of the total invisible items consisting of tourists' expenditures, ocean-freight payments, and immigration remittances that affect the actual trade balances between this and foreign countries. The earliest statistics available are for 1919 to 1921, inclusive, and are based on studies made by Harvard University. It is estimated that these items of foreign expenditures for that period average \$660,000,000 per year. It is further estimated that from 1922 to January 1, 1928, the average annual expenditures of that class amounted to \$765,000,000 per year.

It is estimated that from 1919 to 1921 the average annual net interest on foreign investments amounted to \$60,000,000 per year, and since that period—up to 1928—the interest on foreign investments has averaged \$449,000,000 per year.

It is still further estimated that the average annual net increases of long-term American investments abroad amount to \$734,000,000 per year.

These items are based on estimates as contrasted with certain specific information, but are of such reliability as to largely demonstrate a greater equality of interchange between these other nations than the mere statistics of trade disclose.

FREE IMPORTS

The fourth column of the above table shows the average per cent of imports admitted free of duty under these various tariff acts. There has been a rather steady trend of free imports from 8.19 per cent under the act of 1870 to 66.28 per cent under the Underwood Act. The percentage of free imports under the present act is 63.23. This percentage of free imports under the Underwood Act was the highest of the last 60 years. It was only 3.5 per cent higher than under the existing tariff act.

This table shows a strong tendency to increase free imports ever since 1872. Notable increases of 21 per cent were made under the act of 1872, over 19 per cent under the McKinley Act of 1890, and about 14 per cent under the Underwood Act of 1913. Percentage decreases of free imports occurred only under the Wilson Act, the Dingley Act, and the present law. Thus decreases of free imports occurred only under three of these nine tariff acts.

Approximately two-thirds of all imports into the United States during the last 16 years have been admitted free of duty. Free imports exceeded dutiable imports first under the McKinley Act in 1890 when 52.45 per cent were admitted free. In other words, over half of our imports came in free of duty under that act; 49.45 per cent came in free under the Wilson Act; free imports were reduced to 45 per cent under the act of 1897, and beginning with the act of 1909 over half of all imports have come in free of duty.

AD VALOREM RATES

The ad valorem rates of duty on dutiable imports maintained a substantial level from 1870 to 1913, a period of 43 years. The average duty under the various acts covering this period was 43.95 per cent. The lowest duty collected under any act of this period was under the Payne Act of 1909 and amounted to 40.77

period was under the Payne Act of 1909 and amounted to 40.77 per cent. The next lowest duty collected was under the Wilson Act in the Cleveland administration, when the average duty collected was 41.58 per cent.

The rates of duty collected under the tariff act of the Cleve-

land administration, as compared with other tariff acts, are particularly interesting, inasmuch as that act has received widespread denunciation as a "free trade act." Even to this day, 32 years after that act was repealed, politicians describe it as a "free trade act," under which imports "flooded" American markets to the exclusion of American products. The facts give little support to this charge. The average duties under this act were only 2.37 per cent lower than the average under the acts of the 43-year period following 1870.

The average imports per capita under the Wilson Act were lowest of any tariff act of the last 60 years, being only \$10.72 per capita. The average imports per capita for the 43-year period was \$12.55, or \$1.83 higher than the average imports under the Wilson Act.

The Dingley Act, following the Wilson Act, increased rates 6 per cent and decreased free imports 4 per cent. During the 12 years of its existence there was an average balance of trade of

\$500,000,000 per year.

Then followed the Payne Act, under which rates were reduced over 6 per cent and free imports were increased about 7 per cent. Under this act our volume of trade increased \$1,200,000,000 and our imports increased \$620,000,000. The average balance of trade was \$28,000,000 less per year than under the former act.

Then in 1913 came the Underwood Act, under which dutiable rates were decreased 14 per cent and free imports increased 14

per cent. The war came and our volume of trade increased \$4,450,000,000, imports increased \$1,200,000,000, and our average

balance of trade became \$2,280,000,000. Under the act of 1922 we increased the dutiable rate 11 per cent and decreased free imports 3 per cent. Our average volume of trade increased \$700,000,000 per year over the average of the Underwood Act and our imports increased \$1,150,000,000. Our average balance of trade has been \$450,000,000 less than the last annual balance of trade under the Underwood Act. During the last year the balance of trade was over \$1,000,000,000, or about \$100,000,000 less than the last year of the Underwood Act.

The highest tariff act of the last 60 years was the McKinley Act, under which the average duties were 48.63. The next highest act was the Dingley Act with duties at 46.62. The Mc-Kinley Act was in effect during a period of depressed prices. The Dingley Act was in effect under more favorable economic conditions. These two acts, substantially the same in rates, furnish a contrast as to results in favor of the Dingley Act.

Under the act of 1909, with its decreased duties and increased free imports, our volume of trade expanded greatly and left our balance of trade substantially the same as under the former act. The Underwood Act, with its greatly reduced rates and increased free imports, is so closely associated with the war period as to be unsatisfactory as a basis of comparison. Its generally favorable volume of trade and balance of trade were beyond what could be hoped for in any tariff act under normal conditions.

Ad valorem rates under the present tariff act have been equivalent to 37.84 per cent. This is the lowest rate collected under any tariff act of the last 50 years, with the exception of the Underwood Act. This rate is 6 per cent lower than the average rate of all tariff acts of this period prior to 1913. have heard frequent references to the existing tariff act as being "the highest in our history," but this statement is not supported by the facts, as eight of the last nine acts have had higher rates than the present law.

A large volume of trade and large balance of trade have resulted under our present tariff act. Last year we had \$5,000,000,000 of exports and \$4,000,000,000 of imports. This status of our trade is itself still largely affected by the abnormal condi-

tions growing out of the war.

An examination of these rates of duty in comparison with the trade during the last 40 years indicates that notwithstanding these high and fluctuating rates, economic conditions have powerfully influenced our international trade.

POLITICAL CONTRASTS

Of the nine general tariff acts written in this 59-year period, seven were enacted under Republican administrations and two under Democratic administrations. The first Democratic measure was enacted under Cleveland in 1894 and was in effect for The second was the Underwood Act, enacted under the Wilson administration in 1913, and was in effect for nine years. The statistical history of the operation of these tariff acts fails to show decisively different results that the average American would expect to find. If there is any surprising contrast between results under Democratic and Republican tariff legislation, it is in the fact that a higher percentage of the American market has been enjoyed by the American producer under Democratic than under Republican tariff laws. In other words, there has been a higher percentage of imports under Republican than under Democratic tariff laws. Considered as a whole, the first Democratic tariff act was a hightariff measure. It was in effect during the last half of a trade depression. The second Democratic tariff act prescribed the most moderate rates of all tariff acts of the last 60 years. Abnormally favorable balances of trade occurred under that act, even up to the last year of its existence.

Many will contend that a larger import trade would induce a still larger export trade with a corresponding advantage to American enterprise. That is what happened under the Underwood Act, but under such conditions as to neither prove nor The abnormal conditions under that disprove such contention. act preclude any safe basis of comparison of the effect of its general rate level on trade as contrasted with similar rate

levels under peace-time conditions of commerce.

We deal upon a protection tariff plan of prices. Any revision of our tariff must have regard to our established industries. The value of trade expansion involving increases of both exports and imports must depend upon the prudence with which a line is drawn between legitimate and uneconomic industries. value of the trade must be measured by the general public interest and accordingly encouraged or restricted.

It seems safe to assume that any general lowering of rates sufficient to induce largely increased imports, though correspond-

ingly increased exports might result, would, during the period of readjustment, involve discouragements to industries built up under and dependent upon the protective system. The more radical the changes that might be made, the greater would be the economic disturbance by tariff readjustments.

INTERNATIONAL TRADE

In 1913 the total international commerce moving between the nations of the world amounted to \$41,000,000,000. In 1922 this world commerce amounted to \$46,000,000,000. In 1927 international trade was \$65,000,000,000. America has about \$9,000,000,000 of this commerce. In 1913 the United States had about one-tenth of the world trade. In 1920 we had about one-fourth of the world trade and now we have about one-seventh. relative gain in our proportion of the world trade in 1920 was undoubtedly due to the economic impairment of our competitor nations during and following the World War. During the last seven years, though we have had an increased volume of exports and imports, our relative position in world trade has been decreasing in view of the rapid economic recovery of Europe. The large market America is furnishing for imported products, \$4,000,000,000 per year, has contributed materially to that economic recovery. At the same time, the large exports we have marketed with them has contributed to our favorable advance in trade.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS PER CAPITA

Columns showing exports and imports per capita give a more concrete and understandable index to our international trade. These two columns reduce the question of international trade to its simplest terms. We trace exports from \$13.53 per capita in 1890 to \$39.48 per capita under the act of 1922. We contrast that with imports of \$11.73 per capita in 1890 and imports of \$34.13 per capita under the act of 1922 and we get a good understanding of the increased extent to which we have become a market for foreign products, the increased extent to which other countries are taking our products in proportion to population and the increased balance of trade that has resulted to our country. We find that the least per capita imports of the last 60 years were under the Wilson Act and amounted to \$10.72 and that the greatest average imports per capita were under the present act, amounting \$34.13.

We find that under the first of these acts, the balance of trade per capita was only \$1.80 and under the second of these acts the balance of this trade per capita was \$5.33. Therefore, we conclude that nothwithstanding the much greater imports per capita, on the whole America gained by the increased trade.

DUTIES COLLECTED

This table shows that the least duties collected under any of these tariff acts was under the Wilson Act, and amounted to \$150,000,000 per year. The greatest amount was collected under the present act, amounting to an average of \$559,000,000

With the adopting of the income tax 16 years ago, followed by the World War, customs duties ceased to be a major source of Federal revenue, yet the present income is over \$200,000,000 greater than in any former act. A change in these revenues is not a motive for the present revision.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to speak for one minute to make a statement preliminary to making

a unanimous-consent request.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, there was messaged over from the Senate a bill (S. 1452) now on the Speaker's table. It is a bill authorizing the State of West Virginia to take over two bridges authorized by the last Congress to be constructed by private parties and to complete their construction as State bridges. Authority was given by the last Congress to private individuals to construct the bridges, and the State desires to finish their construction and make them free bridges as soon as possible. This bill authorizes the State so to do.

I think it is a matter of public interest that the bill should be passed. I have submitted it to the other members of the subcommittee on bridges in the last Congress, and it is agreeable to them. I have also submitted it to the majority and the minority leaders and informed them of the contents of the bill, and it seems to be agreeable to them. I therefore ask unanimous consent that the bill may be taken from the Speaker's table and considered by the House.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, this is not an omnibus bill, but it is for the two bridges mentioned by the gentleman from Illinois?

Mr. DENISON. It authorizes the State to take over the two ! bridges and finish their construction.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object, has construction commenced on these bridges?

Mr. DENISON. Yes; they are being constructed or are to be constructed by private concerns; they are to be toll bridges, and the State wants to make them free bridges as soon as possible.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Has sufficient investigation been made to determine whether or not the State will be held up by these private concerns who received the franchise at the

Mr. DENISON. The State officials of West Virginia are purchasing these bridges, and I assume that they know what is just and what is right, and they merely want the authority to do this in order to complete the bridges and make them free as soon as possible.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Has the committee consulted the Member of Congress representing the district where these

bridges are to be constructed?

Mr. DENISON. Yes; he is right by the side of the gentle-

Mr. HUGHES. One of them is in my district, and the other

is in the district of my colleague [Mr. SMITH].

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman does not think there will be any undue exploitation by the parties who had the franchise?

Mr. HUGHES. No; there will not be any exploitation. It is

perfectly satisfactory all around.

Mr. STAFFORD. Reserving the right to object, I would like to inquire of the gentleman for information-Has Congress heretofore at any time incorporated the provision for maintenance as part of section 5 which relates to the method the State of West Virginia shall pursue in case tolls are charged and in wiping out the cost by amortization or otherwise? Have they enacted similar provisions in previous legislation?

Mr. DENISON. That provision is put in every bridge bill coming from the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

Mr. STAFFORD. That was not the practice several years

Mr. DENISON. No; since the gentleman has been out of Congress this provision has been inserted in all such bills and

is now the customary provision.

Mr. GARNER. I would like to ask the gentleman a question. This bill, if I understand the gentleman, has been examined and has the approval of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Denison], the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. Burtness], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. PARKS]?

Mr. DENISON. I have spoken to each of those gentlemen, and they approve it.

Mr. GARNER. And they constituted in the last Congress the subcommittee on bridges?

Mr. DENISON. Yes. Mr. DOWELL. Has this matter been submitted to the Bureau of Roads?

Mr. DENISON. I am unable to advise the gentleman in that particular. This is a Senate bill, and it is on the Speaker's table. The bill authorizes the State of West Virginia to take over these bridges and complete their construction and make them State bridges.

Mr. DOWELL. And then they are to become free bridges

upon the payment of the cost?

Mr. DENISON. Exactly.
Mr. DOWELL. And both of those, as I understand it, are to be taken over by the State of West Virginia?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.
Mr. DOWELL. And when the State completes them, when the money is returned again to the State, they are to be free bridges

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. DOWELL. And that is t Mr. DENISON. That is true. And that is the provision in the bill?

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There was no objection.

The Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the State of West Virginia, by its State bridge commission, be, and is hereby, authorized to acquire, maintain, and operate the bridge being erected over the Kanawha River at Cabin Creek and the approaches thereto in said State, and that said bridge shall be deemed a lawful structure if constructed in accordance with the plans and location approved by the Chief of Engineers and the England.

Secretary of War under dates of April 20, 1928, and April 23, 1928, respectively, and in accordance with an act approved May 1, 1928, authorizing the construction of said bridge by the Cabin Creek Kanawha Bridge Co., its successors and assigns.

SEC. 2. The State of West Virginia, by its State bridge commission, is authorized to acquire the right to construct, maintain, and operate a bridge over the Kanawha River at St. Albans, in said State, and the approaches thereto under an act approved May 1, 1928, authorizing the St. Albans Nitro Bridge Co., its successors and assigns, to construct, maintain, and operate said bridge, and said bridge shall be a lawful structure if constructed in accordance with the plans and location approved by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War under dates of May 14, 1928, and May 19, 1928, respectively, and in accordance with the last mentioned act.

SEC. 3. Both of said bridges shall be subject to the conditions and limitations of the act entitled "An act to regulate the construction of bridges over navigable waters," approved March 23, 1906, other than those requiring the approval of plans, specifications, and location by the Chief of Engineers and the Secretary of War before the commencement of construction.

SEC. 4. The times for commencing and completing the construction of the said bridge at or near St. Albans are hereby extended one and three years, respectively, from the date of approval hereof.

SEC. 5. If tolls are charged for the use of said bridges, the rates of toll shall be so adjusted as to provide a fund sufficient to pay the reasonable cost of maintaining, repairing, and operating the bridges under economical management, and to provide a sinking fund sufficient to amortize the amount paid by the State for the bridge at or near Cabin Creek and the cost to the State of constructing the bridge at or near St. Albans, including reasonable interest and financing cost, as soon as possible under reasonable charges, but within a period of not to exceed 25 years from the completion of the bridge at or near St. Albans. After a sinking fund sufficient for such amortization shall have been so provided, the two bridges shall thereafter be maintained and operated free of tolls, or the rates of toll shall thereafter be so adjusted as to provide a fund of not to exceed the amount necessary for the proper maintenance, repair, and operation of the bridges and their approaches under economical management.

SEC. 6. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this act is hereby expressly reserved.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill was passed was laid on the table.

DECEASED ALABAMA SOLDIERS IN PERMANENT EUROPEAN CEMETERIES

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD as a part of my remarks the names of World War veterans of the State of Alabama who are buried in the cemeteries of France.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Alabama renews his request that he may print in the RECORD the names of World War veterans of the State of Alabama who are buried in France. Is there objection?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Mr. Speaker, I withdraw my objection made a moment ago.

There was no objection.

Mr. OLIVER of Alabama. Mr. Speaker, no single act of Congress has been so universally approved as the one directing the Secretary of War to arrange for the mothers and widows of members of the military forces of the United States who are buried in permanent European cemeteries to make pilgrimages to such cemeteries at Government expense during the period from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933.

I wish to insert the names of those immortal sons of Alabama who made the supreme sacrifice for their country and whose remains are interred in the American cemeteries abroad.

KEY TO NAMES OF PERMANENT CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232. Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764. Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34. Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636. Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608. Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne. No. 1223. St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252. Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium. ENGLAND

No. 107-E. Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London),

Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe—Con.

December sound	Trong Etadamic during in				1		I Zidodina darica in cor		1	1	1
Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION	D-1 G-1 107-1	000	00	90	D	THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION	West He Co 117 F 4	200	97	00	D.
Gold, Clarence P Haigler, Henry W	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf	608 608 636	28 18 10	33 8 7	D C D	Chambers, Fred L THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION	Mech. Hq. Co. 117 F. A	608	37	20	D
Mins, Arthur L Brown, Jas. W	Cpl. Co. D, 26 Inf.	636 1232	3 34	25 1 27	D B	Lewis, Frank A	Pvt. 1 el. Co. I, 125 Inf	1232 1232	26 40	41	G D
Greer, Harold C Staples, Willis J	Pvt. M. G. Co., 26 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf Pvt. Co. K, 26 Inf	608 608	15 8	27	A	Pearson, Wm. B Shirey, Merida A	Pvt. Hq. Co. 125 Inf	1232	20	41 22	B
Mattison, Geo. P Franklin, Jos. W Campbell, Joe M	Pvt. Bty. D, 6 F. A	1232 34	31	8 5 17	AB	THIRTY-SIXTH DIVISION	Cal Co F 149 Inf	1232	11	22	F
Wills, John Howard	Major 1st Engrs	34 1232	17 23 33	3	BGC	Powers, Ernest A THIRTY-EIGHTH DIVI-	Cpl. Co. F, 142 Inf	1202	**		
Rolls, Guy E Macy, Wiley J Sanders, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. C, 1st Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 1 Sup. Tn Pvt. Fld. Hosp. 12 1 San. Tn.	1232 1232	29 18	3 32 38 24	CE	Parker, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. A, 150 Inf	107-E	13	2	В
Walker, Bert H	Cpl. 13th Amb. Co. 1 San.	1764	55	9	B	Smith, Enoch E Thurston, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. M, 151 Inf	107-E 107-E	6 8	2 1 5	D B
SECOND DIVISION		****		***		FORTY-SECOND DIVISION	710.00.0, 100.1	201		Hilly	
Mothershed, Lorenza B. Partrich, Sim E	do	1232 1232	8 18 32	13 56 38 15	E	Gantt, Gaston T Gifford, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf	608 608	1 36	18	CB
Self, Chas. O Skelton, Robt. J	Pvt. Co. A, 9 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232 608 608	23 10	15	D	McPherson, Jesse W Stuart, Edward P	Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf	1232 1232	25 19	1 34	E
Tirey, D. Boyd Thompson, John F	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf.	1232 1232	15 21	2	CO	Givens, John R Sims, Terrell S	Pvt. Co. H, 166 Int.	1232 1232	19 19	32 16	DE
Bevels, Willis. Livingston, David L	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf Pvt. 1 el. Co. M, 23 Inf	1232 1764	1	8 2 23 21 3	A H	Greene, Gardiner Acree, Arthur	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 167 Inf	1233 1764	28 19	11 11	B
Pittman, Daniel W Thomas, Hubert J Hudson, Otis Lee	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf	1232	22 7 34	38	H	Atchinson, Wm. F Atwood, Jos. I	Pvt. 1 el. Co. K, 167 Inf Cpl. Co. K, 167 Inf	608	36 34	24 20	B
Macsparran, Wm.	M. C. Sgt. 18 Co. 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	28	3	н	Autrey, Oscar L	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 167 Inf	1232 1233	30 21	10 28	E
Thos. — Naugher, Robt. Lea-	M. C. Pvt. 97 Co. 6 Regt. U. S.	608	37	39	0	Barnett, Henry P	Cpl. Co. A, 167 Inf	1764	5 26	28 22 9 9	B A
mon. Renshaw, John Henry	M. C. Pvt. 78 Co. 6 Regt. U. S.	1233	29	3	В	Beck, Cecil C Bigsby, Horace	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf	1764 608	24 6	20 2	A A B D
	M. C. Pvt. 83 Co. 6 Regt. U. S.	1764	7	9	A	Black, Sam	Sgt. Co. E, 167 Inf	1232 1232 608	36 21 38	20	F
May, Victor	M. C. 2 lt. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1232	26	21	A	Brewer, George Brightman, Willet T.	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf	608 1232	25 19	24 13 42	A D
THIRD DIVISION		1704	-			Brown, Everett H Brown, Henry W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 167 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf	608	37 17	17 7	A
Joplin, Chas. West Masterson, Robt. A	2 lt. Co. D, 7 Inf Cpl. Co. G, 7 Inf	1764 1232	43 35	11	G	Brunson, Jos. F Burger, Louis A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 167 Inf Pvt. M. G. Co. 167 Inf	608 1764	5 86	8	A B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Bolden, Charley B Kyle, Thos. C	Pvt. Co. H. 30 Inf	608 608 1233	31 4 4	5 1	A C D	Burnett, Usry Bush, Amos	Cpl. Co. D, 167 Infdo	608 608	25 12	13 18 20	B
McAlpine, Thos. B Moseley, Willie McCall, Claud M	Pvt. Co. L, 30 Inf Pvt. Hq. Co. 30 Inf	608	19	7	A B	Canoles, Carl	do	608 608	15	20 11 8	B
Young, Frank L Barkley, John T	2 lt. Co. C, 38 Inf	608 1232	34 31	10	B	Carson, Wm. W Cassels, Marion	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 167 Inf Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf	1764 1233	65 26	5 4	B
Gilbreath, Walter P Haley, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E. 38 Inf	1232	8 16	17	0	Cheeks, Wiley Homer.	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf	34 608	26 29 35	8	B
Harrison, Henry Heupel, Jacob W	Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf	608 608	- 6	23 7 17 10 39 17 43 20 23 15 40 10	A D C	Cook, Malcolm Crane, Cleveland F	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf	608 608	9 35	20 18	B
Holder, Thos. S	Pvt. Co. M. 38 Inf	1232 1232	27 27 32	15 40	C	Crockett, Joe	Pvt. Co. B. 167 Inf	1764 608	11	6	B B B
Price, Thos. V	Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf	608 1232	25 5	30	A B A E	Crunk, Percy Culver, Clarence L	Cpl. Co. F, 167 Inf	1764 1232	6 15	12 36 35	H
Naugher, Forney W Clements, Marvin D	Pvt, Co. B, 9 M. G. Bn Pvt, Hq. Co. 18 F. A	1232 1764	32 49	32 1 3	E A B	Daw, Denly Dismukes, Homer L	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf	1232 1233	6 34	15	H
Meredith, Geo. N., jr	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 76 F. A	1764	15	3	В	Durant, Little Ed Dutton, Bryan M	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 167 Inf	1233 1232	18 21	5 43	000
Allen, Jas. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 47 Inf	1232	5	42	A	Eichelberger, Augustus L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 167 Inf	608	37	1	A
Harkins, Thos. E Cornelius, John D	Sgt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1764 608 1232	31 27 35	42 12 25 14	B C B	Elliott, Harvey L Evans, Jake Evatt, Carl E	Sgt. Co. H, 167 Inf	608 1764	30 69 13	25 13	O A H
Donaldson, Robt. L Gardner, Luther M	Pvt. Co. C, 58 Inf		3 22	11 6	A F	Franklin, Oscar Frederick, Atlie A	Pyt. Co. K, 167 Inf Pyt. Co. I, 167 Inf Pyt. Co. B, 167 Inf	1232 608 1233	34	43 18 5	BB
Gleen, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf.	608	3 14	7 24	CC	Friddle, John Alver Gay, Margie	Pvt. Co. I, 167 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 167 Inf.	1764 1233	45	1 16	B
Love, Julius M	Pvt. MG. Co. 58 Inf	1232	24	20	H	Griffith, Jas. T Grimsley, Jos. H	Cpl. Co. A, 167 Inf	608 1232	25 24	5 13	Ā
Jutz, John F	2 lt. Co. K, 6 Inf	1233	31	13	0	Hall, Edgar W Hammett, Walter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 167 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf	1764 1232	25 24 22 18	13	A H
Allan, Thos Emmons, Jessie B	Cpl. Co. K, 6 Inf	1233 1232	2	13 8 37	A	Hardwick, Roy M Harwell, Jesse J	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf	1764 1232	15 40	13	BF
Foster, John G McPherson, Gladys	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 6 Inf	1232 1233	28 24 23 21 24 30 30	37 32 21 5 28 33 2	B C A	Haywood, Zebedee	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf	608 608	29 35	20 16	B B B
Rains, Owen J. Sabiston, Robt. J.	Cpl. Co. B, 11 Inf	1233 1233	21 24	5 28	A C D D	Hodges, Lester Hoomes, Chas. L	Pvt. Hq. Co., 167 Inf	1764 1764	16 30	13 7 4	B A B
Taylor, Wm. W Beck, Edward P	1st sgt. Sup. Co. 60 Inf	1232 1232	30	33	A G	Houston, Joe M	Regl. Sup. Sgt. Sup. Co., 167 Inf.	1764	10	BY Views	100
Deaver, John A:	Chap. (1 lt.), 61 Inf	1232	15	20	G	Jarrett, Marshall H	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf	1233 1232	36 16	12 25 12 42 20 6 4	D
Powell, Jas. A	Sgt. Co. H, 53 Inf	1233	11	8 22	A F	Johnson, Joe O	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf do	1764 608 608	17 15	42	B C B
Ingram, Wm. Tseventh division	2 lt. Co. K, 54 Inf	1232	26	22	F	Keenum, Hugh R Kennedy, Phipps	Cpl. Co. A, 167 Inf	608 1233	27 17 22 22	6	A
Mullens, Jesse F	Cpl. Co. M, 56 Inf	1233	8	9	D	Kent, Maston Kirkland, Walter M	Cpl. Co. M, 167 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf	1233 1233	22 29	13	Ö
TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION			STORY.			Knight, Leroy Lackey, Homer J	Cpl. Co. D, 167 Inf	608 1232	22	18	B
Allen, Luther T	Pvt. Co. G, 103 Inf	608	32	32	В	Lane, Jas. A Laster, Horten	Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf	1232 608	28 38	16 9 6	G B
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION	STEEL STATE OF THE		minu		1	Lawrence, Loyt A Lewis, Worth	Wag. Sup. Co., 167 Inf Sgt. Co. D, 167 Inf	1233 608	24 38	20 18	ACCCCB AGB BB BF AFC
Tucker, Otis A	Pvt. Co. M, 109 Inf	608	21	36	0	Lindsay, Wm. H Love, Connie	Bglr. Co. H, 167 Inf Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf	1233 608	28 37	2	B
TWENTY-NINTH DIVISION Kelly, Jas. L	Cpl. Co. M, 113 Inf	1233	31	22	В	Lowery, John A Loyd, Alexander	Cpl. Co. B. 167 Inf	1232 1764	2 49	18 33 7 30 19	FA
Roycroft, Wm. T Clague, Chas	Pvt. Co. I, 113 Inf	1232 1232	35 15	22 28 9 37	B G H	Mahoney, Jas. F Mandich, George	Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf	1232 1232	37 9	30 19	F
Tilley, Jas. A. McC	Pvt. Co. L, 114 Inf	1232 1232	25 30	37 10	DA	Marsh, Charlie M MacDonald, Gerald	Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf	608 608	23 11	3	A B
THIRTIETH DIVISION	Put Co F 107 7	1000	128	STA	118	McGaugh, Jos. H Mills, Claudie	Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf	608 608	37 36	22 3	В
Barlow, wm. C	Pvt. Co. F, 105 Engrs	1252	20	2	J B	Milton, Lee	Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf	608	31	13	B

Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe-Con. Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe-Con. Row Block Rank and organization Grave Name Name Rank and organization Grave Row Block No. FORTY-SECOND DIVI-EIGHTY-FOURTH Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. D, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. D, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. C, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.

Sgt. Co. H, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf.

Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 167 Inf.

Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 167 Inf.

Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 167 Inf.

Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 167 Inf.

Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. K, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. B, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. A, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. G, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. G, 167 Inf.

Pvt. Co. G, 167 Inf. DIVISION 1232 1232 1764 Measles, Wm. A... Pvt. Co. C, 309 Engrs..... 608 14 3 C 43 23 13 4 8 5 27 23 63 55 EIGHTY-EIGHTH AB 1764 1764 608 1233 107-E 34 608 1764 608 1764 AAOBBAABB Turner, Jas. A.... Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 339 F. A. 1764 28 B 6 NINETIETH DIVISION 4 22 14 28 37 66 13 36 76 15 8 10 6 20 Ist sgt. M. G. Co., 358 Inf... Pvt. Co. H, 359 Inf.... 19 26 DG NINETY-FIRST DIVISION 8 10 4 6 608 1232 1764 1233 Robertson, Vernon.... Pvt. Co. L, 361 Inf..... 608 24 19 D ADBH NINETY-FIRST DIVISION. 28 7 608 1232 1764 1232 608 3 23 366 INFANTRY Buggs, Charlie
Cannon, Dan
Cogman, Will's
Davis, Geo
Evans, Chester
Fletcher, Eugene
Gay, Marvin
Govan, Edgar D
Hall, Jessie
Hopkins, Wm
Huffman, Ralph
King, Willis
Kirby, Jim
Lynch, Charley
Hood, Wm
Owens, 10s. jr
Porter, Robt, C.
Redd, Willie M
Ruffin, Geo 8 40 17 20 70 35 19 35 26 25 5 30 26 5 33 33 24 39 17 10 40 27 16 AEBBAACBDCBB 20 23 26 27 26 28 4 22 608 ADBFDBCCBDBDCDDHHDCDDF 608 608 Pvt. Co. H

do ...
Pvt. I cl. Co. F

Pvt. Co. L

Pvt. Co. L

Pvt. Co. E

Pvt. Co. E

Pvt. I cl. Co. F

Cook Sup. Co

Pvt. Co. L

Pvt. Co. L 608 32 19 28 3 18 25 4 13 18 608 1232 1233 608 608 Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 167 Inf

do

Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf.
Sgt. M. G. Co., 167 Inf.
Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 167 Inf.
Pvt. Co. L, 167 Inf.
Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.
Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.
Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.
Cpl. Co. G, 167 Inf.
Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf.
Cpl. Co. K, 167 Inf.
Cpl. Co. K, 167 Inf.
Cpl. Co. A, 151 M. G. Bn.
Pvt. Co. D, 151 M. G. Bn. 1233 5 19 35 25 16 ADHBFBA 1233 13 5 38 24 9 3 1232 1232 608 1232 1233 1233 608 1233 32 8 31 13 00 Pvt. Co. M Pvt. Co. M Pvt. Co. M Pvt. Co. M Pvt. Co. K Sgt. Co. E Pvt. Co. E 23 19 24 31 26 22 21 29 35 608 1232 Redd, Willie M Ruffin, Geo. Shaw, Wilbert Thomas, Willie Turner, Welton A Walker, Henry Walker, Stanley Willisms, Jim Zinamon, Desie 10 1232 1232 1233 26 15 21 26 29 21 28 SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION Diseker, Allen..... Sweeney, John L..... Hattemer, Leon H..... Mech. Co. E, 305 Inf....... Capt. Co. A, 306 Inf....... 2 lt. Bty. E, 305 F. A..... 1232 33 8 37 AEF Pvt. Co. D. Cpl. Co. L 1232 1232 1232 21 3 SEVENTY-EIGHTH NINETY-SECOND DIVISION Pvt. M. G. Co. 310 Inf..... Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf..... 14 AB Pvt. Bty. F, 349 F. A 27 Bonner, Sam.... 608 18 D SEVENTY-NINTH NINETY-THIRD DIVISION Pvt. Co. H. 372 Inf..... 34 н 608 D Floyd, Tally L.... Pvt. Co. K. 314 Inf..... 3 27 NONDIVISIONAL OR-EIGHTY-FIRST DIVISION Cpl. Co. H, 321 Inf.
Pvt. Co. A, 321 Inf.
Pvt. Co. G, 322 Inf.
Pvt. Co. G, 322 Inf.
Pvt. Co. G, 322 Inf.
Pvt. Co. C, 322 Inf.
Pvt. Co. M, 322 Inf.
Pvt. Co. M, 322 Inf.
Pvt. Co. G, 323 Inf.
Cpl. Co. J, 324 Inf.
Cpl. Co. L, 324 Inf.
Cpl. Co. L, 324 Inf.
Pvt. Co. C, 323 Inf.
Pvt. Co. C, 323 Inf.
Pvt. Co. L, 324 Inf.
Pvt. Co. L, 324 Inf.
Pvt. Co. C, 324 Inf.
Pvt. Co. M, 324 Inf.
Pvt. Co. F, 306 Amm. Tn. GANIZATIONS Chappell, Thos. M. Leonard, Jesse J. Zataney, Michael A. Anderson, Lemon Childress, Jones A. Crocker, Joe. Culpepper, Calvin C. Falls, Victor C. Rowe, Louis J. Smith, Adam L. Vance, Henry. Connell, John C. Reighley, Wm. C. Berry, Robt. M. Ferguson, Lester F. Gray, Ernest E. Hines, Arthur F. McIlwain, Wm. S. Morris, Geo. W. Riley, Jas. J. Rouse, Wm. R. Pate, Vallie Chapman. Watts, Joe L. Wilson, Frank P. Scott, Joe L. J. Overstreet, Willis C. EIGHTY-SECOND McCall, Frank R.... Stiles, John F..... Chappell, Thos. M 1233 1233 14 DDDDDBDCDBFAADDDHF 20 12 A 31 1232 Doty, Harold A..... Garland, Ira M..... 14 3 1232 30 33 24 10 10 28 5 17 1233 1764 1233 107-E Gibby, Jas.
Johnson, Clarence.
Johnson, Mathew
Fowler, Bennie.
Walker, Grady E.
Espy, John. Pvt. Vet. Hosp. #21____ 9 3 3 1233 32 AAAAAD 12 31 14 14 1232 1233 1233 1232 1232 1233 1233 34 34 608 5 15 Pvt. 12.61 Mil. Pol. Co.
Pvt. Cp. Hancock A. R. D.
Ord.
Lt. Col. 3 Cav.
Pvt. 6 Bty F. A. Repl. Regt.
Pvt. 1 Co. Cp. Pike Inf.,
S. R. D.
Pvt. Cp. McArthur Inf.
Repl.
Pvt. 11 Co. Cp. Pike Inf.,
R. D.
Pvt. Co. K., 1 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. B., 802 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. B., 802 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. G., 803 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. G., 804 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. J., 806 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. G., 809 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. J., 806 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. B., 816 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. B., 816 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. B., 816 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. B., 814 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. B., 815 Pion. Inf.
Pvt. Co. A., 306 Lab. Bn.
Pvt. Co. B., 314 Lab. Bn.
Pvt. Co. B., 314 Lab. Bn.
Pvt. Co. B., 324 Lab. Bn.
Pvt. Co. B., 324 Lab. Bn.
Pvt. Co. B., 324 Lab. Bn.
Pvt. Co. D., 326 Lab. Bn.
Pvt. Co. D., 326 Lab. Bn. 30 11 12 34 30 29 19 10 Wells, Wm. S...... Rabb, Lazarus...... George, John..... 1232 34 608 1232 20 17 19 39 B 10 21 14 17 22 1232 1233 5 22 AB $\frac{1232}{1232}$ 37 35 39 4 40 15 Nugent, Alonzo ... 608 32 31 B 1233 1232 1232 Payne, Jos. H.... Payne, Jos. H

Driver, Corb
Bayne, Herbert
Jackson, John O
Jones, Willie T
Robinson, Daniel
Singleton, Howard
Stinson, John
Coffey, Lewis
Foster, Richard
Smith, Jimmie
Jones, Raymond
Matthews, Forrest
Bradford, Shepard
Thompson, Green
Burrough, Columbus
Monagan, John Henry
Watson, Moses H
Dirks, Jas
Depose, Wilmer
Dever, Tracy C
Birchfield, Sam
Jones, Jenkins
Moss, Y C
Childs, Wm. H., ir
Gintraw, Henry
Jackson, Reuben
Lettis, Lonnie 608 6 30 A 30 21 FDFF 30 22 12 10 1232 30 24 17 1232 21 32 1233 29 21 36 33 9 16 AB 1233 EIGHTY-SECOND DIVISION 19 1233 ADCDDCGBDBBAB DIVISION

McLeod, Lamar Y

Baker, Wm. R

Frasier, Hoke

Walters, John F

Cochran, Roland G

Shirley, Winfred
Boggan, Jas

Carlisle, Merritt E

Howell, Wm. N

Martin, Chas. L

Peek, Solomon

West, Porter

Winters, Dosie Lee Capt. Hq. Co. 325 Inf.
Pvt. Co. E, 325 Inf.
Sup. Sgt. M. G. Co. 325 Inf.
Pvt. Co. E, 325 Inf.
Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf.
Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf.
Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf.
Pvt. Co. I, 327 Inf.
Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf.
Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf.
Pvt. Co. C, 328 Inf.
Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf. 21 23 12 22 31 25 11 17 3 D 34 11 AABBEDGHGGEG 1232 39 31 27 30 1233 1232 1232 13 608 107-E 1233 6 4 12 8 4 27 16 20 35 35 9 29 30 15 16 18 26 13 1232 34 1232 33 23 1233 26 34 29 37 39 11 16 4 20 25 ACADBADA 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 1233 EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION Moore, Augustus G.... Pvt. 3 Prov. Co. 331 Inf..... Dawson, Jas. W. I...... Pvt. 306 Trn. Mtr. Bty.....

	Name Rank and organization				Block
NONDIVISIONAL OR- GANIZATIONS—COD.					
Brooks, Hardy	Pvt. Co. D, 326 Lab. Bn	1233	20	20	A
Dorsey, Gus	do	1233	15	19	O
Hall, Rufus	Pvt. Co. C, 335 Lab. Bn	608	14	15	O
Coats, Robt	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 338 Lab. Bn.	34	3	23	A
Miller, Charlie C	Pvt. Co. A, 338 Lab. Bn	608	5	27	A
Henry, Banks	Pvt. Co. C, 340 Lab. Bn	608	16	10	D
Snell, Onnie	do	608	30	29	0
Holloway, Clarke	Pvt. 1 el. 303 Sup. Co., Q. M. C.	608	2	10	D
Cheatwood, Geo. P	Pvt. 2 Prov. Const. Co., Q. M. C.	608	15	18	D
Mason, Jas. C	Pvt. Adv. M. Dep. #8	1233	31	28	A
Berry, Coly	Pvt. Co. E, 301 Stev. Regt.	608	29	20	Ĉ
Jackson, Ervin	dodo.	34	16	18	Ă
Steadom, Willie	Pvt. Co. F. 501 Stev. Regt.	1233	1	3	Ĉ
Williams, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 501 Stev.	608	15	32	Ă
Edwards, Ester	Regt. Pvt. Co. K, 502 Stev. Regt	608	36	30	D
Powell, Benj. F	Pvt. Co. H, 302 Stev. Regt.	608	18	32	A
Kelly, Tobie V	Cook, Md. 303 Stev. Regt.	608	8	38	B
Maxwell, Dock	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 303 Stev.	1233	25	27	A
Maxwell, Dock	Regt.	1200	20	-	-
Doss, Albert	Pvt. 1 cl. 828 Stev. Regt	34	31	8	A
Harris, Taylor		608	2	29	D
Goodson, John A		608	2	- 30	A
Berrens, Nickolas	Wag. 14 Co. 20 Engrs	1233	25	26	A
Gilley, Ezra A	Pvt. Co. B, 22 Engrs	1232	5	42	D
Braxton, Noah	Pvt. Co. D, 517 Engr. Ser.	1233	26	9	A
Diazon, House	Bn.			5	77
Cook, McGhee		1233	25	24	A
Dennis, Davie		1233	7	15	0
Stallworth, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 527 Engrs	1232	3	37	H
Woodyard, Frank	do	1232	23	22	H
Dixon, Cleveland	Pvt. Co. B, 528 Engrs, Ser.	1233	12	21	C
Postor Wicher	Bn. Pvt. 528 Engrs	608	16	11	C
Foster, Vicher		1233	29	12	ŏ
Stallworth, Mack M		1233	30	5	ŏ
Wilson, Frank		608	1	30	A
Logan, Jonas		608	7	23	A
Phillips, Sandy		1233	30	9	B
Hess, Alvey O	Pvt. Co. B, 306 Bn. T. C	1233	2	22	A
Ezell, Jas. G		608	31	20	D
Butts, GeneGates, Robt. T		608	1	31	D
dates, more. I	Sup. Tn.	000	2737	01	1

NEW YORK SOLDIERS BURIED IN OVERSEAS CEMETERIES

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to insert in the RECORD the names of World War veterans of the State of New York who are buried in France.
The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me by the Mr. BACON. Mr. Speaker, under leave given me by the House, I am presenting herewith a list prepared by the Quarter-master General of the Army, which was asked for by me, giving the names, organizations, and grave locations of members of the American forces, enlisted from the State of New York, whose remains are now interred in the cemeteries of Europe.

The list is as follows:

KEY TO NAMES OF PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE FRANCE

No. 1232-Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764-Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34-Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636-Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne.

No. 608-Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne.

No. 1233-St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252-Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium. ENGLAND

No. 107-E-Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood, Sussex, England (near London).

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					6.00
Churco, Benj. J Carder, Cyril	Pvt. 1 el. Hq. Tp	608 608 1764 636 1232 1232	8 25 6 3 4 24	20 4 13 13 38 20	B D B C D A
ley. Anaeker, David Archibald, Don L Belz, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 16 Inf	1232 1232 608	25 23 38	8 23 13	E A D

Deceased soldiers from Alabama buried in cemeteries in Europe-Con. | Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe-Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.				100	
Brenner, Chas	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	636 608 608	12 13 31	19 4 33	C D B
Brown, Floyd WCala, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf.	1232 608	27 26	33 37	AB
Campbell, Jas. V Castas, Nicholas	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	1232 1232	11 22	1 23	AB
Charifson, Looes	Pvt. Co. E, 16 Inf	608 1232	5 36	41	A B C G B
Evangelisti, Hugo Fiekel, Fredk. J	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1764 608	59 31	5 3	B
Gardiner, Frank Hogan, John J Hoppe, Frank W	Sgt. Co. K, 16 Inf	608 636	24 14	36	В
Hoppe, Frank W	Sgt. Co. H, 16 Inf	1764	61	8	B
Kalfayan, Mike M Kazen, Willis Kisilowski, Antoni	dodo	608	24 32	26 17	DA
Kowal, Paul	Col. Co. G. 16 Inf	636 1232	14	34 21	A
Kreck, Cyril Labish, John J Marra, John	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	636 608	5 35	15 15	D
Marra, John Milewski, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 16 Inf	1232 608	35	33	F
Milewski, Frank Palusjk, Mike B Pilawski, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf	608 608	27	26 36	DA
Schneider, Harry Shanoff, Alexander	Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf	34 608	21 19	5 4	B
Toles, Donald T	Cpl. Co. M, 16 Inf	34 1232	13	8	B
Wysakowski, Whady-	Pvt. Co, M, 16 Inf. do Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 16 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 16 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 16 Inf. Sgt. Co. G, 16 Inf. Cpl. Co. M, 16 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf.	608	18	2	D
slaw. Yacuro, Mike	Pvt. Co. C, 16 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 16 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 18 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 18 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	636	12	17	C
Albrecht, Albin	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B. 18 Inf	34 1232	15 31	32	B
Andres, Herman, Jr	Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf	1232 1232	6 25	30 43	BFFDOHOB
Bean, Frank A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 18 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf	1232 1232	9 2	13 32	F
Bromige, Alfred	Cpl. Co. C, 18 Inf	1233 1232	33	6 40	CH
Clifford Andrew O	Pvt. Co. H, 18 Inf	1233 1764	26 24	1 1	Ö
Curth, Ernest F	Cpl. Co. E, 18 Inf	636	13	11	A
Ditaranto, Donato	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	636 1232	1 7	14	B
Eustace, Richard Famoso, Brasso	Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf	1232 608	14 30	17 10	0
Fickert, Otto W	Pvt. Co. L, 18 Inf.	608 1232	7 12	5 34	D
Fliegelman, Max	Cpl. Co. D, 18 Inf	608 1232	12 37	23 33	C
Gannon, Jos. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 18 Inf	1232	6	30	G
Gustafsen, Benj	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf	1232 1232	6 28	22 39	ADBCCDDCBGG ADCCBD
Hill, Wm. T	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18 Inf	608 1233	21 20	30 18	D
Howard, Raymond J Hunter, John R	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 18 Inf	1232 34	34 17	3 9	OB
Ingenito, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18 Inf	1232 636	28 14	9 28	D
Koch, August E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 18 Inf	1232 1232	16	11 30	A H R
Lenox, Clarence B	do	1764	18	6	B B H
Lucisano, Vincenzo	Pvt. Co. I, 18 Inf	1232	19 30	43 36	В
Mayhew, Wilber A Morena, Vito	Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf	1232 1232	40 24	38 3	G F
Osborne, Alfred J Pugni, Jos	Cpl. Co. G, 18 Inf Pvt. 1 el. Hq. Co., 18 Inf	1233 608	30 25	22 32	A D
Reilly, Jas. E	Pvt. Co. E, 18 Inf	636 636	3 4	16 15	C
Rosen, Isidor	Sgt. Co. D, 18 Inf	1232 1764	16	24 6	B
Ruhling, Jos	Sgt. Co. A, 18 Inf.	1232 1232	15	18 29	č
Schultze, Fred	Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf	1232	27 16	12	F
Schultze, Fred	Sgt. Co. D, 18 Inf. Syt. Co. A, 18 Inf. Syt. Co. A, 18 Inf. Pvt. I cl. M. G. Co., 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf. Sgt. Co. A, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf. Syt. Co. I, 18 Inf. Syt. Co. D, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf. Syt. Co. D, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 18 Inf.	1232 1232	30 16	19 18	ő
	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	636 1232	10	15	E
Skolnik, Hyman. Smith, Chas. T. Smith, Jas. A. Starr, Isidor.	Pvt. Co G, 18 Inf	1232 34	36 6	6	CB
Starr, Isidor Stevens, Arthur D	Sup. sgt. Co. D, 18 Inf	1232 34	14 25	42 16	G
Strafford, Edw. J Vanalstine, Jas. R	Pvt. Co. A, 16 Inf	1232 636	14	1 14	E
Venditti, John	Pvt. Co. G, 18 Inf	636 636	6 13	10 19	C B B C D F C C D E C B G A E C C A B A B
Wolcott, Earl A	Pvt. Co. A, 18 Inf	608	1	36	B
Clark, Alan Campbell	2 lt. M. G. Co. 26 Inf	1232 34	20 8	12	
Bialoglowicz, Tofil Cherney, Nick	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 26 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 26 Inf	608 1764	30 25	37	B
Cherney, Nick	dodo	1232 608	16 12	35 35	B
Cranmer, Ralph T Davias, Socrates	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Inf	1232 1233	5 22	32 23	B
Delaney, Wm. H Del Gindice, Giovanni.	Col. Co. A. 26 Inf	636	12	10	CD
Denton Leclie C	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232 1232 • 34	24 27	16	C
Denton, Leslie C Dixon, Walter S Duda, Mike	Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf.	1232	34 31	37	O A D
Evening, Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf	608 608	20 30	13	D
Gardner, John L	Cpl. Co. A, 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 26 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf.	636 1232	10 36	22 26	CB
			11117	1.13	-

Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe-Con. | Deceased soldiers from New York buried in cemeteries in Europe-Con.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION—con.			-	Sal In		SECOND DIVISION			DE LA RELE	LIELS N	2
Gerson, Raoul			31 27 23	34 36	A B	Bouton, Arthur E Brown, Randolph Ran-	Maj. 9 Inf Capt. Co. K, 9 Inf	608 1232	3 25	5 6	C F
Hallock, Francis A Harold, Cornelius Hughes, Jos. L	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf	34 1232 608	23 7 15	12 15	B E D	dall. Buermeyer, Herbert A. Engels, Arthur L	1 lt. Co. E. 9 Inf	1764 1764	34 18	12 11	A B
Jenson, Ejner G. Krepper, John. Kurland, Benj. Lamonica, Callogera. Libstoin, Alford	Sgt. Co. C, 26 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 26 Inf	1232 1232	30	4 7	CH	Hornbeck, Harrison E Allen, Wm. Cowen, jr	1 lt. 9 Inf. 1 lt. Sup. Co. 9 Inf. 2 lt. M. G. Co. 9 Inf.	608 1232	24 32	35 33 22 4	D B
Kurland, Benj Lamonica, Callogera Libstein, Alfred	Cpl. Co. K, 26 Inf	1232 608 608	5 20 25	19 14 13	D D	Accardi, Vito Arsenault, Benj. G Baliszewski, Frank J	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232 1233 1232	5 10	22 4 42	C E
Martin, Albert McBride, Thos. F	Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf	34 608	22	4	B	Barnes, Herbert J Barrett, Jas	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf.	1764 608	89 5	10 23 9	A B
McMahon, Wm. M.— McNeary, Harold J.— Milbauer, Saul— Mintz, Edward———————————————————————————————————	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf	1233 636 1232	14 9 10	27 22 22 18	B C D	Henson, Samuel Bis, Ignac Brown, Garnett W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 9 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 9 Inf Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	34 608 1233	1 1 31	9 16 14	B C B
Mintz, Edward Monty, Arthur P O'Brien, Michael	Pvt. Co. H, 26 Inf Sgt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232 1232	13 13	33	E	Burgess, Albert E Cammarata, Joe	21t. M. G. Co. 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. H. 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. D. 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. E. 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. H. 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 9 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E. 9 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F. 9 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F. 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. H. 9 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F. 9 Inf.	608 1232	17	34 18	A B
Osborn, Wm. H Priester, Francis J	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232 636 1232	5 14 19	33 16 11	CE	Christ, Anthony Conn, Wm. L Corcodilas, John	Pvt. 1 el. Co. A, 9 Inf	1232 1232 1764	20 23 33 66	37 11 11	D F A
Raymond, Harry Rowe, Wm. L	Pvt. Co. F, 26 Inf	608 1232 1232	15 21 24 15	36 14 6	A E C C E B E C	D'Agostina, Guido	Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf. Cpl. Co. C; 9 Inf. Sgt. Co. D, 9 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 9 Inf.	608 1764	66 22 39	3 6	A D B
Santino, Antonio Sautter, Eugene Schildknecht, Henry G	Mech. Co. H, 26 Inf	608 1232	15 13 40	25 11	DE	Davis, Oliver B. Daymon, Ulises O. Defeo, Nicholas.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 9 Inf	1233 608 1232	23 12 3	11 17 36	D D F
Schold, Carl A. E Shenk, Alfred H	Pvt. M. G. Co. 26 Inf	1232 1232 1232	40 3 22	46 9 4	D A C	De Luca, Lawrence Depew, Frank Digriorio, Raffaele	Col. Co. F. 9 Inf	1232	37 22 28	36 24 18 10	G D
Tumbareilo, Giacomo Umbrino, Jas. jr	Pvt. Co. G, 26 Inf	1232 608	21 23 7	29	A C C C F	Dolan, Jas. E Dzadolonis, John	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	608 1232	6 3	36	D B
Vitello, Fortunato Willets, Jas. B	Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf	1232 1232 608	7 1 20	16 1 23	D B	Emperato, Louis Ettlin, Albert J Everhart, Odus N	Pvt. Co. M. 9 Inf	1233 608 608	6 24 16	34 25 33 33 12 13	B B B
Yesinski, Chas Hawkinson, Howard E.	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 26 Inf Capt. Co. I. 28 Inf	1232 1232	11 4	23 19 13		Farmer, Jos. T Fenicchia, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf	1764	84 2	12 13	A
Felbel, Frank J	2 lt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1232 1233 1233	36 11 10	42 4 24	A A B C	Foote, Carl L	Pvt. Co. E, 9 Inf	1764 1232 1232	81 6 15	8 42 5	A D H
Aufmkolk, Gustave Austin, Geo. W	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 28 Inf	1232 636 1232	40 3 8	5 19	B	Groulx, Chas. A	Cpi. Co. H, 9 Inf	1764 1764	34 67 25	5 13 5 26	AB
Barnett, Harry A Dubey, Jos Fidler, Phil	Pvt. Co. A, 28 Inf	1232 608	21 17	22 6 32	E	Hebert, Heber Henesek, Frank Honsinger, Stanley B	Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf	608 1232 1232	25 31 33	26 40 21	D G E
Gunthner, Chas	dodo	1232 1232 608	17 21 23	18 15 17	A D	Jablonowski, Eugenius (Janski, Jenen, alias.)	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	608	11	8	O
Lacy, Michael Lincoln, Leo R Manley, Edward	Pvt. Co. I, 28 Inf	1233 608	18	24 14	A	Karl, Herman A Kiely, Frank A	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1232 1764 34	43 17	32 10 15	E A B
McCredie, Harry Rosenberg, Hyman Schermerhorn, Lauren	Cpl. Co. K, 28 Inf	636 1232 1232	14 1 18	20 16 28	A C A	Kingston, Harry G Knapp, Jacob J Komoroski, Martin	Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf	1764 608 1232	52 22	3 32 19	B D D
E. Schmidt, August	Cpl. Co. K, 28 Inf	636	5	14	o	Koman, Nicholas Larkin, John J Laske, Felix	Pyt 1 cl. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232 1233	40 25 17	3 7 39	FB
Schneider, Herman F Small, Frank Stola, Toney	Pvt. Co. B, 28 Inf	1232 1232 1232	9 37 10	38 11	D F	Leith, John F	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	1232 1232 1764	22 24 46	39 23 7 16	A B B
Peters, Edw. McClure, jr.	1 lt. 2 Co. 1 Brig. M. G. Bn.	1233	5	29	0	Lockwood, Jay W Lousi, Michele Lukoskuk, Peter	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1233 1764	19 14	5	AB
Baranski, Zygmunt Phelan, John J	Bn.	636 636	13	19	C	Massion, Christon Z Maxwell, Walter F McInness, Michael J	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf	1232 608 608	15 9 25	1 17 8	H B C
Dotz, Herman Rosen, Benj	Pvt. Co. A, 1 M. G. Bn Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 M. G. Bn	636 1232 636	6 14 7	13 22 16	D	Mendoza, Emilio Meloni, John	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	608 1232	19 21	8 32 7 24 37	D C G
Ward, Jos. F	Sgt. Co. C, 2 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. B, 2 M. G. Bn	1764 1232	13 21	13 22 16 13 27 23	D C A B	Miczjwcki, Indwik Minkler, Guy Mitchell, Geo	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf Sup. Sgt. Co. A, 9 Inf Sgt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232 608 1232	34 17 16	24 37 28	A G
Carter, Clarence L	Pvt. Co. D, 3 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. B, 3 M. G. Bn	608 1232 608	15 2 3	28	D F A	Mogavero, Louis Mundil, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 9 Inf Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608 608	6 27	. 8 32	D
Krajewski, Felix Letoukidis, Cristos	Opl. Co. D, 3 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. C, 3 M. G. Bn	608 608	18 10	29 17	C A B	Murphy, Herbert J Napodano, Luke Nemeth, Tony S	Sgt. Co. D, 9 Inf. Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 9 Inf.	1233 1764 1764	29 84 37 24	1 6	D A B
Greener, Minor Vaughn, Gordon	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 5 F. A Pvt. Hq. Co. 5 F. A 2 lt. Bty. E, 6 F. A	1233 1232 1232	10 2 38 31	31 42	A	Nemeth, Tony S Noonan, Wm. J Olsen, Oluf A Pailides, Athos	Cpl. Co. H, 9 Inf Pvt. 1 el. Co. L, 9 Inf	608 1232 1764	24 40 5	5 6	BER
Hernon, Edw. F Smith, Harry O	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B, 5 F. A. 2 lt. Bty. E, 6 F. A. 2 lt. Bty. E, 6 F. A. 2 lt. Bty. D, 7 F. A. 2 lt. Bty. D, 7 F. A. 2 lt. Bty. F, 7 F. A. 2 lt. Bty. E, 7 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 7 F. A. Pvt. Hq. Co. 7 F. A. Pvt. Bty. B, 7 F. A. Sgt. Bty. A, 7 F. A. Col. Hq. Co. 7 F. A.	1233 636 1232	24 1 15	36 29 17 12 31 42 23 20 33 32 37 5 5 13 36 13 40 35 17 16 4 8 12 1	AACCBCDBBCDECDDBFBCCCBH	Paladas, John Palen, Frank J	Pvt. Co. A, 9 Inf	608 1233	8 36	18 1 6 5 6 1 22 25 34 32 4 18	A B B E B C C A D F E
Feigl, Jeff McConnell, Frank, jr	2 lt. Bty. F, 7 F. A	1233 608	15 17 18	29 37	CD	Piwowarsky, Frank Podskoch, Jozef Power Basil	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf	608 608 1232	9 4 30	34 32 4	D F
Adens, Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 7 F. A Pvt. Hq. Co. 7 F. A	1232 1233 1232	18 18 23	13 36	B	Power, Basil Rawlings, Howard E Rinck, Jos	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 9 Inf Sgt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1232 1233	30 32 17 13 24 11 11 22 19	18	E D
Adens, 48s Annunziata, Alfredo Balcom, Willard A De Lee, Jas. E Doney, John P Henry, Lanson E, jr Lenahan, Vincent M Schaffer, Geo. H Schaffer, Geo. H	Sgt. Bty. A, 7 F. A	636 1232	18 23 2 37 23 5 8 19	13 40	DE	Rockwell, Wm. F Roosa, Isaac H Rorono, John	Cpl. Co. G, 9 Inf Sgt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf Pvt. Co. L, 9 Inf	1232 608 608	24 11	6 2 8 17 32 8 9 9 24 29 4	D C C B
Henry, Lanson E., jr Lenahan, Vincent M Schaffer Geo. H	Ob. 10. Co. 7 F. A. Pvt. Bty. C, 7 F. A. Pvt. Bty. A, 7 F. A. Col. Bty. C, 7 F. A. Cook Bty. C, 7 F. A. Pvt. Bty. C, 7 F. A.	1232 636 1233	23 5 8	35 17 16	D	Ruchman, Eichel Tudnak, Benj	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	608 608 1764	11 22	32 8	D
Simoni, Louis	Cook Bty. C, 7 F, A	1233 1232 1233	19 40 24	8	B F	Samperi, Jos. J Shafer, Randolph A Shand, Henry J	Pvt. Co. C, 9 Inf	608 1232	7 18	9 24	A C G E
Sweiden, Sidney Tangredi, Carlo Taylor, Wm. F	Sgt. Btv. D. 7 F. A	1233 636	1	1 10	CC	Shimanoski, Alfred Skittino, Nik	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 9 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 9 Inf	1232 1764 608	14 41 32	29 4	A C
Wilsey Chas	Pvt. Bty. F, 7 F. A Pvt. Co. A, 1 Engrs	1764 1232	27 5	3 22	B	Spinner, Edwin A Swike, Edw. J Szafranik, Albert	Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf	1232 608	4	32 8	H
Bergvist, Seth Harry Daly, Wm. T Higby, Francis Sherman, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C. 1 Engrs	608 636 1232	17 15 18 16 28 1	10 23	000	Taylert, Orie J	Sgt. Co. K, 9 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 9 Inf Pvt. Hq. Co., 9 Inf	608 1232 608	35 17 37 1	26 32 8 3 22 34 7	D G
Sprague, Russell D Compton, Robt. F	Cpl. Co. C, 1 Engrs	1232 1232 1232	16 28	3 37	HOD	Vette, Richard H	Sgt. Co. F, 9 Inf	1764	45 34	7 7	A B A
Shea, Jas Sima, Rudolph Stankiewich, Stefan Albrecht, Chas, F. W	Pvt. Hq. Co. 1 Amm. Tn	636 636	12 2 9	3 22 36 10 23 3 37 46 13 12 17	ACCHODOOO	Whitehead, Chas. L Wilson, John L Wood, Arthur G.	Pvt. Co. F, 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 9 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf. Sgt. Co. F, 9 Inf.	608 608 608	21 5	32 23 4	A B B D
Albrecht, Chas. F. W. Crane, Harry L.	Tn.	636 1233	29	1 - 600	A	Yerks, RalphZabry, Chester 8	Pvt. Co. K, 9 Inf	1233 1232	36	8 29	E

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SECOND DIVISION—con.						SECOND DIVISION—con.					
Zabrowsky, Stanley Battie, John Manning	Pvt. Co. H, 9 Inf	1233 608	8 37	4 25	O	Bray, Wm. Kenneth	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	75	4	A
Galloway, Judson P Groser, Leslie H	1 It. Co. E, 23 Int	1764 1764	28 16	25 2 3 42	A	Brown, Thos		1764	64	1	A
Hamilton, Otho	1 lt. Co. E, 23 Inf	1232	13	3	A C A	Broxup, John	Cpl. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	9	23	0
Purchas, Albert E., jr Mitchell, John E.	1 lt. Co. G, 23 Inf. 2 lt. Co, F, 23 Inf. Sgt. Co. L, 23 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 23 Inf.	1764 1232	1 2	12 45 23 2	AB	Brush, Izaak Walton	Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	20	26	H
Abbott, Wm. L	Sgt. Co. L, 23 Inf	1232 1764	17 10	23	A B D	Colby, Elwood Login	Cpl. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	63	4	A
Baker, Walter H	Put 1 cl Co G 23 Inf	1232	26 16	3 32	A	Colon, Geo. Oren	Sgt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	1	29	A
Ballas, EliBellizi, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf	1232 1233	35	9 3	H	Daley, Jos. Michael	Cpl. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	51	12	A
Bodonix, Frank Bonanni, Anacheto	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf	1764 1764	52 85 50	10 11 10	A	Degnan, Jas. Francis	Cpl. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	43	В
Cavullo, Frank		1764 608 1232	50 17 21	35	D H	Dodge, Miles Harrison.	Sgt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C. Pvt. 16 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764 1232	62	10	A G
Clark, Geo. E Colatosti, Jos Coram, Herbert W	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Int	608	3 6	38 34	D A	Dunbar, Lewis Edw Fagan, Jos. Francis	M. C. Cpl. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	40 87	3	A
Cottone, Chas, B Coughlin, Thos. J	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf	1764 1764	34	4 13	A	Fairclough, Frank Dag-	M. C. Pyt. 49 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	76	13	A
Coyne, Thos Curzi, Luigi	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 23 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 23 Inf	1233 1764	49 34 63	15 11	D B	nal. Ferris, Jas	M. C. Sgt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	8	19	F
Cushman, Dan Davies, Wm	Pet Ha Co 23 Inf	1232 1764	36 66	41 7	B	Fiorian, Fredk. Wm.,	M. C. Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	67	12	A
Dechard, Warren E Deiters, Harold	Pvt. Co. B, 23 Inf	34 1764	33 68	9	B	jr. Fitzgerald, Thos. John	M. C. Cpl. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	20	39	E
De St. Croix, Mather	do	1764 608	8 29 29	5 37	D		M. C. Pvt. 57 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	6	34	E
Dwyer, John P Federkiewicz, Michael Finacchiaro, Antonio	Prt Co M 23 Inf	608	23	37 32 17	D B	Hall, Raymond Spencer	M. C. Pvt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	1	14	н
Fish, Jules V	Sgt. Co. F, 23 Int.	1233 1232	6 40	31	D G	Hoffman, Clarence	M. C. Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1233	23	23	D
Forero, Gonzalo	Pvt. Co. M. 23 Int.	1764	56 54	7 3	A	Nicholas. Jackson, Jos	M. C. Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	48	1	В
Gendron, Arthur J Ginsberg, Barney	Pvt. Co. D, 23 Inf Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf	1764 1764	33 3	8 2	B	Johnston, Arthur Have- lock.	M. C. Gy. Sgt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	29	5	В
Gowing, Frank Hackett, Clarence C	Sgt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1764 1232 1764	58 25 44	13 23 9	A E A	Joinville, Victor Edw	Pvt. 43 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	83	9	A
Hapanovich, Carl Iantorno, Pietro Kulowiak, John	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1233	11 2	23 26	В	Kellner, Jacob John	Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	25	36	н
Leventhal, Henry Lisi, Samuel	Cpl. Co. A, 23 Inf	1764 608	33 32	9	O A D	Kurzawski, John	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	1	30	В
Lyons, Philip Maceria, Jos	1st sgt. Co. E, 23 Inf	1232 1233	36	4 27	B	Legnard, John Bernard.	Pvt. 17 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	4	14	A
Macri, Frank Madden, Jas. P.	Pvt 1 cl Co. G. 23 Inf.	1232 1232	28 29 24	9	DF	Limbert, Raymond Winston.	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	65	9	В
Malay, Jos. A	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf	1232 1232	18 22 78	38 39	B	Magill, Gerald Perham.	M. C.	1232	16	11	В
Massorra, Jos	Pvt. M. G. Co. 23 Int.	1764 1232	78 35 25	10 12	A F	Mareo, Jas. Jos	Sgt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	19	2	H
Nardo, Sam	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf	1232 1232	15	7 37	H	Mayer, Gordon Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. 8 Co., Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	35	34	H
Nemi, Thos	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 23 Inf Sgt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1764 1232	62 39 32	9 31 29	B G H	McCook, Martin Jos	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C. Pvt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	7 75	12	A
Palmer, Chas	Sgt. Co. B, 23 Inf	1232 1233	30 18	13 14	D D	McElroy, Geo. Com- stock. McGinnis, Chas. Sam-	M. C. Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	60	11	A
Pollina, Thos	Sgt. Co. D, 23 Inf	1232 1764 1232	22 15	1 29	B	uel. McKenna, Jas. Jos	M. C. Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	83	13	A
Potter, Henry B Quesada, Victor E Reber, Chas. H	Pvt. Co. K, 23 Inf	1764 608	37 27	9 17	AB	Mielka, Fred Louis	M. C. Cpl. 8 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	24	43	0
Resek, Jos. Riley, Hugh F	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Int	1764 1764	4 52	3 5	A B	Murphy, Eugene Fran-	M. C. Gy. Sgt. 16 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	24	8	н
Rooney, Arthur J Rutkoski, Władysław	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf	636 1232	5 29	20 35	B	cis. O'Donoghue, Michael	M. C. Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	36	37	F
Saddin, Frank Sammartino, Jos	Pvt. Co. G, 23 Inf	1764 1764	7 67	3 4	B	Thos. Perry, Aubrey Hasting.	M. C. Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	85	6	A
Santimaw, Walter Santy, Anthony	Pvt. Co. I, 23 Inf	1764 1232	42 26	3 7	AH	Phillips, Gail Oakley	M. C. Cpl. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	34	22	15	В
Schultes, Wm Sciotino, Jos	Cpl. Co. B, 23 Inf	1232 1233	40 11	7 11	F B	Phillips, Harvey Carl-	M. C. Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	76	9	A
Shushereba, Kelly Simrell, Arthur L	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1764 34	50 16 25 32 82 20 56 20 59 60	17 17	A B	Polloek, Norman	M. C. Pvt. 8 Co. 5Regt. U. S. M. C. Pvt. 20 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232 1232	40 17	8 43	CD
Sinsigallo, Jos	Cpl. Co. E, 23 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 23 Inf	608 1764	32	9 10	D A	Potts, David, jr	M. C. Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	17	36	н
Smulcznki, Peter Snyder, Lenerd H Sovia, Thos	Pvt. Co. C, 23 Inf	1764 608 1764	20	14	A O A D	Rea, Frank Anthony	M. C. Pvt. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	33	1	A
Spaulding, Bernard Stecker, John A	Sgt. Co. C, 23 Inf	1232 1764	20	6 41 9	D	Savercool, David	M. C.	1764	29	5	A
Stevens, Jos. R	Col. Co. I. 23 Inf	1764 1764	60 46	2 9	B B B	Sayles, Claud Elmer	M. C. Pvt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	28	1	A
Stickney, Raymond W. Stilwell, Thos. V. Stuhl, Michael	2 lt. Co. A, 23 Inf	1764 1764	7 20	13 9	B	Schmidt, John August	M. C. Cpl. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	35	35	н
Swensen, Sam	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 23 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf	608 1764	46 7 20 25 84	20 11	C	Skidmore, Van Rensse-	M. C. Pvt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	14	13	В
Taccone, Jos. Thomas, Henry A. Tinelo, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 23 Inf	1232 1233	11 2 43	35 25	A F A	lear. Spring, Ira Louis	M. C. Cpl. 45 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	54	4	A
Valentine, Jas	Pvt. Co. M, 23 Inf	1764 1764	13	8	AB	Struthers, Chas. Beebe,	M. C. Pvt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	23	37	G
Vandermallie, John Van Pelt, Milton E	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 23 Inf	1232 1764	12 13	9	D A	jr. Swart, McKinley	M. C. Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	67	5	A
Vlatakis, Geo	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf	1232 1233	31 12 18	14	A F D D	Tharau, Herman	M. C. Gy. Sgt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. O.	1233	23	19	D
Zabski, Pete Zeccola, Dominick Barker, Floyd	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 23 Inf	1232 1764	37	14 31 13	A	Truppner, Herbert	Sgt. 18 Co., 5 Regt. U. S.	1233	3	25	O
	Sgt. 66 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	15	29	B	Gerard. Tyson, Benj. Roland	M. C. Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	11	2	В
Biglow, Leslie	Pvt. 55 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	48	Ties m	A	Weeks, Wm. Earl	Pvt. 51 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	66	12	В
Digiow, Lesile		1101						1379	15-5	380	-

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Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Bloc
SECOND DIVISION—con.						SECOND DIVISION—con.) que	1
Westcott, Percy Dou-	Pvt. Hq. Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	7	22	D	Ryder, John J McGill, Richard H	Cpl. Bty. A, 12 F. A Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 15 F. A	1764 1764	44	12 9	A
ane. Wheeler, Neil Evans	Sgt. 47 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	23	3	В	Weinberg, Samuel Burns, Wm.		1232 1764	33 17 9	40 12	BE
White, Chas. Edw	Pvt. 67 Co., 5 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	34	8	0	Botvinik, Hillel Cohen, Louis	00. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 17 F. A. Pvt. Co. B, 2 Engrs. Cpl. Co. D, 2 Engrs. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 2 Engrs. Sgt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2 Engrs. Sgt. Co. C, 2 Engrs. Sgt. Co. A, 2 Engrs. Pvt. Co. C, 2 Engrs. 1 tt. 2 Mil. Pol. Pvt. 16 Amb. Co. 2 Sp. Tp.	1232 1764	40 83	6 11	GA
Wolfhegel, Chas		1233	5	1	0	Connelly, Thos. J Geiger, Jos.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 2 Engrs	1764 1764	42 35	4 2	A
Gordon, Donald Smith.		1764	51	10	В	Mitchell, Harry Ronson, Robt., jr Shero, Herbert E	Sgt. Co. C, 2 Engrs	34 608	11	18 36	B D
Biondi, Philip	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	4	7	A	Shero, Herbert E Scott, Fay Millo	Pvt. Co. C, 2 Engrs	1764 1232	59 23	12 15	A
Brockway, Clifford Les- lie.	Sgt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	39	9	A	Coller, Howard	Pvt. 16 Amb. Co., 2 Sn. Tn.	1233	17	13	A
rown, Henry Jas	Pvt. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	2	6	В	THIRD DIVISION					
hristiansen, Frank Daniel.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	14	35	D	Bach, Joe S	Capt. Q. M. C. Hq	1232	26	34	A
lough, Chas, Leslie	Cpl. 74 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	15	34	E	Verowitz, Daniel Patten, John A	Pvt. Hg. Tp	1232 1232	5	19	F
Cooper, Wm. H	Sgt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	32	32	D	Taylor, Abernethy 8	2 lt. Co. D, 4 Inf	1232	24	37 41	g
reighton, Jos. Vincent.	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	34	4	1	В	Amberg, John Boguslawski, Roman Borok Moo	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Int.	1232 1232	7	31 46	B
umings, Wells Bradley.	do	1764 1764	43 53	6 2	A B	Borak, Moe	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf	1232 1232	32	42 26	E
Dalton, Francis	Pvt. 78 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	21	17	D	Buck, Fredk Cassetta, Nicola Cassidy, Frank	Pvt. Co. K, 4 Inf	1232 1232	27	23	H
ichter, Chas. Edw	Cpl. 95 Co., 6 Regt. U. S.	1232	17	14	н	Ceienza, Vincent	Cpl. Co. D, 4 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf	1232 608	13	12 18	A A F
reeman, Clare Law- rence.	Pvt. 84 Co., 6 Regt. U. S.	1764	83	4	A	Corn, Gabriel	Pvt. Co. H, 4 Inf	1232 1232	15 10	28	H
foldberg, David	Pvt. 82 Co. 6., Regt. U. S. M. C.		7	21	D	Crandall, Harry R	Sgt. Co. H, 4 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 4 Inf	1232 608	16 35	13 26 29	H
lead, Harris Jas	Pvt. 1 cl. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233		183	Set ?	Currazzo, Pasquale Dallinger, Geo. N	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf	1232 1232	10 31	39	B
efron, Fredk	M. C.	608	23	16	A	Dunleavy, Andrew Dusold, Chas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 4 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf	608 608	28 7	18	A
loyt, Wesley Allen	Cpl. 83 Co., 6 Regt. U. S.	1764	36	2	A	Feinberg, Hirche J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 4 Inf Pvt. M. D. 4 Inf	1232 1232	20 27	35 14	o c
arnatz, Henry Jos	Pvt. 97 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	1	19	G	Feldman, Jos. E Ferrari, Vigilio	Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf	608 1232	24 29 13	8 42	A G C
ing, Eugene Jos	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	608	25	35	0	Gertman, Sam Griffin, Edw. J	Pvt. Co. L, 4 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf.	1232 1232	6	14 36	H
cCreary, Donald Ken- nedy.		608	33	23	0	Hannigan, Thos Kirkpatrick, John	Pvt. Co. E, 4 Inf	1232 1764	55	8	A A B
liller, Brainard Wm.	Pvt. 75 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	33	36	G	Kline, Louis A Krupnik, Solomon	Cpl. Hq. Co. 4 Inf Pvt. Co. L, 4 Inf	1232 1764	5 56	34	B
lott, Dewey Graydon.	M. C.	1232	1	6	F	Levine, Irving Lombardi, Giustino	Pvt. Co. E, 4 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 4 Inf	1232 1232	5	39	H
actant, Albert	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	27	36	F	Lyons, John Mac Dougall, Howard.	Pvt. Co. C, 4 Inf	608 1232	36 14	33	HED
uilter, Jas. Jos	M. C.	1764	41	3	A	Marzullo, Michele Mula, Peter	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 4 Inf Pvt. Co. E, 4 Inf	1232 1232	22 30	43 16	D
uddick, Chas. Law- rence.	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	30	7	0	Price, John Primerano, Benny L	Pvt. Co. H, 4 Inf Mech. Co. E, 4 Inf	1232 1232	10	19 23	E
boom.	Pvt. 78 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1232	32	34	0	Radwilowitch, Albin Rosse, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 4 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf	1233 1232	21 2	11 39	H
lverman, David Gran- ville	M. C.	34	11	9	В	Scandora, Rocco Snyder, Leonard O	Sgt. M. D. 4 Inf	1232 1232	20	14 38	D
an Tassell, Theo. Roosevelt.	Pvt. 73 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	55	9	A	Valengano, Vitantonio Williams, John J	Pvt. Co. F, 4 Inf	1232 1232	20 32 31	14 18	H
on Glahn, Herman Henry.	Pvt. 96 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	67	8	В	Yuccos, John		1232 1232	19	43 29	O B
Vest, Ralph O'Neal	Pvt. 80 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1233	4	24	В	Heckman, Walter F Afremoff, Chas	Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf	1232 1764	39 90	27	H A B
Villiams, Alfred, jr	M. C.	1764	9	1	A	Aloise, Joe M	Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf	608	35 11	19	B
enzo.	Cpl. 82 Co., 6 Regt. U. S. M. C.	1764	81	1	Α	Beaumont, Edward Botts, Geo. K	Mech. Co. I, 7 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf	1232 608	37	27	FB
alley, Allen William- son.	1 lt. 5 M. G. Bn	1232	33	7	В	Bush, Wm. Renown	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf Pvt. Sup. Co., 7 Inf	1232 608	13 22	37 16	E A B
ingleton, Jouett Fitch_ tevens, Harry A	2 lt. 5 M. G. Bn 2 lt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn	1764 1764	51 54	2	A B	Butera, Alphonse Cairns, John J	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	608 1232	37 13 22 14 12 21 11	16 3 2	D
lbert, Bernard annon, Edw. F.	Pvt. Co. D, 5 M, G. Bn	1233 1232	54 25 33 5	2 22 22 25 3 22 10 7 7 8 45 15 24 2 25 45 24 24 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25	B	Carison, Gunnard E Conard, John S	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf	1764 1232	21 11	13	B F B
agliolo, Vincenzo ardner, Wm. H obson, Raymond	CO. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1232 1764	50	3	F A G	Davis, Selah Di Paolo, Nicola	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 7 Inf Pvt. Co. K, 7 Inf	1764 1232	14 18	10 18	BEO
ist, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 5 M. G. Bn	1232 1764	50 19 13	10	A	Doyle, Daniel W Ellison, Wm	Pvt. Co. F, 7 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232 1764	14 9	43 5	
rauss, Jos. H.	Cpl. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn	1764 1232	41 35 23 18 3 29 23 12 15	7	A F D	Fiore, Antonio Fletcher, Walter A	Pvt. Co. L, 7 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232 1764	22 31	16	AE A AE A
ristawko, Mike oseman, Christy	Pvt. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn	1232 1232	23 18	45	A	Gardinier, Roy D	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1764 1232	80 21	12 43	AE
rauss, Jos. H. ceFariand, Patrick ristawko, Mike oseman, Christy chick, Chas. N rost, John filliams, Ray arnowski, John	Cook Co. D. 5 M. G. Bn	1232 1233	29	24	A O B	Gareano, Frank Goldring, David	Put 1 ol Co M. 7 Inf	1232 1232	36 18	12	A
illiams, Ray	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 5 M. G. Bn	1764 1232	12	45	A B	Goldring, David Gozwald, John Halligan, Wm. T	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	608 1232	28 18	23 39	A B D B
onezat, whenaei	U. S. M. C.	1232		1 1 2 2 3	D	Hansen, Sverre Kayser, Alfred Kelly, John J Kinney, Arrington W	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	608 608	33	7 12 43 12 42 23 39 27 14	B
lark, Clarence Lee lary, Ralph Emerson urtell, Thos. Brierly	do	1232	25 2	29	H	Kelly, John J	Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf	1232 608	3	28	A E A
	U. S. M. C.	1232	34	29	H	Krzicky, Wycrendy La Fex, Robt. D	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf	1764 608	22 38 9	13	B
Roberts, Leon John	Pvt. 15 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	. 1232	14	2	н	Lavancha Charley	Pvt. Co. D. 7 Inf	1764 1232	72	4	BAEBAAEAEAA
Rosenspire, Walter	Pvt. 23 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1764	87	2	A	Lundy, Ludwig Majkowski, Frank Norelli, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 7 Inf	608 1764	72 37 25 47	35 15 4	B
Slyke, Alfred Geo	Sgt. 77 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	39	1	D		Det 1 of Co I) 7 Inf	1764 1764 1232	67	10 36	A
Sullivan, Francis Xa- vier.	Pvt. 77 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	1232	8	8	н	Rider, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf. Cpl. Co. D, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 7 Inf. Cpl. Co. A, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf.	1764 1232	36 82 28 27	36 9 35	A
Wallace, Eugene	Put 15 Co 6 M G Rn	1764	44	4	В	INOSERGAM, Gustat B	C-1 C- 1 7 In		20	00	-
anace, magene	Pvt. 15 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C. Cpl. 77 Co., 6 M. G. Bn., U. S. M. C.	4104	THE SE	100	1000	Roth, Wm	Put Co M 7 Inf	608	4	35 7 5	A

	Control of the second		-	35.40			Salar Sa	1000			100
Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No."	Grave	Row	Block
THIRD DIVISION-con.			T.		Des :	THIRD DIVISION-con.			5-91		100
Secor, Edw. M. Smith, Harold J. Southworth, Howard N. Stack, John J. Steingreber, August. Stutz, Edw. J. Swartwood, Fred C. Sweetland, Fred. Swetland, Oliver E. Szajkowski, Jos. Timmerman, Herman T. Townsend, Chas. M. Vanarnum, Chas. Witt, Max M. Zebantular, Ernest Zoffke, Geo. A. Arena, Christ. Blewer, Geo. W. Brooks, Abraham Carle, Clarence C. Ciack, John Clays, Leon. Cotreall, Jos. F. Diener, Henry. Dimaggio, Rocco. Dubradryz, Chas. Franey, John Gallagher, Geo. Golba, Walter. Hughes, Frank S. Jalsononis, Julis. Kattenhorn, Geo. C. Kirker, Harry J. Kohen, Jos. Kowalewski, Vitold. Marum, Edw. T. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 7 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 7 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 7 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 7 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. M, 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. M, 30 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 30 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 30 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 30 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf.	84 608 1232 1764 1232 1764 1233 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	12 5 10 85 20 2 2 18 89 13 36 6 6 12 26 84 31 16 15 15 15 37 26 33 24 8 1 1 377 37 24 14	144 88 33 400 2 2 2 2 388 10 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	ABAADBAAABE FBCDDAAGBGAAAAFBCDDAGBBACAH	Zolotorov, Sam	Pvt. Co. D., 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. C., 8 M. G. Bn. Hrshr. Co. D., 8 M. G. Bn. Cpl. Co. B., 8 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C., 8 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C., 8 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B., 9 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B., 9 M. G. Bn. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C., 9 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. A., 9 M. G. Bn. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E., 10 F. A. Pvt. Bty. D., 76 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B., 76 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. B., 76 F. A. 1 lt. Co. D., 6 Engrs. 1 lt. Co. B., 6 Engrs. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C., 6 Engrs. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F., 6 Engrs. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F., 6 Engrs. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F., 6 Engrs. Pvt. Co. B., 6 Engrs. Pvt. Co. C., 6 Engrs.	608 1232 1764 1232 1232 1232 1764 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1233 1764 1764 1232 1232 1232 1233 1764 1764 1232 1764 1232 1764 1232 1764 1232 1764 1232 1764 1764 1764 1764 1764 1764 1764 1764	31 22 22 31 31 36 36 38 8 32 15 11 21 56 3 3 29 30 54 46 46 46 46 24 11 12 26 20 3 3 3 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9 9	111 166 4 4 224 111 399 6 6 133 130 125 311 233 4 4 88 6 6 400 4 4 222 111 12 29 110 12 29 19 399 12	AHB FHBOABABCODBCEABAACOOABADBBAAAA ABB
McKeon, Michael Monteser, Wm Moore, Arthur Rae O'Leary, Arthur Pullano, Mike Rannacher, Wm	Pvt. Co. F, 30 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. H, 30 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 30 Inf.	1232 608 1232 608 1232	1 19	38 19 39 16 5	AHGBF ABBBO	Marotto, Attilie McNamee, Wm. J Richard, Tony Dwyer, Frank FOURTH DIVISION	Pvt. 1 el. Co. A, 3 Mil. Pol. Pvt. Co. C, 3 Amm. TnPvt. Co. G, 3 Amm. TnPvt. F. H. 5, 3 Sn. Tn	1764 1764 1764 1764	65 15 69 17	12 6 8 6	B A A A
Reilly, Thos Shulak, Eudokm Solomon, Saul Sorensen, Anton M Sperbeck, Ralph Stone, Leslie M Stoyian, Jas. Stub, August Stuffles, Henry A Talarico, Giovanni Therkelsen, Paul J Van Gorkom, Francis W. Healy, Jefferson A Collord, Clarence M Murray, Kenneth P Alicas, Wm Baccus, John A Bono, Joe Brennan, Patrick J Brenner, Geo. E Briscoe, Chas. E Caldwell, Clifford H	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. 1, 30 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. A, 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 30 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 30 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 30 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 30 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 38 Inf. 1 lt. Co. I, 38 Inf. 1 lt. Co. I, 38 Inf. 1 lt. Co. G, 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 38 Inf.	1232 1764 608 608 608 1232 608 608 1232 1764 608	35 188 8 47 24 10 70 29 55 55 38 33 27 43 28 3 29 5 5 36 48 48 25 33 30 25 25 25	39 16 5 8 14 2 2 2 7 7 2 4 13 4 9 8 26 20 23 3 15 3 8 28 6 7 13 7 13 7	AABA OBBB BA BF BB BA GB BA O	Wolinsky, Abe Abel, Emanuel. Bergonzi, Albert W. Blaine, Edmund. Buente, Bernard L. Canavan, Chas. E. Dimicco, Autonio. Gaynor, Frank. Gill, John J. Gray, Walter S. Groth, Wm. J. C. Ingber, Samuel S. Jensen, Theodore P. Jones, Raymond W. Kozakiewicz, Wm. Krider, Chas. C. Kulfsky, Morris. Kurlloff, Morris. Kurlloff, Morris. Lettiere, Daniel. Lipchick, Zigmund. Lippman, Edward. Looman, Walter A.	Pvt. Hq. Det. 8 Inf. Brig—Cpl. Co. A, 39 Inf. Cook Co. I, 39 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 39 Infdo.—Pvt. Co. I, 39 Inf. Sgt. Co. E, 39 Inf. Sgt. Co. E, 39 Inf. Mech. Co. M, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf. Cpl. Hq. Co., 39 Inf. Mech. Co. M, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf. Cpl. Co. D, 39 Inf. Bglr. Co. A, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, S9 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, S9 Inf.	1232 1764 1232	322 122 264 4 4 222 111 122 335 244 8 8 3 3 31 313 622 362 364 364 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 365 365	12 30 17 19 12 33 5 19 14 24 29 39 24 8 44 15 29 11 25 31	DC HF BE AD CC ED DC ED DH B ACC
Coppola, Gaspare Chase, Thos. J Cleary, Frank W Demeis, Pasquale Dunn, Clifford Engle, Chas. A. Gallone, Lorenzo Graham, Percy C Haile, John J Hodge, Harry L Hollis, Walter H Lederman, Harry Leonhart, Chas. C Lewis, Harry J Leonhart, Chas. C Lewis, Harry J Loll, Carl Marina, Nicola Mattig, Michael R McCabe, Andrew J Mercush, Carl Meyer, Jos. Mollion, Antonio Palaniek, Paul J Pappas, Angel G Peckbam, Albert J Pitt, Nicolas Pramas, Wm Ragulia, Peter Rechnitz, Arthur Redin, Rubin Rovitski, Mike. Rubenstein, Meyer Sanles Cher	Sgt. Co. A, 88 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 38 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 38 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 38 Inf. Sgt. Co. L, 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 38 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 38 Inf. Cpl. Co. J, 38 Inf. Cpl. Co. L, 38 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1233 608 608 608 1232 608 608 608 1232 1232 1232 608 608 608 608 608	222 388 266 288 366 377 7 222 333 839 243 344 566 52 26 111 11 13 19 25 5 5 100	199 255 44 440 299 155 6 6 9 29 3 3 1	AABBC BBABBC CAABBBBEDADABBBBACFAA	Mann, Walter T. Mazzalo, Philip. Moon, Allen E. Riley, Michael. Potosky, Baleslow. Rooney, Jos. P. Siegel, Samuel. Swirsky, Jos. Tattsas, Geo. Thomas, Lionello C. Urys, John F. Vanpelt, Abram. Crawford, Conrad. Macdonough, Jos. G. Sunderlin, Raymond A. Carollo, Leon. Conway, Patrick. Dale, Marion. Feldman, Hyman. Flansberg, Warren. Frezza, Pasquale. Hollberg, Caesar A. Knish, Andrew. Labruna, Paolo. Lynch, Maurice J. Mason, Albert G. Neborsky, Mikifore. Nick, Costas. O'Keefe, Jos. A. Parchimovitch, Michael	Cpl. Co. D, 39 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 39 Inf. 2 It. Co. B, 47 Inf. 2 It. Co. B, 47 Inf. 2 It. Co. G, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 47 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 47 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 47 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co., 47 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 47 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 47 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. Co. F, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. Co. Co. F, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf.	608 608 1232	18	22 10 255 11 222 9 9 40 339 37 8 42 26 6 15 22 21 33 3 3 7 5 5 4 4 2 4 2 4 2 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4 4	CBEHDBBABAAHHBBHCAAAABFDAFDDFCAB
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Name •	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
McFadden, Jos McFadden, Jos Messina, Jos Rubenstein, Harry Sarley, Frank J Schaff, Max Stone, Irving Suhocki, Chas Vaughn, Claud B Wilson, Alexander D Bennett, Edward Coehran, C. Wells Coehran, C. Wells Cusack, Thos. F Decker, Stanley V Gelonek, Albert H Gifford, Leroy S Kuntz, Clyde R Lotta, Antonio Midgley, David Molyneaux, Patrick O'Conner, Daniel Pejka, Jos Porter, Jas. J Harris, Harry Astone, Gaetano Cordi, Raymond Lacamera, Jos Martin, Harold J Savitski, Stanley Grinnon, Frank V Hayes, Morrison Cozier, Cardiff E Wolff, Edw. J Gilmore, John J Hildebrand, John G Brazaitys, Anthony S	Ist sgt. Co. E., 58 Inf. Pvt. Co. H., 58 Inf. Pvt. Co. P., 58 Inf. Pvt. Co. E., 59 Inf. Pvt. Co. E., 59 Inf. Pvt. Co. E., 59 Inf. Pvt. M. G. Co., 59 Inf. Pvt. Co. A., 59 Inf. Pvt. Co. H., 59 Inf. Pvt. Co. F., 59 Inf. Pvt. Co. B., 10 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B., 11 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. A., 11 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B., 11 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D., 12 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C., 6 F. A. Sgt. Bty. E., 16 F. A. Cook Co. C., 8 F. S. Bn.	1232 1764 1764 1232 608 1764 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	3 39 57 56 36 29 5 11 13 32 26 11 15 12 14 18 24 4 4 13 3 4 4 4 28 38 3 3 3 11 13 28 28 28 29 3 4 4 4 4 4 2 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 3 8 8 8 8 8 8 8	200 2 6 6 9 16 6 7 7 11 1 25 5 38 320 6 11 1 2 2 7 9 9 1 1 12 2 6 6 8 2 9 3 3 42 2 2 2 0 17 7 11 1 10 32 2 7 15 5 11 11 1 4 6 6 5 18 18 18	FAAADD AHO AE O AO DAAAA EHFEEBOHAADDOODF	Mann, Thos. F., jr. Oligny, Jos. Priore, Leonard Rapaport, Morris Rappold, Albert L. Reidenouer, Jonas G. Souppo, Alpio. Zakoski, Adam. Mess, Harry A. Stahl, Alfred Yannantuono, Fredk. Hegnacke, Senae Wersebe, Geo. W. Abele, Chas. De Valie, Wm. J. Sullivan, Jas. F. Eckel, Guy E. Farleigh, Jos. H. Gries, Edw. F. Kroli, John. McGraw, Chas. W. Ross, Geo. Hanrahan, Wm Edwards, Paul. O'Connell, Arthur J. Keller, Walter S. Aberalle, Guiseppe Germain, Chas. E. Lundy, Michael J. Schilling, Arthur W. Stewart, Carl Mason, Gordon. Wallace, Archie I. Diefenthal, Clement.	Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 61 Inf Pvt. Co. L, 61 Inf Pvt. Co. E, 61 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 61 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 13 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. B, 15 M. G. Bn Sgt. Co. D, 15 M. G. Bn Sgt. Co. D, 15 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. B, 15 M. G. Bn Pvt. Bty. E, 19 F. A Sgt. Bty. D, 19 F. A Pvt. Bty. D, 5 Tn. Mtr. Bty Capt. Co. D, 7 Engrs Pvt. Co. A, 7 Engrs Pvt. Co. A, 7 Engrs Pvt. Co. G, 5 Amm. Tn Wag. Co. A, 5 Amm. Tn Sgt. Amb. Co., 5 San. Tn	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	7 29 39 6 6 23 32 24 9 9 4 6 2 2 23 10 11 12 11 12 12 28 10 10 24 24 24 24 25 30 27 7 7 25 5 36 37	21 13 34 35 22 21 11 22 22 14 42 2 23 10 19 12 26 26 29 21 8 13 3 36 31 112	C B A A B A F A C C F B H C C B B D C C D C C C C C C C C C C C C
Bastilla, Lewis Bevans, Geo Cady, Meiville W Cook, Arthur De Fabbia, Anthony Gerritson, Lee A Hupman, Lockern Lachowitz, Adolph Lowicki, Walter E Mack, John F Maltese, Louis Massoni, Antonio Mauro, Victor Taggio, Nick Duffy, Chas. A Alifano, Antonio Barone, Daniel J Beliettini, Claudio Blaney, Robt Brown, John Bufano, Angelo Burgess, Robt Cohen, Edw. J D'Aloia, Carmine Dean, David N Delaney, Aloysious A Gallagher, Thos. F Gambie, Celestine	Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 6 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 6 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 6 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 6 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf. Sglr. Co. K, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf. do. Syt. Co. G, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf. do. Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf. Mech. Co. B, 11 Inf. Mech. Co. B, 11 Inf.	1233 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	200 223 226 302 225 225 225 236 225 231 17 1 18 18 14 229 229 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	199 177 111 255 300 6 6 386 41 200 422 41 8 8 28 177 344 42 22 28 21 27 166 6 7 7 466 9	COFFEABDHHBHCBDAHFDHCFABAC	White, Sherman A Kreston, Andrew Rigoni, Christiano Ritchie, Thos. Leo Bigley, Jos Kuster, Fred H Macall, Lodovico Newton, Frank Segal, Jacob Wilkins, Harold L Anable, Leo Benson Landron, Jos. C Young, Harry J Rekon, Maksymilian Smith, Chester Cunningham, Harold B Tonda, Anthony Wisniewski, John Pierce, Howard L Sullivan, Jeremiah Varney, Wm. J Ensko, Wm. E Babinski, John Barrello, Angelo SEVENTH DIVISION Davis, Andrew J., ir	Lt. Col. 51 Inf Sgt. Co. L, 52 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 52 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 52 Inf Pvt. Co. K, 53 Inf Pvt. Co. K, 53 Inf Bglr. Co. F, 53 Inf Bglr. Co. F, 53 Inf Nag. Sup. Co., 53 Inf Pvt. Co. H, 53 Inf Pvt. Co. H, 53 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 54 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 54 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 54 Inf Pvt. Co. Bn. Pvt. Co. B, 18 M. G. Bn do. Pvt. Co. B, 18 M. G. Bn do. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. C, 3 F, A Pvt. Bty. F, 3 F, A Pvt. Bty. F, 3 F, A Pvt. Bty. E, 78 F, A Pvt. Bty. F, 78 F, A Pvt. Co. F, 6 Amm. Tn Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 34 Inf	1232 1232 1233 34 1232 1232 1232 1232 12	17 34 13 8 35 5 1 1 18 22 4 4 31 17 35 5 22 36 38 33 32 8 19 19 23 14 16 6 38 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	43 111 18 21 16 33 17 17 12 20 26 10 26 34 10 5 9 9 23 31 10 5 28 28 28 21 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	C HD DA FD DD BHHEB BHB DD C A C G C C A C A
Grossman, Samuel. Mitchell, Charlie. Northing, Geo. H. Norton, Thos. Reed, Edward Reilly, Bernard Skinner, Steven J. Talbot, Ralph W. Clarkson, Herbert Alger, Russell M. Boutin, Willard J. Briggs, 168	do. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 11 Inf. Cpl. Co. H, 11 Inf. Sgt. Co. F, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf. Cpl. Co. D, 11 Inf. Sgt. Co. A, 11 Inf. 2 it. Co. B, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 60 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1233 1232 1232	36 15 4 30 35 17 36 2 29 33 16 24 9	2 2 9 4 28 22 22 1 17 222 34 39 39 7 32 10 8 2 2 35 35 39 16	BEAOGOBFBGADFF	Dawson, Samuel J. Hansen, Jas. D. Bokinz, Frank Robertson, Arthur F. Girouard, Richard J. Micheletti, Jos. Salamone, Gerlando. Tarpinlan, Harry N. Tinto, Richard J. Figarrotto, Tonn. Berner, Nicolai Y. H. TWENTY-SIXTH DIVISION	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 34 Inf. Cpl. Co. K, 34 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 34 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 34 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 55 Inf. Cook Co. B, 55 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 56 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 56 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 64 Inf. Cpl. Co. D, 64 Inf. Cpl. Co. D, 64 Inf. Autr. Engr. S. G. Hq. Det. 5 Engrs.		27 33 9 22 27 28 12 36 8 20 8	24 22 24 13 27 4 4 7 5 24 27	D C D A D C B D C A C
Buszka, Frank Caffrey, Raymond P Cole, Harold H Cox, Francis Glanzel, Earl A Gordon, Benj Huggich, Jos Hrons, Fred J McCann, Elmer J McCann, Elmer J McCany, Thos Riccio, Dante J Rocket, Philip Rocklin, Elisha Wade, Edw. A Warren, Robt. F Altimonto, Giddio Androzieviez, John Angfillo, Natalo Balley, Otis J Barrett, Philip Carlton, Floyd A Cerisano, French Dessoir, Alfred Hayner, Dow W Janiecki, Mike Kuhn, Louis W Lostumbo, Oreste	Pvt. Co. 1, 80 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 61 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 61 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 61 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 61 Inf.	1233 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	37 31 322 27 6 5 22 38 8 8 8 20 12 15 15 28 37 19 26 26 26 26 33 34 34 35 37 24	10 8 2 35 39 16 7 30 32 17 222 7 39 43 40 43 15 22 21 3 45 5 6 6 7	FAEDADABABFBEEDGDCGBEHCOFCG	Van Schoonhoven, Francis Y. Winans, Chester B. Kenny, Jos. A. Kurth, Wm. Martini, Chas. Shellhammer, Harry D. Egan, Jas. B. Martin, Robt. C. Canfield, Ernest. Fitzsimmons, Edw. J. Hillenbrand, Frank. Holochwost, Vitold. Marcelletto, Vito. Petterson, Wm. L. Peake, Herbert W. Braun, John. Burnell, Jos. Disappio, Paul. McGurn, Jas. Walsh, Wm. H. Smith, Henry Brown. Bowes, Vincent M. Harden, Chas. W. Higgins, Thos.	1 lt. Co. D, 101 Inf. 2 lt. Co. C, 101 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 101 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 101 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 101 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 101 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf. 2 lt. Co. C, 102 Inf. 2 lt. Co. K, 102 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 102 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 102 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 102 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 103 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 103 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 104 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 104 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 104 Inf.	608 1232 1232 1232 1233 1232 1233 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1246 608 1764 1232 1232 1232 1232	36 20 4 18 5 5 21 111 10 31 5 5 10 24 13 31 10 23 23 30 111 21 27 6 6 56 9 26	18 21 44 24 34 5 26 25 20 20 18 37 22 1 45 10 3 3 3 3 3 27 42 42 42 43 44 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45 45	H DBDBBAEFDHACHBAABFABADB

The state of	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Ble
	Y-SIXTH DIVI- continued			initia		5	TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVI-					
orub, J		Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 104 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 104 Inf	1232 1233	21 14	6	OA	McMickle, Aloysius J.	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 105 Inf	636	10	30	1
eelon, (Samuel E Chas. E Giuseppe	Pvt. Co. H, 104 Inf	1764 1232	50 38	6 13 9 30 2 6 29 23 13 21	A	McGrath, Jos. H McDonough, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 105 Inf Cook Co. K, 105 Inf	1252 107-E	18 12	1 3	1
raper, ehoe, W	Fred'kVm. J	Pvt. Co. B, 103 M. G. Bn	1764 1233	50 38 53 10 36	6	A A B	E. Mecca, John B	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 105 Inf	636	8	9	1
ulbert.	illa, Giovanni Raymond A as. D	Pvt. Co. F, 101 F. A Pvt. Bty. D, 102 F. A Pvt. Co. A, 101 Engrs	608 1233 1233	36 5 30	29 23	A	Meenan, Chas. G Mele, Dominick Milkman, Edwin H	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636 636	10	9 3	1
	d, Gaston	Pvt. 102 Amb. Co., 101 San. Tn.	1232	16	21	B	Murray, Robt. M Nims, Henry S	Sgt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636 636 636	11 11 9	31 16 14	1
ENTY-	SEVENTH DIVI-						O'Brien, Jas. J O'Connell, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 105 Inf	636 636	10 10	6 16	1
aver, I	Robt. T Jacob O	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Tp Sgt. Hq. Tp	636 636	6 7	1 13	C	Ohlhausen, Geo. N O'Neil, Michael J Owens, Levi	Cpl. Co. A, 105 Inf	636 636 636	9 10 16	15 11 25	I
onk, Wimball,	Wm. S.	Pvt. Hq. Det. 54, Inf. Brig.	636 636	16 5	13 1 1 1 17 10	ACBC BDB	Pachtman, Harry Pappas, Geo	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 105 Inf	636 636	13		i
osson. J	n, Morris N Jas. S	Capt. Co. E, 105 Inf	1252 636 636	6 7 10	17	B	Perkins, Arthur	Pvt. Co. L, 105 Inf	636 636	12 9	5 7	1
axon, I	Benj Earl W Wm. B	1 lt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636 636	8 1	8 13	В	Petro, Stephen, Jr Pike, Henry G Pouliotte, Jos. P	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	1252 636 636	13 12 14	6 3 5 7 2 6 5	
len, Al	uer, Edward	1 lt. Co. M, 105 Inf 1 lt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf Pvt. Co. L, 105 Inf	636 1252	11	8 13 31 3 25 24 21 2	A D	Putney, Wilfred B Ragone, Vincent	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 105 Inf Cpl. Co. F, 105 Inf	636 636	4 6	29 13	Î
nderson	Richard	Pvt. Co. E, 105 Inf	636 636 636	10 16 3	25 24	A A A G B	Redmond, John	Pvt. Co. D, 105 Inf Pvt. 1 el. Co. G, 105 Inf	636 636	8 6	30 18	1
ailey, G	noch	PVI. Un. L. 105 101	636 636	14 9	2 9	Ā	Roauer, Tobias J Rock, Ellwood H. L Rushlaw, Wm. J	Cpl. Co. A, 105 Inf Pvt. 1 el. Co. A, 105 Inf Cook Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636 636 636	11 13 13	15 15 12	1
ates, Ge	eo. A David Stanley_	Sgt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	1	29		Sanpietro, Cesare S Sargent, Edw. B	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636 636	10	3 10	i
dwell,	Frank A	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636 636 636	2 1	3 8 9	O D	Schutt, Wm	Pvt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636 636	13	10 32	1
pers, He	erbert C Raymond	Pvt. Co. M. 105 Inf	636	1 8 15	11 9	BO	Seitz, Jos. C., Jr Simmons, Frank T Slattery, Ernest	Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 105 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 105 Inf.	636 636 636	6 3	9 26	
rindza, rown, F	Frank S	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	14	1 16	B	Soterkos, Jas. P Springer, Solomon	Pvt. Co. C. 105 Inf	636 636	15 11 11	17 18 32	
irguess irns, M	fichael P	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636 636	12 7	8	D	Stevens, Jos. R	do Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 105 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf	636 636	9	9 3 8 8	
scemo	, Daniel S , Salvatore n, Russell P	Pvt. Co. L, 105 Inf	636 1262 636	9 16 6	9 2 11	D	Sullivan, Thos. J Surprise, Thos. C Sutcliffe, Jas. O	Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636 636	11	8	100-00
rharg,	Gustav G Raleigh D	Sot Co A 105 Inf	636	4 7	32	BBC	Walsh, John J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 105 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636 636 636	1 11	26 10 10	100
milli, (Guiseppi eginald F	Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636	11	24 9 1	B B B	Wetmore, Albert A Williams, Henry	Cpl. Co. G, 105 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 105 Inf	1252 1252	19 15	2 1 1	100
onrad.	Lowell W	Pvt. Co. K, 105 Inf	1252 636	19	15	B	Wolfertz, Chas. W Yozzo, Frank	Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636 636	14 12	1 25	100000
retton,	Benj. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 105 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf Sgt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	13 10 14	24 15	A C B D A D	Bryant, Geo. E	Capt. 106 Inf.	636 636	3	25 28 33 3 6	
rykend	lall, Edgar larry V	Pvt. Co. E, 105 Inf	636 636	7 16	1 8 27	D	Starrett, Harry C Hook, Alfred J	Capt. Co. G, 106 Inf	636 636 636	6 6	6 31	N. W. W.
eForest eForest	t, Damon B	Set Co (1 105 Inf	1252	3 12	8 1	D B	Jackson, Franklyn J Rudkin, Gilbert P	1 lt. 106 Inf. 1 lt. Co. A, 106 Inf.	636 636	10	20 5	133
emarco	John	Pvt, Co. F, 105 Inf	636 1252 636	17 11	8 1 5 1	B D B	Behrens, Wm. B Scanlan, Horace B	2 lt. 106 Inf	636 636	5 6	1	
orian,	Thos. J	Pvt. Co. H, 105 Inf	636	12 4	26 6	D B B	Abt, Bernard LAitken, Jeremiah BAlbrecht, Geo. J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 106 Inf	636 636 636	11 15	5 22 9	
owd, E	Idw. J Louis E	Sgt. Co. K, 105 Inf	636	15 4	22 11	B	Allan, Frank W Anderson, Andrew A	Pvt. Co. F, 106 Inf	636 636	11	5 3	
kert, J	Harold H	Pvt. Co. M, 105 Inf	636	12 18	11 2 25	B	Anderson, Fredk. J., jr. Atley, Jas. J.	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf	1252 636	18 15	1	7
garty, vle. W	Jeremiah	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 105 Inf Pvt. Co. E, 105 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 105 Inf	636 636 107-E	11 3 3	6	DO	Aumick, Albert R Ayers, Fredk. A., jr Bachman, Fred	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf	636 1252 636	12 19	10	
idoua, rard, I	Paul	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B. 105 Inf.	636 636	5 6	9 2 11	OD	Bedell, John C Belawitz, Michael	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf	1252 636	6 5 8	32 2 17	
mning	Geo., jr	Pvt. Co. I, 105 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 105 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf.	636 636	13	33 15	C B B	Belcher, Richard J Benson, Harry J	Sgt. Co. I, 106 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 106 Inf	1252 636	8 6 3 9	3	
mm, a	Anthony J	Cpl. Hq. Co., 105 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 105 Inf Mech. Co. L, 105 Inf	636 1252 636	12 21 14	3 8	A C	Bleich, Morris Bock, Chas. J Bondelino, Jacine	Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf	636 636 636		3 1 8 3 8 3 29 3 3 3 2 5 4 3 9 3	
rt, Jas ndrick	Anthony J er, Geo. W s. W kson, Chas. A	Cpl. Co. I, 105 Inf	636 636	3 9	3 8 9 6	D B B	Bonner, Francis Boulton, Chas. W	Cpl. Co. B, 106 Inf	636 636	12 2 1 6	3 29	
nry, C	Jarence J	Pyt 1 el Ha Co. 105 Inf	.636 636	7 15	18	D	Bracco, Michael Burrows, Gordon H	Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf	636 107-E	17	3	100
lmes,	r, Oscar C Frank Frank P. Jos. P. Wm. J.	Pvt. Co. B, 105 Inf	636 636 636	11 14 11	15 21 15	B	Carlson, Edw. G.	Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf	636 636	5 3 7	32 5	Total St.
land,	Jos. P Wm. J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 105 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 105 Inf	636 1252	7	9 11 1	B B	Casey, John Caulfield, John J Chituk, Chas. E	Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf	1252 636 636	8 13	3	
obs. S	Samuel	Pvt. Co. G, 105 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 105 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 105 Inf	636 1252	13 11 16	30 3	A B D	Christensen, Jas. T Cicurello, Frank C	Mech. Co. I, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 106 Inf.	1252 636	8 9	3 31	
nzler,	Raymond V Fred F ewiez, Frank F.	Pvt. Co. D, 105 Inf	636 636	10 9	3 2 17	B C	Clark, Arthur T Cochrane, Richard	Col Co K 106 Inf	636 1252	3 2 4	19 3	
	Michael S	Pvt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf.	636 608 1252	21 6	18 4	D	Colonna, John Comini, Nazzareno Connolly, Jas. M Crann, Thos. J	Cpl. Co. I, 108 Inf	636 636	11	31 19 3 25 2 10	
Moure win, 8	ee, Adelbert	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 105 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 105 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	3 13	20 1	D B	Crann, Thos. J	Mech. Co. H, 106 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 106 Inf	636 636 636	10 1 11		1133
tchfield	d, Oscar R i, Silvio Francis J	Pvt. Co. F, 105 Inf	636 636	13	1 8 9	B	Cross, Thos. T	Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf	636	5	8 22 9 3 27 29 14	
atrowi	ch, Daniel	Sgt. Hq. Co., 105 Inf	636 636	3 15 10	14 26 15	A A B	Cummings, Edw. A Demarco, Pasquale A Denecke, Wm DeNeil, Frank J	Cpl. Co. E, 106 Inf	636 636	22 12 13	27 29	
ayer, I	Raymond W	Cpl. Co. A, 105 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 105 Inf.	636 636 636	15 15 13	15 6 16	O B	Denecke, Wm	Pvt. Co. Eq 106 Inf	636 1252	3	14 3 32 4 4	
	iff, Patrick	Sgt. Co. C, 105 Inf	636	3 7	8 28	B	Dietter, Otto G	Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf	60.365	, 9	32	1000

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVI- SION—continued Drevinski, Stanilov Driscoll, Howard M	Pvt. Co. M, 106 Inf	636 1232	6 14	34	BE	TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVI- SION—continued Roeberg, Radnor	Pvt. Co. A, 106, Inf	636	7	8	В
Epstein, Louis Fay, Benj, H Foster, John Frawley, Arthur L Gaffney, Jas. C Gerrestad, Wm. R Gillen, John Gillick, Jas. P Gilmore, Wm. S Girards, Stephen Gorczynski, Jos. Goss, Arthur E Grapes, Fred J Gray, John T Greiner, Chas. D Grillo, Andrew Habel, Stephen P Hansen, Walter E Harrigton, Jas. A Harris, Bernard J Heisser, Chas. W Herm, Frank J Herron, Thos. Hewlett, Nelson Hickton, Wm. T Hill, Raymond D Hogarth, Wm. G Hood, Harry H Horn, Harold A Huessner, Herbert E Irwin, Jas. D Jacobsen, Geo Jessop, Foster F Kane, Frank B Kane, Harry Kayser, Chas. H Kehoe, Thos. W Kelly, Jas. E Kiernan, John A King, Donald W Kieicosky, Tonl Lahert, John A Lahert, John A Lang, Thos Larsen, Tony Lane, Geo. P Lay, Harold T Leder, Jack Lehle, Conrad H Lewshnk, Tony Lind, Chas. O Louis, Harry J Lyons, Anthony MacConnach, Ray Mancuso, Louis D Mangogma, Chas	Pvt. Co. A, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 106 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	14 2 2 7 13 3 10 10 16 13 5 4 12 12 11 10 6 7 7 2 20 9 9 3 1 1 17 7 2 13 11 11 10 15 5 4 12 11 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 17 17 17 18 11 17 15 8	343 43 43 43 44 42 44 44 42 44 42 44 42 42 44 42 42	DABBBC ABBAABBADBCBBBBBABBABBBBCAAACFBBBBBAABBBBD	Rogers, Cormae Roth, Harold A Rotollo, Toney Rovers, Vincent Ruttler, Frank Salveson, Arthur S Sanwald, Louis N Scamman, Everett Scarpati, Salvatore Scelzo, Anthony Schaefer, Otto O Scheibel, Peter Schierloh, Arthur C Scheibel, Peter Schierloh, Arthur C Schmeeling, Fred J Shagun, Roman Shannon, Thos. J E Sharretts, Augustus R Sheridan, Francis P Sherman, Harry Siliver, Benj Simpson, Edw. A Sloman, Arthur Smith, Chas Smith, Chas Smith, Frank R Smith, John Sobat, Morris Sobeck, Thos. E Solomon, Wm Solomonofi, Isaac Stein, Norman K Stevenson, Jos. W Strano, Leonardo. Swain, Russell B Sweeney, Thos. N Tolmach, Isadore Tyrell, Harold J Unfur, Wm Victory, Edward Vroman, Chas. H Wasck, Herman, Jr Walker, Archibald R Walsh, John Wermald, Jas. E Williams, Ergdinand Williams, Ringius Williams, Ringius Williams, Ringius Williams, Ringius Williams, Righus Willian, Edgar L Wilson, Clarence Worme, Arthur W Wulff, Alexander M Yates, Clement. Hayward, Harry Wood- ford.	do. Pvt. Co. K, 106 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 1	636 636 636 636 1252 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	10	133 33 31 16 4 4 25 22 16 6 33 12 2 9 9 31 4 4 23 32 24 17 7 13 11 11 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 2 2 5 2 2 3 1 4 4 4 2 3 2 3 3 1 9 5 5 1 1 1 1 3 3 3 4 4 3 3 2 2 5 2 2 5 3 1 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 4 4 4 2 3 3 3 3	BBBBBBBABBACABDBBBBAABBACDBAAABDACBDCCBBBBBAABBCADCBCBAAAAB
Manson, John G. Markstahler, Edw. R. Martinez, Richard T. Mason, Ernest C. Massara, Jos. Masterson, John. Matthews, Edgar K. McArdie, Jas. G. McCabe, Francis. McCormich, Walter J. McCullough, John P. McDonald, Alfred W. McElrath, Richard. McGarry, Wm. F. McGonelde, Bernard. McGovern, Thos. J. McGowan, Henry. McGowan, Elmer. McGowan, Elmer. McGowan, Henry. McLaughlin, John A. McMahon, John P. McWalters, Jas. Meehan, Michael J. Metcalf, Harry. Minzesheimer, Irwin. Mooney, Thos. J. Moram, Louis. Morangello, Chas. Munch, Emil A. Murphy, Wm. J. Newton, Edw. A. Niceolls, W. E. Nigero, Michael F. Noble, Bertram S. O'Hare, Jas. A. Palmer, Stanley R. Patschuk, Frank Porter, Wm. J. Proko, Jas. Quigley, Arthur Rauth, John E. Refrano, Jas. Rice, Robt. B.	Sgt. Co. M, 106 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 106 Inf.	636 636 638 1232 636 107-E 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 63	23 7 8 13 10 7 15 16 18 8 10 10 11 11 11 11 14 20 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	1 8 199 422 23 3 5 5 5 199 3 3 42 2 16 6 5 2 9 3 3 3 2 2 3 1 1 2 2 1 1 3 3 3 2 2 2 200 23 3 1 1 2 2 3 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 3 3 4 8 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	DABABBBDBBCDDBBCBBCBBBCBBBCBBBCBBBBCBBB	Cramer, Murray E Crump, Samuel, ir Raven, Richard M Schwab, Stephen M Allison, Walter D Anderson, Edwin P Anderson, Edwin P Anderson, Seymour Andrews, Harry J Argue, Geo. R Aulick, Howard H Baird, John J Baldwin, Morgan S Barnick, Jos Bateman, Guy H Bates, Arthur C Bauer, John F Belding, Fredk. R Bell, Chester J Bicknell, Beverley E Blake, Wm Blauvelt, Raymond O Blundell, Jas. M Bowles, Whitney Breck, Samuel P Britton, Herman J Brophy, Jos. P Bush, Adolphe L Calkins, Arthur L Capabianco, Luigi Cargin, Arthur E Carr, Edw. J Cassidy, Jas. H Chambers, Thos. F Christensen, Archibald P.	1 lt. Co. M, 107 Inf 1 lt. Co. B, 107 Inf. 1 lt. Co. E, 107 Inf. do. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	12 7 7 15 5 9 11 1 15 2 2 10 11 11 12 16 15 16 17 1 15 2 14 11 11 15 8 8 10 10 11 15 7 6 6 12 2 4 4 2 8	23 3 3 24 28 13 3 24 28 12 29 20 5 5 5 29 9 4 33 33 20 25 5 7 7 19 9 26 25 15 26 25 15 28 22 12 12	B B B B A A A B B B B C A A B B B A B D B A C A B B D B A C A B B D B A C A B C B C

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVI-			ritorial de la constante	G-11	Str.	TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVI- SION—continued					
Crowley, John J. Cruddy, Geo. J. Cummings, Frank W. Cummings, John B. Curtis, Jesse M. Cushman, Jos. R. Davidson, Norman Davison, Laurie E. Debaun, Henry Deboe, Frank J. Delahunt, Samuel K. Demetrion, Plato H. Dieterlen, Gerold E. De Virgilio, Mauro Donnelly, Leo A. Doolittle, Aaron W. Douglas, Raymond Duane, Alexander G. Dunlap, Felix G. Dunlap, Felix G. Egerton, Carl J. Elworthy, Henry W., jr.	Sgt. Co. G, 107 Inf	636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	10 13 13 3 23 5 10 10 36 14 8 8 15 7 7 7 7 2 5 5 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	6 233 230 207 273 3 3 222 288 266 5 3 3 122 200 155 21 77 133 2	BAAB ABBBDBD ADBDBBDBABBB	Meade, Wm. Wallace Menard, Alexander Miller, Edw. S Miller, Russell D Mindil, Philip K., r Mitchell, Victor Mitchell, Wm. J Montgomery, Roger A Moore, Geo. N Morrison, McKee D Morrissey, Thos. Francis Murtha, Horace Murtha, John F Neisel, John Noonan, John E Northrup, Fred E Osterboudt, Clarence Padakos, Gregores Page, Jas. J Panssik, Samuel L Parshall, Dutcher J Paul, Edwin Eugene Phillips, Albert C Pierce, Edw. A	Pvt. 1 el. Co. M, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. D, 107 Inf. Cpl. Hq. Co., 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. K, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. L, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. L, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. L, 107 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	5 9 9 2 2 5 8 8 7 6 6 8 6 9 3 1 1 8 15 23 1 1 1 4 7 7 4 1 1 9 9 14 12 2 3 3	14 23 33 17 5 25 8 23 12 13 18 8 26 3 1 27 23 22 31 9 34 1 3	B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B
Harnson, Jos. F. Hayner, Paul G. Hazlett, Harold A. Heffin, Paul B. Hendy, Jos. C. Hennessey, John M. Herrmann, Chas. C. Higgins, Geo. F., if. Horowitz, Jack. Houck, Clarence R. Hunnewell, Donald P. Ingersoll, Henry I. Isherwood, John W. Jacobi, Chas. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 10' 111. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 107 111. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 107 111. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 111. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 111. Pvt. Co. C, 107 111. Pvt. Co. A, 107 111. Pvt. Sup. Co., 107 111. Pvt. Co. A, 107 111. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 111. Pvt. Co. A, 107 111. Pvt. Co. B, 107 111. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 107 111. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 107 111. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 111. Pvt. Co. B, 107 111.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	13 14 14 18 88 88 10 11 12 13 66 78 88 10 10 11 12 12 11 11 12 12 11 11 12 11 11	3 1 1 9 7 7 111 311 32 2 22 27 13 31 10 5 22 2 27 7 9 9 8 8 4 111 5 5 25 27 4 4 33 3 13 5 5 22 28 3 31 7 23 2 26 4 4 8	DBDCBBCAAABCBBADBCABBBBBBBBBBBBABBAABDABADBBD	Pritchett, Daniel L. Psaila, Carmelo Pullen, Wm. D. Pullis, John Quinn, Archie S. Raven, Robt. S. Record, Geo. T. Regan, John J. Reynolds, Wm. Rorick, Clifford L. Rose, Cornelius. Roys, Roscoe. Ryan, Jos. Saxton, Chas. L. Scannell, Henry L. Scott, Edw. Willis. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, Andrew J. Smith, Vaughn E. Snyder, Warren J. Spire, Jas. Standring, Edwin. Stoutenburg, Clinton. Strauch, Edmund M. Stumpf, John F. Taylor, John G. Thompson, Stanley E. Tobey, Truman C. Todd, Theodore W. Todd, Wm. Tompkins, Ralph B. Travis, Ezra. Ulrich, Fredk Usher, Albert M. Vail, Donald E. Vaughn, John Vedder, Harmon B. Vedder, Jas. O. Virtell, Peter C. Volkert, Walter F. Walker Randolph St.	Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 107 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	1 1 5 4 4 13 3 14 3 3 10 0 2 2 9 9 10 15 13 10 3 7 7 8 14 6 5 5 16 13 16 14 5 5 2 3 3 8 8 8 14	55 31 4 424 224 220 20 12 2 2 5 5 13 3 3 2 5 5 12 12 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	A B A B B B C A A B A B C C C C C B D B C A B A D A A D A B B B D D B B B D D B B B B
Jenkins, Wm. Dennis_ Johnston, Geo. H Jones, Jos. H Karker, Jack Keiper, Arthur O	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf	636 636 636 636	13 1 2 15 12	27	A B	G.Jr.	Pvt. Co. B, 107 Inf	636 636	1 12	31 1	A
Kelly, Lynn E. Kelly, Michael J. Kelly, Thos. F. Kennedy, Wm. F. Kennedy, Wm. J. King, Jas. P. Korony, Theodore B. Kulikowski, Casper. Lamson, Frank C.	Pvt. 1 el. Co. C, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. B, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. H, 107 Inf. O Pvt. 1 el. Co. A, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636 636	12 3 1 13 7 8 14 9 8	29 2 5 2 28 4 23 26 18 22 32 19	B C D B A A B B B B B	Watkins, Lionel G	Sgt. Co. E, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 107 Inf.	636 636 636	9 8 5 12 14 13 7 13 12	7 17 8 23 25 7 13 2 31	A A A B C B C A
Lawson, Arthur E. Leach, Leo A. Leonard, Wm. A. Lewis, Peter Lilienthal, Howard, Ir. Lytle, Scott H. MacIntyre, Harold V. MacLeod, Wm. H. Malette, Floyd F. Mallay, John J., Jr. Mason, Chas. R. Masterson, Engene M. Maybury, Richard T. McBride, John J. McCabe, John C. McClellan, Bion B. McClure, Raymond A.	Sgt. Co. C, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 ci. Co. G, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. I, 107 Inf. Sgt. Co. L, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 ci. Co. E, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 ci. Co. H, 107 Inf. Cpl. Co. M, 107 Inf. Pvt. 1 ci. Co. A, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 107 Inf. Pvt. M. G. Co. 107 Inf.	636 636 1252 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 63	1 9 9 14 5 7 3 3 14 7 7 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 8 15 15 15 15 15 10 5 8 3 10	2 13 4 4 8 20 20 10 12 9 5 5 2 7 7 7 5 3 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	ADB BDD ABDD BC BD ABB BB	MacKay, Harold C. Roos, Jas. J. Roos, Jas. J. Sommer, Henry. Winnek, Edw. F. Breitbeck, Frank H. Knowles, Frank A. O'Connor, Timothy. Adragna, Frank. Ainsile, Geo. D. Allairw, Daniel P. Allbright, Cecil E. Askam, Larry. Bachrach, David. Beary, Albert. Beirne, Roderick. Beary, Albert. Beirne, Roderick. Bentley, Richard E. Boechat, John A. Brooks, Jesse S. Brower, Wm. J. Bullard, Francis H. Call, Ivan V. Chiaravolle, Nicola. Civitillo, Jas. R. Clark, Jos. P.	1 lt. Co. I, 108 Inf. 1 lt. Co. M, 108 Inf. 1 lt. Co. B, 108 Inf. 2 lt. Co. D, 108 Inf. 2 lt. Co. M, 108 Inf. 2 lt. Co. G, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 108 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	11 7 7 11 10 11 11 12 12 13 3 3 3 14 12 12 13 15 5 1 1 11 11 11 15 15 15 10	23 76 26 20 14 4 57 25 3 2 27 27 27 21 34 29 6 6 6 16 16 16 16 16 17 25 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	ACBDD DAAABBD DCDBBBBBBCC

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVI- SION—continued						TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVI-				W1722	au/Qu
Crandle, Ray M Culeton, Geo. C. Daniels, Maurice V. Devens, John R. Dinsmore, Chas. Dombrowski, Frank T. Domes, Claude J. Eherle, Geo. J. Eichholz, Raymond H. Emerick, Chas. A. English, Floyd H. Eltin, Samuel. Ferris, Edw. L.	Sgt. Co. L, 108 Inf. Cpl. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 106 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 108 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 108 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf.	636 636 636	14 12 2 6 15 11 2 14 16 2 13 6 9	9 14 15 16 31 23 14 1 23 3 21 31 25	C D B B A A C B A D	Higgins, Wm. A., jr Leveridge, Robt. M Mylan, Frank J. Story, John M Woll, Edw. J. Cosgrove, Geo. B. Durney, Edw. J. Ellis, Frank H. Glasser, Fred. Johnson, Theodore L. Murphy, Eugene J. Pauly, Wm. F.	Wag. Co. A, 104 M. G. Bn Pvt. 1 el. Co. A, 104 M. G. Bn Cook Co. B, 104 M. G. Bn Wag. Co. B, 104 M. G. Bn Wag. Co. A, 104 M. G. Bn Cpl. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn Mech. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. C, 105 M. G. Bn Cpl. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. C, 105 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. A, 105 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. A, 105 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. A, 105 M. G. Bn Pvt. 1 el. Co. D, 105 M. G.	1252 636 636 636 1252 636 636 636 636 636	17 5 11 15 15 15 13 35 10 11 11 11	2 16 11 1 2 4 18 12 17 3 4 3	C A D A C A A B D C C C C
Fitzpatrick, Wm. M Ford, Geo. S Forster, Harold R Frarey, Walter W Gampp, Raymond E	Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf	636 636 636 636 636	2 14 9 12 6	5 8 2 34 21	B A C A B	Shields, Thos. J	Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 105 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D, 105 M. G. Bn. Wag. Hq. Det., 105 M. G. Bn. Pvt. 1 el. Co. A, 106 M. G. Bn.	636 636 636 636	7 9 1 6	3 5 4 13	C D B A
Gaylord, Walter Gerner, Henry J Geyer, Philip Gilligan, Chas Goldie, Harry D	Cpl. Co. E, 108 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf. Cpl. Co. A, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636	1 9 12 6 8	2 14 12 3 1	CDDCC	Derthick, John A Devlin, Jas. A Hardgrove, Goldsmith	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 106 M. G. Bn. Cpl. Co. C, 106 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D, 106 M. G. Bn. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 106 M. G.	636 636 636	10 9 13 8	14 29 17 4	B A C
Gosdek, Wm. G. Gough, Jos. A. Gribbin, Jas. Gurzynski, Henry G. Gylfe, Carl R. Haag, Albert J. Hall, Howard E. J. Harder, Howard C.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 108 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 108 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636	6 3 8 12 5 5 3 4	5 4 2 7 34 11 13 10	D B C C B A B B	H. Schafer, Jacob J. Snedecor, Eliphalet, Jr. Struck, Arthur J. Tilley, Wm. E., jr. Twaits, Harold. Walsh, Harry C. Weisbrodt, Walter H	Bn. Pvt. Co B, 106 M. G. Bn Cpl. Co. C, 106 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. A, 106 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. C, 106 M. G. Bn do. Bglr. Co. A, 106 M. G. Bn Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 106 M. G.	636 1252 1252 1252 1252 636 636 636	2 3 15 5 6 9	9 4 2 3 8 1	A B B C A D C
Herman, Louis J. Hewitt, Jesse M. Higgs, Robt. A. Holmes, Jos. A. Holmes, Jos. A. Holkins, David Hughes, Osbern W. Hoskins, David Hughes, Osbern W. Hokens, Osbern W. Johncox, Ralph R. Kelly, Frank Kohl, Otto H. Kostine, Peter B. Kriedemann, Louis E. Kurn, Edw. C. LaSalle, Thos. Liereck, Otto H. Lighthart, Geo. S., Ir. Lunard, Carl Luttrell, Percy. MacGonegal, Harry S. Malican, Frank A. Malinoski, John Marcus, Clement G. Martin, Stewart W. Mathesen, Peter L. Mathesen, Peter L. Mathesen, Peter L. Mathesen, John J. McAvoy, Chas. H. McCormick, Jas. McGorth, John J. McNamee, Edward Mead, Clyde S. Molisse, Francesco. Mooney, Peter A. Morgan, Harvey J. Morley, Earl A. Murphy, Arthur J. Murphy, Arthur J. Murphy, Christopher F. Neugebauer, Frank A. Norell, Johannes W. O'Byrne, Patrick J. Percoco, Pasquale Petruzzelli, John A. Pohimann, Wm. J. Prizer, Lawrence F. Purdy, Geo. R. Ricketts, Jack R. Ross, Albert J.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 108 Inf.	636 636 636	11 12 4 1 1 14 15 5 5 10 6 2 2 1 1 20 2 2 2 3 9 7 7 7 7 8 8 6 6 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	2 2 31 1 5 5 9 9 2 2 16 6 118 111 118 118 111 119 2 22 8 8 16 6 4 4 4 25 5 4 4 8 8 9 6 6 6 3 3 2 2 3 3 3 2 1 4 6 6 17 7 1 1 7 7 2 20 11 1	C C A B C B B D D C B B B C B B C C B B C C D B D B	Mead, Theodore F Brandino, John S Delaney, Thos. M. Fennell, Robt. W Kelly, Peter F Lee, Jos. P Lewington, Alfred L O'Nelll, Lewis E Schneider, Martin. Slevin, Wm Stier, Fredk. J. Traey, Thos. J. Wisner, Chas. L. Conrad, John P., jr Lawrence, Walter H Minervini, Attilie R Walters, Robt. C Boland, Louis J Kerstetter, Chas Lautz, Carl J Abbuhel, Albert R Battershall, Harry M Geiser, Jos. C. Huntley, Albert. Johnson, Wm. C Marino, John A McGowan, Engene M Millington, Percy W Murphy, Frank J O'Brien, Geo. A Osmers, Philip Palamonte, Jerry Sparaco, Jos. Swain, Geo. S Walsh, Wm. T Whitney, Harold C Youngson, Samuel Arnold, Frank H De Rum, Howard P Flood, John J Hegarty, Thos. A McCabe, Wm. L Olmsted, Arthur F Osgood, Harold S Swenson, Victor A McCaleh, Wm. L Olmsted, Arthur F Osgood, Harold S Swenson, Victor A Callahan, Leslie D	Bn. Capt. M. D. 104 F. A. Pvt. Bty. F, 104 F. A. do. do. do. Tvt. Hq. Co., 104 F. A. Sgt. Bty. E, 104 F. A. Sgt. Bty. E, 104 F. A. Cpt. Bty. F, 104 F. A. Cpt. Bty. F, 104 F. A. Cpt. Bty. F, 104 F. A. Pvt. L cl. Bty. F, 104 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. F, 104 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 104 F. A. Pvt. Bty. F, 104 F. A. Pvt. Bty. F, 104 F. A. Pvt. Bty. F, 105 F. A. Pvt. Bty. F, 105 F. A. Pvt. Bty. D, 105 F. A. Pvt. Bty. B, 106 F. A. Sgt. Sup. Co. 108 F. A. Pvt. Bty. B, 106 F. A. Sgt. Sup. Co. 108 F. A. Pvt. Co. A, 102 Engrs. Wag. Hq. Co., 102 Engrs. Wag., 102 Engr. Tn. Sgt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 Engrs. Pvt. Co. A, 102 Engrs. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 102 Engrs. Sgt. Co. C, 102 Engrs. Sgt. Co. C, 102 Engrs. Sgt. Co. C, 102 Engrs. Pvt. Co. F, 102 Engrs.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	15 4 32 39 8 8 7 7 30 26 4 4 33 33 33 39 31 17 8 8 31 19 11 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 17 17 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18	111 30 40 22 311 311 10 10 2 6 6 4 24 24 24 25 11 11 13 33 34 4 4 5 11 12 12 29 29 29 29 20 11 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	HBFC AFBCHBAFABBBFHCBAAC ADDC ADBCDC AADDC BABAABBAC
Ross, Lawrence F. Sanford, Rollin W. Schenk, Frank A. Scholin, Harry Schramm, John C. Schwach, Maurice Schwartz, Jerome. Scowden, Jas. R. Shepard, Howard L. Shepherd, Clifton W.	Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 108 Inf. Pvt. 1 Co. I, 108 Inf. Sgt. Co. G, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636 636	6 11 14 10 5 2 8 3 6 12 2 2	11 3 18 19 4 31 31 24 10 21 19 8	A B B C D B B A A B D B B	Regan, Thos. W Kimball, Earl E Tenbrook, Wm. H Bergen, Thos. Birch, Alfred E Glass, Carl J Kowe, Louis W Burton, Gustavus W Dehm, Wm	Tn. & Mil. Pol. Hrshr. Co. A, 102 Mil. Pol. Pvt. 1 el. Co. E, 102 Sup. Tn. Pvt. 1 el. Co. C, 102 Sup. Tn. Cpl. Co. G, 102 Am. Tn. Vag. Co. B, 102 Am. Tn. Wag. Co. C, 102 Am. Tn. Pvt. 106 Amb. Co., 102 San. Tn. Pvt. 107 Amb. Co., 102 San.	636 608 608 608 1232 1232 608 636	2 14 26 27 29 14 1 3	18 2 33 19 4 27 18 21	BOADBHDD C
Simpson, Horace Sprague, Glen C Stack, Sylvester B Standar Standard	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 108 Inf Cpl. Co. E, 108 Inf	636 636	14	8 20 7	D A B	Gilligan, Edward	Tndo	636 636	7 6	33 33	В
Stanek, Štanislaw Strough, Edw. D. Struebing, Chas D. Taw, Harold C. Thomson, Albert. Turner, Wm.	Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 108 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 108 Inf. do.	636 636 636 636 636 636	1 2 2 10 11 15	6	B A B B	Miller, Henry W Sparrboom, Walter, jr Van Loan, Howard W TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVI-	Wag. 106 Amb. Co., 102 San. Tn. Pvt. 108 F. H., 102 San. Tn. Sgt. F. H. 105, 102 San. Tn.	34 636	6 10	5 32	B C A
Vigilittre, Michael Walsh, Simon P. Ward, William H., jr., Warner, Austin D. Weintraub, Solomon Yacker, Harry Yerkes, Geo. H. Dallas, Leonard G.	Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 108 Inf. Sgt. 1el. Co. M, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 108 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 108 Inf. Mech. Co. A, 108 Inf. Sgt. Co. B, 104 M. G. Bn.	636 636 636 636 636 636 636	15 6 4 4 5 9 1 10 3	30 25 30 12 19 3 25 21 15 18 4 7	B B D A B B B B B B D D B D A	Benjamin, Mortimer Blair, Wm. D Canapa, Leuis J Donahue, John M Foote, Eugene E Gavalas, Leonidas	Pvt. M. G. Co., 109 Inf	1232 1232 1233 1233 1232 1764 1232	25 24 12 34 9 15	3 14 16 17 8 35	A F A B F

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVI-				N. F.	1/2	TWENTY-NINTH DIVI- SION—continued					2000
Greco, Francesco Hopkins, Thos. F Katsulos, Constantine Koch, John A Lucchesi, Alfred Moran, John J Munsen, Martin Stromberg, Geo. W Taylor, Robt Verdu, Antonio Dickey, Stephen W Ecay, Elmer S Fuge, Edw. W Ornsteen, Albert J. Roat, Robt Walter, Arthur Bader, John Coleman, Jas. S Demetzki, Egnatz. Foik, Chas. A Kludjian, Simon R Laidlaw, David C Lowery, Jas. F Magrella, Carmine Maro, Jos., jr. Mason, Robt McDonald, Edw. T McManus, Otto Musolino, Luigi Osofsky, Harry Ritter, John C Rosengarten, Samuel Sassone, Jos. M Seiler Benj Starr, Thos. Tirelli, Vito Tivers, Jas. J Wibel, Adolph Young, Chauncey Zaliewiski, John Schlosser, Arthur L Fletcher, Lee C Rice, Wilhelmus M	Pvt. Co. I, 109 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 109 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 109 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 109 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 109 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 109 Inf. 2 lt. Co. C, 110 Inf. 2 lt. Co. C, 110 Inf. 2 lt. Co. A, 110 Inf. 2 lt. Co. A, 110 Inf. 2 lt. Co. M, 110 Inf. 2 lt. Co. H, 110 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 110 Inf. Pvt. H, Co., 110 Inf. Pvt. H, Co., 110 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 110 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 110 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 110 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 110 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 110 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 110 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1233 1232 1232	31 38 11 10 22 19 28 11 20 32 32 31 28 15 15 40 39 26 34 33 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	244 5 5 3 39 37 7 7 3 3 25 5 15 15 11 11 11 37 1 1 10 8 8 28 8 15 5 3 3 33 22 22 42 22 23 41 13 18 8 42 2 2 2 3 14 4 5 5 27 2 2 2 42 42 2 42 2 42	HEFCEDE ADDEC BAAADBBCCFABFGBCGEEAAAAEGEEBACAF	Foss, Henry E	Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 115 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 116 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 112 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 104 F. S, Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 104 F. S, Bn. Pvt. Co. E, 104 Sup. Tn.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	23 17 11 11 22 2 2 19 19 10 13 32 35 35 30 22 25 35 30 22 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 24 26 27 27 27 27 27 27 28 36 36 36 36 37 37 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38 38	9 32 100 422 323 323 323 322 44 42 32 8 422 27 7 14 17 7 3 3 222 8 11 100 22 8 11 100 22 8 6 6	FFFEFCBCEEHFHHEBDBBADDHAHCAFHCBCBFHHFHDG HA
Bischoff, Clements H. Charness, Geo Folten, John. Fulton, Russell G	Cpl. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232 1232 1232	18 25 6 33 14	42 1 45 24	D D D F	Unbehaun, Harold F. H. Bassett, Henry M	Pvt. Co. F, 104 Amm. Tn Pvt. 116 Amb. Co., 104 San.	608	9 37	27	A A B
Genter, Elmer	Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf	1232 1232	14 39 23	40 23	F C B B	THIRTIETH DIVISION Boyd, Gordon	1 lt. Co. B, 120 Inf	636	4	10	A
Kowal, Stanley Larkin, Donald T Osswalt, John H	Pvt. Co. M, 111 Inf	1232 1232 1232	39 23 32 13 25 10 40 33 12	5 2 18 23	D E G F	Cannon, Jas. H Douglass, Allan Wilkins. Maroney, Thos. J	Cpl. Co. C, 120 Inf	636 1233 608	9	33 8	A B C D
Powers, Patrick J Schmitzer, Geo. A Thomas, Alphonse Doane, Hugh R	Pvt. Co. H, 111 Inf	1232 1232	40 33 12 12	23 37 34 27 6	A F E B	Marrian, Ralph R THIRTY-FIRST DIVISION	1 lt. Co. B, 105 Engrs	636	2	27 27	Ä
Landry, Jos. A Lauterwasser, Emil H Billets, Peter Colgan, Bernard F Donnell, Daniel Daley, Cornelius	1 lt. Co. G, 112 Inf. 2 lt. Co. L, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf.	608 608 1232 1232 1233 1233	31 22 29 14 10 37 80	30 24 32 26 5	CCHHB	McClave, Arthur Brooks. THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION	Pvt. Co. M, 124 Inf	34	9	16	В
Dooley, Edward	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232	30 25 35 16	38 42 34 18 20	G B G H D	Daniels, Chas. R	2 lt. 125 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 125 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 125 Inf.	1233 1232 1232	33 22 7	26 19 10	A G H
Marsato, Jos Marzuillo, Carmine Russw, Clarence H Swick, John Brady, Chas Zegular, Jos. Chas Zegular, Jos. Chas Blohm, Theodore F Clark, Jas. C Garbaczewski, Walter Handlin, Wm Israelite, Maurice J Peterson, Otto Erhard Rosenbaum, Jacob Teator, Elwood M Weber, Arthur H Anderson, Wm. R Blaine, John J	Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 108 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 108 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 109 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D, 109 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D, 109 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D, 109 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B, 109 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B, 109 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. A, 108 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B, 103 Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 103 Am. Tn.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1233 1233 1233	18 17 33 222 15 23 4 24 24 13 1 15 32 22 22 32 22 16	16 2 43 28 28 38 11 15 9 14 29 23 16 13 13	носновоссосововски	Hughes, John McGuire, Michael Ostrom, Einar Raustis, John Washburn, Glenn Atkins, Arthur K Keller, Arthur I., jr Thomas, Otis B Branigan, Frank E Collins, Edward Kiesman, Sam O'Connell, John V Omeara, Wm. J Walsh, Jos. J Zaleski, John Kanter, Benj. W Kearn, Lester W Dean, John S	Pvt. Co. M, 125 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 125 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 125 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 125 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 125 Inf. 2 lt. Co. C, 126 Inf. 2 lt. Co. L, 126 Inf. 2 lt. Co. I, 126 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 126 Inf. Pvt. M. G. Co., 126 Inf. Pvt. M. G. Co., 126 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 127 Inf. do. 2 lt. Co. K, 127 Inf. 2 lt. Co. K, 127 Inf.	1232 608 1232 608 608 608 608 1764 1232 608 1233 1232 608 1233 1232 608 808 808	5 32 6 6 21 2 2 20 34 35 5 5 20 23 3 11 19 4 4	39 21 38 21 3 1 8 5 33 36 37 9 22 43 19 16 6	DBD ADDB BHDHB A ABDD AB
TWENTY-NINTH DIVI- SION Dramis, Theodore	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113 Inf	1232	19	40	F	Fahey, Matthew L Jack, Joe B McGushin, Christopher Palmieri, Asparo MacHeski, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. G, 127 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232	15 12 21	29 40 13 36 39	A E D H H
Eichstaedt, Albert Lorenz, Arthur Monghan, Edward Oaks, Harry Pirozzi, Tommado Burgess, Henry E Davitt, Jas Donlan, Patrick Doody, Wm. J Dunn, Frank P Farmer, Arthur	Pvt. Co. H, 113 Infdo Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 113 Inf Cpl. Co. K, 113 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 113 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 114 Inf Pvt. Co. Q, 114 Inf Pvt. Co. Q, 114 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 114 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 114 Inf	1232 1232 1232	13 6 20 33 1 39 16 10 29 22 8 22 34	42 8 45 23 7 10 26 4 19 26 11 9	BDCDEDHGHFH	Baggio, Michael Mortensen, Sofus. Narbon, Jos Reardon, Wm. S. Vath, Raymond. Montrose, Jos Lipshitz, Issae. Astarita, Riphonsus. Bilets, Peter	Pvt. Co. G. 128 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 128 Inf. Pvt. Co. L. 128 Inf. Pvt. Co. L. 128 Inf. Pvt. Co. M. 128 Inf. do. Pvt. Co. B, 119 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 120 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 121 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 121 M. G. Bn.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1233 1232 1232 608 608 1232 1232	12 21 12 27 22 22 29 26 31 14 14 26 14 4 28	39 22 31 22 7 5 8 3 32 8 19 44 9	A B B H H F B D A B C C A

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
THIRTY-THIRD DIVISION	on G. I 1997.	1000		***	-	FORTY-SECOND DIVI- SION—continued			10,111		1000
Beauvais, Walton U Freiberg, Hyman Horoschak, Peter	2 lt. Co. I, 131 Inf	1233 636 1232	2 8 19	10 13 20	DOF	Brogan, James J Brooks, Philip W	Sgt. Co. B, 165 Inf St. sgt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf	608 1764	17 21	8	A B
THIRTY-FOURTH DIVI-					THE STATE OF	Bruhn, Harry P Bugler, Thomas R Butler, John J	Sgt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf Sgt. Co. K, 165 Inf	1233 608 1232	24 9 32	5 4 34 12	D A H
Kazimerski, Antoni Kelsk, Jos Kowalewski, Walter THIRTY-FIFTH DIVISION	Pvt. Co. D, 133 Inf	107-E 107-E 107-E	15 15 5	2 4 7	B B D	Butler, Thomas F Byrne, Patrick J Campbell, John J Campbell, Louis J Carlin, Frank J Carlisle, Patrick	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf Cpl. Hq. Co., 165 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 165 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 165 Inf	608 608 608 608 608 1764	11 13 16 17 5 67	1 6 1 10	B A B B
Gray, Wm. D	Cpl. Co G, 138 Inf	1232 1232	8 36	41 30	OB	Cassells, Thomas F Casserly, Francis J Chambers, Joseph Chas.	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf	1233 1232 608	16 27 12	8 6 6	A F
THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVI-	116 00.0, 100 24. 0. 24.					Cohen, Lewis L	Pvt. M. G. Co., 165 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 165 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf	1232 608 1232 1232	38 2 8 14	1 8 3 32 28	A C B G D
Thomas, Dee. Hesse, Ross C. Biagio, Franza. Bird, Carl E. Brabender, Theodore. Bryce, John L. Capone, Marino. Datskof, Vasil. LeMaria, John A. Floente, Fileppe. Ko mor ow ski, Wincenty. Mahon, John T. Morabito, John. O'Connell, Chas. J. Plaskawicky, Julius. Rudzinsky, Boleslaw Schmitt, Max S. Shapiro, Mandel. Slota, John. Tamkin, Samuel. Tarasin, Peter T. Vallone, Domenic. Way, Harry B. Zelasko, John. Adams, Ralph W. Bianchi, Guiseppe. Brusso, Edward. Durand, Anthony P. Eliff, Dennis J. Gilkey, Elmer. Gleeson, Michael J. Gurniack, Stanley. Harper, Frank S. Ladiani, Louis Kazmierczuk, Boleslaw Kehrli, Adolph. Kingdon, Leon F. Magliacca, Henry Sedlowski, John. Shillito, Louis A. Szymanski, Wladyslaw. Tobin, Michael. Torson, John. Waldhauer, George M. Wiesnewski, John J. Turnier, Harry.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 147 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 148 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 148 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 148 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1252 1252	30 20 11 17 29 8 8 16 16 11 33 33 11 4 4 4 36 37 24 17 27 28 31 31 32 31 31 32 31 31 31 32 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31 31	28 9 23 4 2 19 111 30 4 4 8 8 9 30 6 6 1 1 6 6 3 3 8 8 9 9 2 3 3 4 2 1 1 3 3 3 4 2 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3	EHDFBCCCDBC CCADAABCHGCCCBBCCDDGDEEDACCAADCDBFACD	Coneys, James W Coneys, Martin J Connolly, Charles A Conroy, John J Conway, Frank Cook, Charlie B Cook, William J, jr Cooke, Patrick G Cooney, Peter Corbett, William Costello, John Courtiney, Francis Cowley, Sidney M Cronin, Thomas John Crotty, Peter J Curtin, Stephen Demesey, Eugene J DeMuth, Frank F Denon, Charles E Derrig, Stephen V Devine, Frank Dineen, Jeremiah Dolan, John Donahue, John P Donnelly, James Doty, Eugene L Doughney, Frank J Dougherty, William Downing, Denis Doyle, William H Drain, William Downing, Denis Doyle, William H Drain, William Drake, William J Duane, Leon J Duffy, George E Dubig, John Dunnigan, Joseph A Echeverris, Charles B Elson, Charles D Elwood, William F Ely, William F Ely, William F Ely, William F Fernan, James Feeney, Banjamin K Farley, Patrick J Farnan, James Feeney, Banjamin K Fincke, Richard L Finley, Joseph C Finn, Philip S Fitzpatrick, Raymond J Fleming, Frederick	Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. do. Sgt. Co. I, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608 608 608 608 608 1232 1232 1232 608 608 1233 34 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	9 5 5 3 18 19 9 14 14 36 36 36 3 19 9 12 17 4 4 11 1 3 3 28 8 15 15 16 4 23 3 36 36 17 32 2 3 30 36 17 32 2 3 30 30 19 19 19	4 5 4 4 122 8 36 6 28 37 7 7 9 9 1 1 37 7 28 8 6 7 7 1 41 100 4 4 33 6 6 4 4 0 4 8 8 10 0 9 23 32 2 2 2 2 2 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 1	BBBBAHHAEBBBBABABDBBBAAAAAAAHBFDFABBAEDBGCAAAFBFB
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION				USB:	011	Fleming, Thomas J Foster, Robert A Frank, Arthur N	Mech. Co. K, 165 Inf	608 608 1232	10 1 31	10	B A A D
Mayville, Eldrick Kieninger, Otto J Overstreet, Coy Cochran, Floyd B Rich, Grover C Coleman, Wm. J Solloway, John S Moller, Einer	Pvt. Co. K, 161 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 163 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 164 Inf. Pvt. Bty. B, 147 F. A Pvt. Bty. E, 147 F. A Mus. Hq. Co. 148 F. A Pvt. Bty. B, 148 F. A Pvt. Bty. B, 148 F. A Pvt. 23d Cas. Co., 116 Engrs.	608 608 1232 608 1232 1233 107-E 608	33 4 33 36 16 5 3 18	34 17 34 8 6 6 4 18	B B A D D B D O	Galvin, Michael. Gavaghan, John J. Gavin, Lawrence P. Gilday, Frank. Goldthorpe, James E. Golinski, Michael. Grimes, Patrick J. Griswold, Frederick M. Guglieri, James J. Guida, Frank. Hallberg, Charles J., Jr.	Pet 1 el Ho Co 165 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 608 1764 1232	21 40 2 37 3 19 27 11 9 41	28 35 36 40 27 14 24 31 31 5 46	DADOAGOFABADBH
Walsh Michael I	Capt. Co. I, 165 Inf	1232	9	1	F	Hallberg, Charles J., jr. Hanley, Lester Harkins, Daniel Hawxhurst, Henry D.	Cpl. Co. K, 165 Inf	1232 1233 1232	36 19 38	46 42 23 15 2	B
Dowling, Patrick J Smith, Herman Young, Thomas H Burns, James S. D Hoffman, James S. D Hoffman, James J. J Ahern, Michael Ames, Patrick Ammon, Oscar Augustine, Joseph Baia, Arthur J Baker, Floyd W Barry, Bernard Bauer, Joseph Beckwith, Charles T Bignell, David Bloom, Edward A Booth, John J Bowker, Albert Bradley, John F	1st lt. Co. K, 165 Inf. 1st lt. Co. I, 165 Inf. 1st lt. Co. I, 165 Inf. 2d lt. 165 Inf. 2d lt. Co. I, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. M, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. I, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. A, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. A, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf.	608 608 1764 608 1233 1232 1232 1232 1232 1234 608 608 1232 1232 1232	9 3 36	4 5 12 16 22 23 16 30 20 4 5 8 23 42 24 22 24 24 24	AB AAO FO FAABBFBEE ABB	Hayden, John S Hayes, Thomas. Healy, Edward F Hearn, Patrick Heimbock, George. Herman, Henry F Hession, John Ingram, John F Jelley, Edwin H Jornest, Alexander Joyce, Edward T Kane, James E Kayes, John P Kearney, Edward J Kelly, Francis I Kelly, John J Kelly, William V Kiernan, Henry J Kilmer, Joyce	Pvt. 1 el. Co. L, 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. B, 165 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. B, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 el. Co. K, 165 Inf.	608 608 1232 1233 608 1232 608 608 608 1232 608 1232 608 1232 608 1232	13 1 266 355 177 277 8 100 199 13 122 7 166 144 144 148 266 15	2 1 1 10 2 3 2 7 5 6 10 10 10 32 38 2 2 9	A B A B A B B B B B B B B B B B B B B B

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FORTY-SECOND DIVI- SION—continued			d sy		010	FORTY-SECOND DIVI- SION—continued					
Koster, Gustave L. Lackner, Frank J. Laffey, Peter Landzert, Nicholas A., jr. Lane, John B. La Ruffa, Anthony Le Gall, John, jr. Lenhart, Lester Leonard, Terence Lynch, Edward P. Lynch, Michael Madden, John J. Mandden, Thomas J. Mahoney, John J. Manfredi, Attlilo. Manning, Frank Mannik, Patrick J. Maresca, Salvatore Martin, Edward	Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 165 Inf. Sgt. Co. E, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. H, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf.	1764 1764 1232 34 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1268 608 608 1232 1232 1764 1232 1764 1232 1764	599 1 5 5 399 177 166 24 221 32 247 427 129 129 129 222 222 64 42 30 04	8 4 27 7 7 9 322 23 3 466 2 12 1 23 5 11 222 6 30 4	ABHB ADFFABBBDBBABFB	Sheridan, Edward A. Silver, Harry. Slattery, Joseph Snyder, Lester. Spiegel, George F. Springer, Dallas. Stanley, Patrick J. Stenson, Frederick R. Stowbridge, Herbert A. Sullivan, Edward V. Sullivan, John L. Sweet, Theodore W. Thomson, Arthur G. Tierney, Michael E. Tiffany, James G. du B. Torrey, Louis J. Tully, Leo S. Van Bramer, Frank. Van Buskirk, Harold. Viens, Arthur	Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. Sgt. Co. A, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf.	608 608 1764 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1268 608 608 608 608 608 1232 608 608	18 14 31 88 2 2 2 2 2 2 4 17 4 11 3 16 6 27 8 8 12 12	24 4 4 5 5 5 13 43 41 41 28 6 41 13 13 4 1 1 33 4 4 1 1 33 4 4 2 2 30	AABBAABBBBAAE
Mascolo, Guiseppe Mastromarino, Guiseppe.	Wgnr. Sup. Co., 165 Inf	1232 1232	29 30	45 40	E	Wadsworth, James L Wandless, Walter A Watson, James	Pvt. Hq. Co., 165 Inf Pvt. 1 el. Co. H, 165 Inf Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf	1764 608 1764	10 35 61	13 3 8	A B A
Matthews, Arthur. McCabe, Thomas. McCallum, Hurlbert J. McCarthy, Patrick H. McCarthy, Timothy. McCarty, Walter. McGund, Harry T., jr. McDonald, James W. McElroy, Bernard J. McGeary, John. McKenna, Patrick McKeon, Patrick J. McKenna, Patrick J. McKinney, Joseph P. McLaughlin, Daniel J. McMillen, John F. McMally, Owen. McOwen, Bernard J. McSherry, Daniel McSherry, Daniel J. McGherry, Daniel B. Miller, Joseph C. Minogue, Roger F. Minogue, Roger F. Minogue, Roger F. Morahan, Patrick L. Morrissey, John J. Morrissey, John J. Morrissey, John J. Morrissey, Patrick Morschauser, George N. Moylan, William A. Mulligan, Edward S. Munro, Donald C. Murnane, James.	Cpl. Co. I, 165 Inf. —do. Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. B, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 165 Inf. —Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 165 Inf. —Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 185 Inf. —Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 185 Inf. —Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. L Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. C, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf. —Pvt. Co. C, C, 165 Inf.	608 1232 1233 1233 608 608 1232 1232 608 1764 1232 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 1232 608 1232 608 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	16 31 31 14 18 35 21 36 22 24 25 24 25 25 22 38 18 30 15 20 8 9 40 2 28 31	246 111 226 6 1 18 32 5 32 8 8 6 1 1 39 33 32 22 27 35 5 5 22 23 5 5 22 21 1 6 1 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1 8 1	A A C A B B H D B A G B A B B D A E A F C D B F B A B E E E D D B D E	Weathered, Charles B. jr. Weill, Earle B. Wild, Allan Wilder, Earl D. Wiltshire, Chifford O. Winter, Gustav J., ir. Winters, Thomas. Woods, Bernard F. Wynne, Matthew Zollo, Domenico. Kinne, Fred N. Baldwin, Charles O. Connell, Charles J. Peragallo, John. Riccio, Michele. Rothbaum, Jacob. Steehler, Oscar. Waicekausky, Antan. Glover, Edmund P. Desantis, Patsy. Jason, Aaron. Madi, Joseph. Noble, Heath E. Wright, Benjamin C. McCormick, Scott. Mills, Quincy S. Bimbo, Arthur. Lamb, Randolph. Sasso, Antonio. Sullivan, Frederick J. Donnahie, Arthur N.	Pvt. Co. F, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 165 Inf. Cpl. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 165 Inf. Pvt. Co. J, 166 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 166 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 166 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 166 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 166 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 166 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 167 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 168 Inf. Pvt. Co. J, 188 Inf. 1 lt. Co. J, 188 Inf. 2 lt. 168 Inf. 2 lt. 168 Inf. 2 lt. Co. G, 168 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 168 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 151 F. A. Pvt. Co. C, 117 Engrs.	1233 1232 1232 1232 1233 1232 1232 608 1232 1232 608 1232 1764 34 1232 1764 34	5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	100 6677 24333 11229 33619 1982 33310 1992 3333 30333 3042 111 22234 12441 11440	A A A B C B B C B B B D D D G G H B B B A A A H B A A E B B B B B A H A A H A
Murphy, Harvey J Murphy, Peter M Murray, William Mallin, John Naughton, John T Nulty, Thomas R	Pvt. Co. M, 165 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 608	25 1 7 1 24 10	32 41 13 41	E H H H F H B A	Bond, Ulie S	Pvt. Co. G, 302 Inf. Wag. Co. A, 301 Engrs. Pvt. Co. E, 301 Engrs. Pvt. Co. B, 301 Engrs. 1 lt. 301 Sup. Tr	34 1233 1233 1233 (3)	9 32 14 11	10 12 22 26	A D C C
Nyquist, Carl W. O'Brien, David. O'Brien, John J. O'Connor, John J. O'Connor, John J. O'Day, Charles W. O'Doovan, Thomas P. O'Hara, John J. O'Hara, John J. O'Neill, Daniel J. O'Neill, John. O'Neill, John. O'Neill, William O'Rorke, Joseph F. O'Rourke, John J. O'Sullivan, Michael R. Perry, John M. Phillips, James M. Phillips, James M. Phillips, Roland E., ir. Potter, Arthur Quinn, Michael A. Reilly, Walter M. Reilly, Charles J. Reynolds, Patrick Riordan, Daniel F. Riordan, John. Roberts William F. Robertson, Malcolm T. Robinson, James E. Robinson, James E. Robinson, James P. Rodewald, Winthrop. Rosse, John L. Ryan, William J. Sage, William J. Sage, William J. Scanlon, Patrick Schering, Albert V. Schulmerich, Charles P. Schumacher, Henry J. Scott, James Shea, Michael J. Sheehan, James	Pvt. 1 el. Co. L. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. A. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. A. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. L. 185 Inf. Pvt. M. G. Co. 185 Inf. Sgt. Co. H. 185 Inf. Ist sgt. Co. H. 185 Inf. Ist sgt. Co. H. 185 Inf. Co. Co. G. 185 Inf. Co. Co. G. 185 Inf. Co. Co. G. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. J. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. J. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. L. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. L. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. L. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. C. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. C. 185 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H. 185 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H. 185 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. L. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. J. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. J. 185 Inf. Cpl. Co. A. 185 Inf. Cpl. Co. H. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. E. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. E. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. E. 185 Inf. Pvt. Co. R. 185 Inf.	608 608 1232 34 608 608 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	17 18 29 21 3 3 15 20 38 8 112 7 7 7 3 59 9 13 14 22 25 18 18 19 26 8 19 29 68 10 29 68 25 55	4 4 4 2 2 3 3 8 8 10 0 6 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 10 114 1 5 5 112 2 9 9 4 4 6 6 13 2 2 2 7 7 7 3 5 2 4 4 1 3 1 2 7 7 6 6 9 8 8 9 9 8 8 9 9 8	A A O B B A B A F G H B A A B A A G B H A B B A B A A H C A B D H H B A F C B A A	Desimore, Gennaro	Sgt. Hq. Troop. Pvt. Hq. Troop. 11t. 305 Inf., Co. B. 11t. Co. E. 305 Inf. 11t. 305 Inf. do. do. Pvt. Co. F. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. B. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. A. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. A. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. A. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. B. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. B. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. B. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. B. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. B. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. C. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. C. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. C. 305 Inf.	636 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	12 35 24 11 5 23 11 10 23 19 8 17 16 21 13 8 37 32 12 20 34 18 19 9 9 11 12 13 14 16 17 18 19 19 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	12 7 2 3 3 3 5 23 1 24 40 12 24 4 13 3 20 8 8 12 22 6 6 13 12 29 6 13 17 7 8 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	ADFFFGGGCFFBDEFCBHDCCABBAHDBBBDECFGFGHHG

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVI-			The state of			SEVENTY-SEVENTH DI- VISION—continued					
SION—continued DiCarlo, Angelo—Diele, Gniseppe—Dietrich, George J Dietrich, George J—Dietrich, George J—Dietrich, George J—Dietrich, George J—Dietrich, George J—Dietrich, George J—Donovan, William I.— Dwyer, William E.—Edkberg, Edward H.—Egan, John.—Engel, Harry R.—Finnegan, John.—Engel, Harry R.—Finnegan, John.—Flack, Herbert.—Foss, John A.—Ganim, Joseph A.—Garus, Stephen.—Gersch, George—Glynn, William—Golden, William—Golden, William—Golden, William—Golden, William—Golden, William—Golden, George—Hayes, John T—Helgerson, Harold B.—Herries, Alexander, ir—Hilton, Charles.—Hoffman, Edwin L.—Hollywood, James A.—Hospoduras, John.—Kamponies, Kosta, Kelleher, Michel—Kelly, Dennis D.—Kelly, Eugene F.—Kerley, James J.—Kieskowski, Vladyslaw—Krichevsky, Joseph Kyne, Patrick M.—Lanphier, Frederick J.—Lanyon, Cecil—Lawrence, Omar—Lee, John J., ir—Mandel, Benjamin—Mannarino, Gregory—Margasuto, Andrew—McCarthy, Francis J.—Maher, John J., ir—Mandel, Benjamin—Mannarino, Gregory—Margasuto, Andrew—McCarthy, Francis MeNerney, John J.—MeGowan, Bernard D.—McLoughlin, Prancis.—MeGlinchey, William J.—MeGowan, Bernard D.—McLoughlin, Prancis.—MeGlinchey, William J.—MeGowan, Bernard D.—McLoughlin, Prancis.—MeGlinchey, William J.—MeGowan, Bernard D.—McLoughlin, Prancis.—Menery, Frederick M.—Mihalezo, Edward Minney, Moses, ir—Monguso, Angelo—Missoitro, Giovanni Nasgely, Max O.—O'Brien, William J.—Preron, Lloyd B.—Pizzimenti, Bruno—Plakakis, John—Porter, Robert I.—Porter, Ro	Pvt. Co. E. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. F. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. E. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. F. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. J. 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. J. 305 Inf. Pvt. Co.	1232 1232	35 99 222 288 155 266 100 224 245 250 260 261 276 261 276 261 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276 276	7 5 11 1 14 13 17 24 19 6 37 25 23 6 6 11 29	OADBEDAODHBOEBDGDDDDDCCCEBHEBAGAHDDBBBDEAECEEFEGDDDCHDOBDBO FCDCCEEBABHBGODDECHDDDBGBDBHHDBBBOAEHDBHDBDBE	Waters, Philip J. Werner, George. Wiley, Edward J. Zakas, Anton. Zillo, Benjamin. Zuckerman, Louis. Crandall, Elverton O. Harkins, Matthew Joseph. O'Neale, James Saunders, Ir. Byrne, Joseph P. Adelson, William Allison, Robert. Amegod, Samuel. Ancona, Guiseppe. Anderson, Alfred. Hadrow, John F. Bagley, Peter T., Ir. Balley, Harry. Benedetto, Peter P. Berlin, Otto W. Blatz, Edward. Bohne, Fred. Boriskin, Joseph H. Brosnahan, John F. Byrne, Charles R. Carman, Tomothy E. Colby, Frank. Collins, Dennis. Cross, Charles Edward. Darling, Herbert DeL. Degan, Thomas Devivo, Ralph. Devries, Anthony A. Dorini, Carlo. Dunn, James B. Dunn, Thomas F. Elmquist, Emil H. Figol, Florian Gardner, Paul A. Giles, James. Gold, Isaac.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf. Mech. Co. K, 303 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 305 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 306 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 306 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. J, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. J, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. J, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. J, 306 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	10 33 33 2 2 6 6 17 7 26 22 28 32 27 6 6 6 33 30 5 5 11 5 5 28 34 4 22 22 31 16 27 7 2 1 3 37 7 5 8 5 5 7 27 3 37 8 4 15 5 32 1 11 11 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	16 29 36 6 9 9 9 5 5 6 6 33 3 6 8 8 15 13 38 3 39 9 2 2 3 5 8 8 15 13 13 13 19 6 6 11 13 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11 11	ARCHABAA B CDCCCDDBEAAHEEHADADCCCACDAEDBACADCBADDDDADCA CAAGHEFFCDHDFABFCGBFABCCCDGEAHDDBCADCADDEDCA
Staff, Harry Stokes, George J Stone, Folsom R Szreder, Zygmunt Tarkagekes, Nicholas J Thurber, Lynn A	Sgt. Co. G, 305 Inf	1232 1232 1232 636 1232	39 23 3 6	11 21 17 10 8	FHDBHC	Schnitt, Edward F Schrack, William A Scott, William J Sheehan, Daniel M	do	(°) 1232 608 1232 608	10 5 13 12	7 1 8 28 34	100 2500
Thurber, Lynn A Torsstello, Frank. Tuckerman, Emil. Umina, Gaetano. Vecedomenio, Frank Walsh, Richard	do	1232 636 1232 1764 1232	11 17 23	6 17 42 5 25	D B D B	Shillington, Harry L Sisco, James	Pvt. Co. E, 306 Inf	608	2 2	25	10

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DI- VISION—continued						SEVENTY-SEVENTH DI- VISION—continued					
Walsh, John N Weidner, Joseph A Winekowski, Ignacy Withington, William W Wood, Herbert C Yenry, Edgar, jr. Young, John H Barrett, Blanton. Grant, Edward L Cahill, William F Felter, Earle B Leonard, Howard G Dead William F	Pvt. Co. D., 306 Inf. Cpl. Co. L., 306 Inf. Cpl. Co. L., 306 Inf. Sgt. Hq. Co., 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. G., 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. C., 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. C., 306 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl., Co. B, 306 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 306 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 306 Inf. Sgt. Co. G, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 306 Inf. Pvt. Co. J, 306 Inf. Capt. Co. B, 307 Inf. 1 lt. Co. M, 307 Inf. 1 lt. Co. M, 307 Inf. 1 lt. Co. E, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 3	1232 608 1232 1232 1764 1232 608 608 1232 608 608 1232 608 608 1232 608 608 608 1232 608 608 1232 608 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	5 26 25 26 25 26 27 26 27 27 28 26 27 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 27 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	16 1 1 5 21 21 21 22 22 23 34 42 24 14 15 5 14 4 4 26 6 3 5 5 22 22 77 3 3 44 13 29 19 18 15 5 9 9 19 19 15 5 4 15 16 16 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17	BECCH DBEADCCBODAHDBAFAAADDBBDBDD BOHADBBCAAEDBCBEAEBDBACBCDADFBBE	Jones, Thomas A. Keating, Frank Keith, Harry B. Kelley, William F. Kelly, James B. Kelly, John W. Kenney, Joseph Killeen, Thomas. Klamka, John Knox, Robert G. Kraus, Henry J. Kulac, Julian Kupsick, Harry. Kwiatkowski, Stanley Lissewski, Antoni Logatto, Benjamin Maggio, James Manfredi, John Manning, John McCallister, Joseph A. McDermott, Thomas J. McHugh, Martin J., jr McMahon, William R. Mea, Cono A. Meade, George B. Meeham, Thomas Monaco, Vincenzo Muhling, William Nowicki, Joseph O'Connorl, Michael B. Oelkers, Arend G. Ohlson, Alfred H. Packer, Samuel Page, John Palermo, Joseph Pappalardi, Salvatore Parish, Seeley B. Parkes, James T. Peck, David R. Peiffer, Walter E. Piacentino, Julius Pisano, Carmello Pratt, Henry E. Prayne, Leo J. Prince, Charles P. Pullano, Joseph Pusateri, Frank Rabbitt, Michael J. Rice, Floyd D. Rifflard, Louis A. Riker, Walter T. Riley, Joseph Pusateri, Frank Rabbitt, Michael J. Rice, Floyd D. Rifflard, Louis A. Riker, Walter T. Riley, Joseph Pusateri, Frank Rabbitt, Michael J. Rice, Floyd D. Rifflard, Louis A. Riker, Walter T. Riley, Joseph Pusateri, Frank Rabbitt, Michael J. Rice, Floyd D. Rifflard, Louis A. Robinson, James. Romanchuk, Stephen I. Rosenvold, Anders Rossel, John J. Russel, George F. Russo, Salvatore. Rust, Lewis Scherer, Julius. Schildknecht, Charles P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 Inf. Cpl. Co. H, 307 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 6307 Inf. Pvt. Lq. Co. L, 307 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 307 Inf.	34 1233 1232 1233 1232 608 1232 608 1232 1232 1232 608 1232 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	31 22 33 33 31 31 37 26 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 6 6 6 6 7 7 22 23 20 20 20 20 20 21 22 24 4 4 4 4 25 26 27 28 29 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20 20	10 5 5 11 2 2 2 4 0 30 119 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	DOCEADHDAAADCBBADBCDBCDHDDBADCCBABDHCCHABBDDDCCGACDHCFACCCDBGBCFDDE
Crouse, William P DeCarnis, William Dimiceli, Salvatore Dinitz, Sam Dolan, Edward P Downs, George T Dubinsky, Philip Eckoff, Nils Elston, Clifford E Ermy, Saumel B Ett, Harold Q Everett, Harvey O Farrell, Richard Fishfanger, Hyman Florence, Joseph Formato, Carmine Fortunato, Umberto Frascati, Giovanni Freeman, Isaac N Fuchs, Walter Gaffaney, John Gallagher, Patrick J Galt, Alexander Garbaden, Hugo Garritt, George W Garthright, John R Golden, Harvey Gombert, Harvey Guerra, Juan	Pvt. Co. K, 307 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf do. Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf Pvt. Co. H, 307 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 307 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 307 Inf Pvt. Hq. Co., 307 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 307 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 307 Inf	1232 608 608 1232 608 608 1232 636 608	33 36 32 29 23 23 23 23 24 30 5 6 34 33 33 36 15 5 5 5 7 7 7 33 33 36 22 22 28 28 28 28 28 28 28 28	100 99 19 19 222 66 69 227 88 9 9 223 144 226 133 4 48 84 11 1 5 5 23 112 127 33 166 2 27	B D A	Schreck, Jack Schreiber, Ludwig T. Schroder, Hans C. Schuster, Harry G. Segnit, John A., Ir. Seitzberg, Charles Skeets, Frank Somers, Clarence D. Spellman, Harry. Stauderman, Charles Steigelman, Charles Steigelman, Charles Stern, Jacob Straus, Joseph Sullivan, John Sullivan, John Sullivan, Nile A. Sweeney, William J. Swirsky, Isidore. Szablinski, Wladyslaw Taylor, Henry T. Tisnower, Isaac Tymon, James P. Urban, Bernard F. Urgo, John J. Vento, Andrew. Wachtel, Maurice. Walsaek, John Walsh, Christopher T. Walsh, James F. Weir, John S. Wentworth, Wm. H. Whitby, William F. Wilkes, James H. Wood, Francis E. Woodburn, James S. Zerlintski, Frank Mills, Philip O. Case, Charles Bush Lederle, Louis J., Ir. Whiting, Clinton L. Schenck, Gordon L. Andrews, Paul F.	Cpl. Co. E, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 307 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 307 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 307 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 307 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 307 Inf.	1232 608	35 31 31 32 39 11 39 11 39 39 14 36 35 14 36 36 37 31 32 39 16 6 34 4 37 31 32 39 17 6 6 6 3 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7 7	247 226 144 13 3 144 12 13 14 11 13 9 4 4 33 10 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 14 14 14 14 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	GDO AEBHBBH ACBDBEDECCBABDABDECCBEABCHBCABB

BEVENTY-SEVENTH DI- VISION—continued Armstrong, James P		No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
Armstrong James P						SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVI- SION—continued			Tres.		
Arnold, Harold V Arrigo, Ciro. Back, Cyrus W Battle, George F Belpulsi, Leo. Beiberneit, Herman A Beland, Charles J Bolvig, Eiler V Brown, Edmond F Bruton, James W Brown, Edmond F Bruton, James M Brown, Edmond F Bruton, James M Brown, Edmond G Cappabianca, Pasquale, Castrogiovanne, Samuel Castrogiovanne, Samuel Castrogiovanne, Samuel Cavallo, Thomas Centonze, Vincenzo Conheady, Patrick Corcoran, George S Criscuolo, Louis Crocka, Jacob Dahl, Peter Dambardt, Peter Dambardt, Peter Demby, David Donovan, James P Dunn, John W., Ir Famiglietti, Gennaro Fehlbehr, August Ficehi, Carmelo Finkelstein, Jechiel Finnigan, Charles D Fitzgerald, Thomas E Frederico, Frank Friel, Joseph Frost, Benjamin Gaedeke, Benjamin F Gannon, Hugh Gavin, George M Germanuk, Joseph Gladstone, Harold M Grasek, Joseph Gregan, Stephen Guttilla, Carmelo Harding, Charles Hansen, Edward A Hartmann, Theodore Harold M Grasek, Joseph Hourican, Patrick Hughes, Harry Jolly, Samuel Kelly, Edwin A Kelly, Thomas J Keppler, John Kimble, Edward C Kinkiel, Walter J Knowles, James G Koeppe, Max Krause, John S Kunzil, Emil W Lasher, Charles E Lenahan, John Leonard, Clarence T Leonard, Clarence T Leonard, Frank S Muller, Harry Miller, Harry Miller, Harry Miller, Henry Miller, Harry Miller, Henry Miller, Henr	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 308 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 308 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 308 Inf. Pvt. Co. E,	608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	15 34 10 16 24 3 23 20 20 20 15 35 26 26 22 28 32 29 4 12 23 11 33 9 24 16 22 23 11 33 9 24 17 34 26 6 89 31 12 23 11 23 36 8 8 25 5 20 20 23 27 36 8 8 25 25 20 20 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 21 1 19 5 26 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29 29	22 21 33 30 30 11 139 25 11 16 41 1 9 6 6 8 87 7 99 11 129 334 8 8 177 221 1 5 5 33 37 7 46 4 1 1 8 4 4 4 28 8 30 30 32 22 29 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21 21	CHECHCBBBEBEBECHACHACHACCACHCCCCACCACCCCCCCCCC	SION—continued Roch, Hubert E Rosenberg, Alexander Rossman, Herman Rowley, George H Ruppe, John Scally, Peter Scime, Tommaso Sehr, William Serra, Peter J Stadler, Frank B Stewart, Simon Sullivan, Patrick Tallon, Daniel B Tappen, James J Tanby, Charles, ir Thompson, Richard W Throndsen, Sigurd E Tobin, Richard Traino, Sebastiano Travers, Bryan Trekan, Anion Waldman, Louis Wallis, Harold H Walsh, Edward F Wick, Peter F Zullo, Gennaro Porter, Wilfred W , ir Duff, Henry I Behrens, Ernest Bender, Frederick M Cachione, Emil Duffy, Charles Fingerman, Robert M Havens, Daniel E Jackson, Lloyd O Jones, Henry J Kennedy, Joseph F McDermott, Thomas F Rust, Sidney R Shook, Robert E Traub, Samuel Williamson, Robert C Zaccard, Joseph Zacharewicz, Ignacy Gilliam, Walter E Harris, Thomas A E Noon, Alfred R Peabody, Marshall G Skratt, Joseph A Anderson, Carl J Becker, Martin Briggs, Clarence E Campbell, Peyton R Conrad, James Day, Frank Fizpatrick, Edward A Flynn, Thomas G Frengs, Alphonso Given, Joseph Graham, Robert J Hutton, Robert	Pvt. Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn Cook, Co. D, 305 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn Pvt. Icl. Co. C, 305 M. G. Bn Pvt. Icl. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn Capt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn 1 lt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn 2 lt. Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn 2 lt. Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn 2 lt. Co. C, 306 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. B, 306 M. G. Bn Cpl. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn Pvt. Co. D, 306 M. G. Bn	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	29 3 32 32 33 10 6 12 3 36 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6 10 6	21 77 144 34 4 154 11 11 11 12 11 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	HDBHBDHBBHBABHECADFFHDAGHDBBAAAAABFBC F FFBCACBCABAADBA CBFACFCADDC DCDGC ABBBAA AAHGADACBDC

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-SEVENTH DIVI-						SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVI-		210.	Grave	1.OW	DIOCK
SION—continued O'Reilly, Joseph V Pearson, Nils G Point, George E Silber, Martin W Tiffany, Frank L Weeber, Frederick J Whalen, David J Berkemeyer, Raymond A. Berkemeyer, Raymond A. Heck, Anthony Levoy, Joseph H Martin, Thomas Nelson, John Martin, Thomas Nelson, John Reilly, Thomas P Walczak, Frank W Brown, James F Walsh, John A Ahlstrom, Oscar Bergman, Axel H Bogdan, Victor Doris, James T., Ir Eickoff, Raymond E Fraser, Stuart Georger, Arthur M Hoff, Cleon T Hughes, Peter Knowlson, William G Kreutzer, George Lasher, John K., Ir Majerouski, Frank O'Connor, Arthur P O'Rourke, Patrick C Quinn, Charles P Reynolds, Andrew O Runge, Walter E Sabin, Gerald H Shaw, Albert Thomas, William L Vlassopulous, Hariloas Weber, Harry R Zejmis, Kostontas Constantine, Charles F Fredericks, Harry R Hastings, Lemuel D Hynes, Patrick J Nilsen, Nils Meakin, Sydney E Offenburger, William Piasecki, Joseph V Fagan, Joseph	Sgt. Bty. E. 306 F. A. Pvt. Bty. C. 306 F. A. Pvt. Bty. C. 306 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E. 306 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Hy. C. 306 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Hy. C. 308 F. A. 1 lt. Co. D. 302 Engrs 1 lt. Co. F. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. E. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. E. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. C. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. C. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. D. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. C. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. E. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. D. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. D. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. D. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. E. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. D. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. B. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. A. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. A. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. D. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. C. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. D. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. E. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. F. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. D. 302 Engrs Pvt. Co. F. 302 Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C. 302 Fngrs Pvt. Co. E. 309 Fn	1232 1233 1233 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	19 23 13 13 33 31 13 33 31 16 12 2 2 24 17 11 12 12 16 17 17 18 18 18 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19 19	42 100 177 277 29 916 4 4 288 200 12 212 116 119 117 127 224 211 16 119 117 125 6 6 6 14 10 1177 119 16 16 14 200 22 99 113 118 18 32 21 117 18 18 21 117 18 277 118 277 12 6 6 6 10 10 25 6 6 6 10 10 25 6 6 6 10 10 25 6 6 6 10 10 25 6 6 10 10 25 6 6 10 10 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12 12	BDBCBDDC DBDCCCCGGGDABDECDBGCGBBBBABBEDDAABDABCAAAAHCBBA GEDBABDABBEBEBEADA BDABDDGCAHDACDDCG	Mount, Harry B. Murray, John Douglas Myers, Edward J. Nagy, Ali Nazitto, Philip. Nixon, Geo. P. Nolan, Geo. A. Ookley, John R. Perrotti, Annibale Phillips, Walter J. Provost, Andrew J. Rodolfa, Antonio D. Romas, Christ A. Ruggiero, Nicola Shoben, Israel Simpianto, Antonio. Sinclair, Gordon W. Smith, Harry B. Sobota, Paul. Spaulding, Leonard T. Stokes, Alfred H., ir Titus, Henry S. Tomlinson, Wm. W. Trotts, Gestano Umiker, Wm. J. Weglinski, Walter Wojtyta, Wojciech Donohue, Walter E. Rockwood, Richard B. Albanese, Pasquale Aurelius, James H. Avery, Preston P. Balek, Wm. Becker, Miles E. Bergman, Abraham Bires, Joseph Bostrom, Geo. Burns, James J. Canosa, Antonio. Cervoni, Gaetano. Ciavolella, Emilio Clurca, Sebastian Cleary, John V. Costa, Guiseppe. Costanzo, Giovanni Crego, Fred J. Crisp, Arthur Culhane, Daniel J. D'Angelo, Antonio De Matti, Nicholas Di Viesti, Pasquale Fessenden, Fay F. Fitzgibbon, Michael Foley, John A. Francis, Wesley Ferazzoli, Rocco- Fronczak, Frank Gachinsky, Adam Gorzynski, John Gossoo, Wm. Grella, Angelo Gryp, Andre Gudliksen, Harry Gully, Frederick C. Haley, Michael J. Harrigan, Lawrence Hartnett, Wm. E. Herman, Samuel. Hery, Edward C. Hill, Robert M. Jones, Clement A. Kellogg, Clark M. Kilppert, Ronald A. Laemmel, Michael P. La Forge, Thad H. Landon, Richard G. Lang, Geo.	Cpl. Co. I, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 309 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 309 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 309 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 309 Inf. Cpl. Med. Det., 309 Inf. Cpl. Med. Det., 309 Inf. Cpl. Med. Det., 309 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 309 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 309 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 309 Inf. Cpl. Co. E, 309 Inf. Cpl. Co. C, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 309 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 309 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 310 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 310 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf. Pvt. Co. J,	1233 1223 1223 1222 1232 1232 1232 1232	144 335 11 335 331 340 356 351 322 211 12 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3 3	15 1 1 24 29 8 15 12 22 23 33 18 4 4 4 7 7 1 25 5 5 33 3 18 4 24 4 7 7 1 25 5 5 33 3 18 4 14 22 2 20 20 7 7 7 27 7 27 7 27 27 27 27 27 27 27 27	DBCCACBACCHCDAFCGBACDABFBDADDBBAGEBEFHDCEGBBAGDFCDBCDBFDDAACBBGAADDDDDEDGDDCBCDBCBHFBGDDDEG

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Ponk and annual attention	1 27	1 0	l _P	lr.
	Nank and organization	140.	Grave	How	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVI- SION—continued					THE STATE OF	SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVI- SION—continued					
Secor, John H Seemann, Miller	Sgt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1232 1232	14	28 32 7 11	B	Desario, Vincenzo Debereaux, James J	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 312 Inf	1332 1232	23 35	18 14	B
Shapiro, Max Sickenberger, Frank	Pvt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1232 34	35 23 20 17	11	AB	Duschkin, Isadore	Mech. Co. I, 312 Inf	1232 1232	8 16	4	A
Siegelbaum, Hyman Smith, Walden F	do	1233 1232	20 17	13 11	BBC	Egan, Bartholmew J Eraminas, Silvestras	LVI. Uo. A. 312 Ini	1232 1232	31 35	28 28 24 12	B
Stellwagen, Wallace T Taber, Walter M	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 310 Inf Cpl. Co. L, 310 Inf	1233 1232	40	41	GO	Erickson, Edward Evans, Wm. J	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 312 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232 1232	36 19	24 12	B
Thihey, John B Tunilo, Alex	Pvt. Co. M, 310 Inf	1233 1232	20 13	7 41 7 11	0	Fiermonte, Guiseppe Finan, Chas. L	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf.	1233 608	9 36	5 11	B
Vanderzell, Michael	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 310 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 310 Inf	1232 1232	12 15	29 19	OB	Fiore, Joseph. Gallagher, John J		1232	14 30	9	A F B
Warren, Win. J Woods, Dana W	Pvt. Co. C, 310 Inf	1233 1233	2 36	3 16	A A D	Garigali, Concetto Goncavskas, Mikolas	Pvt. Co. H, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf. Mech. Co. E, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf.	1232	19	29 18	B
Yahn, Fred C Markwick, Robert W	Pyt. Co. I, 310 Inf	1233 1232	6 37	15 13	D F	Gooden, Zeb	Mech. Co. E, 312 Inf	1232 1233	25 35	13	D
Dederer, Elsworth H Schuyler, Roy A	1 it, Co. E, 311 Inf	1232 1233	5 16	6 13	Ĝ	Guile, Arthur W		1202	11 8	19 11	DE
Arcuri, Carmino	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B. 311 Inf	1232 1232	21 6	29 2 13	GEO	Harder, Willis F Humphrey, Hugh	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232 1232	18 31	17 2	D F
Asman, Frederick G Baldasare, Silvio	Cpl. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232 1232	2	13	Ö	Kaczynski, Adam Kaplan, Samuel	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf.	1232 1232	35 21	29 29 29 7	AB
Berryman, Roy B	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1932	2	19 22 24	F B	Klaban, Benjamin Lapinsky, Victor	Pvt. Co. G, 312 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1233 1232	31 5	29 7	B
Blaszkiewicz, Leo Bragilio, Domenico	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf	1232 1232	24	15	B	Leahy, Wm. L. Manchee, Winchell H. Mancini, Marino	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf.	1232 1233	20 32	29 6	B
Brounshidle, Milton J Bugmann, Daniel W	Cpl. Co. C, 311 Inf	1232 1232	24 3	22 19	G F F	Marcini, Marino Martino, Joseph McDonald, Wm. B	Pvt. Co. F, 312 Inf	1232 1233	5	11 8	O D
Burnett, Albert M Cali, Manfredo	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232	14	26 19	D	McGloine, Edward	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232 1233	24 39 12	16 14	D A C
Campiono, Francisco Cocker, Herbert M. P.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 311 Inf	1232 1233	17	19	B B D	McGraw, Thomas C McPadden, Patrick	Pvt. 1 el. Co. C, 312 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1233 1233	29 8	13	B
Connolly, Harry J Corean, John C Dollard, Joseph P Dorscreid, Norbert B	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1233 1232	23 33 22 33 12	14 12	E	Montone, Angelo Montonaro, Stachy	Pvt. Co. K. 312 Inf	1232 1232	9	12 10 27 37	E
Dollard, Joseph P Dorscreid, Norbert B	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. M. G. Co., 311 Inf.	1232 1233	22 33	17 26	B	O'Brien, Dennis J O'Malley, Peter	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232 1232	6 11	37 20	B
Finn, Wm. J. Friedel, Michael	PVL. CO. G. 311 1111	1232 1232	12 19	18 23	0	Pagliaroli, Isidore Romandi, John	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. K. 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf.	1233 1232	îî	9 6	A F
Gallagher, Frank Gallagher, Thos. P	Pvt. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232 1232	19 35 38	6	C	Sayers, Delbert A Scarfo, Patsy	Pvt. Co. C, 312 Inf	1232 1232	27 40	25 25 2	F
Gebhard, Joseph A Gernand, Chas. A	Cpl. Co. L, 311 Inf	1233 1232	2 19	20 26 4	D	Scatone, Angelo Seymour, Edward	Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf	1232	16	2	000
Gernold, August J Gies, Walter E	Pvt. Co. H, 311 Inf Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf Set. Co. G, 311 Inf	1000	9	13 21 11	B E E	Shalteri, Guiseppe Steip, Henry J	Cpl. Co. E, 312 Inf	1232	3 27 32	26 3 6	E
Golos, Philip Hansenberger, John G	Sgt. Co. G, 311 Inf	1232 1233	5 14	11	E	Stine, Chas. A.	do	1232 1233	32 29 18	18	CA
Harkins, Hiram J Hauver, Floyd A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. M, 311 Inf	1232 34	28	7 29 14	O B	Swanson, Henry S Thelen, John E.	Pvt. M. G. Co. 312 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232 1232	33	25 15	0
Humbert, Louis A Jackson, Peter	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 311 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf. Cpl. Co. M, 311 Inf. Cpl. Co. H, 311 Inf. Cpl. Co. H, 311 Inf.	1232 1232	8	12	0	Turk, Walter Vance, John A	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232	11 13	14	0
Jordano, Frank	Pvt. Co. K, 311 Inf	1232	13	12 11 24 3 14	B	Ward, Marquand Warner, Ralph Weber, Bernard M	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232 1232	40 30	17	B
Kellogg, John W Kenna, Joseph M	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232 1232	19		E D D B	Webster, Herbert L	Pvt. Co. M, 312 Inf	1232 1232	38 29 27	18 2	DE
Klaiber, Christ J Kuczkowski, Alexandre	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1400	24 33	5	D	Camp, August Erickson, Jonas H	Pvt. Co. G, 308 M. G. Bn Mech. Co. A, 308 M. G. Bn	34 1233	27	10 22	B
Lande, Kleng M Leonardis, Tommaso	Pvt. Co. C, 311 Inf	1233 1232	33 23 37	15 8	A B	McAuliffe, Wm. A Groesbeck, Herbert, jr	Pvt. Co. B, 308 M. G. Bn 1 lt. Co. A, 309 M. G. Bn	1233 1232	2 22	22 23 4	A
Lombardo, Joseph Maestri, Wm Maier, Geo	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232 1232	20	8 17 2 25	F	Dobbs, Jordon E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 309 M. G. Bn.	1233	14	14	D
Mann, Arthur	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232 608	22 12	25 39 20	OA	Lawrence, Fred J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 309 M. G. Bn.	1232	16	39	G
Maruca, Vincent McClelland, Geo. B	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232 1232	37 33	12	A	Peckham, Homer L Canfield, Paul B	Sgt. Hq. Det., 153 F. A. Brig. Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co., 307 F. A.	1233 1232	5 23	3 4	A
McKinstry, Wm Meyers, Edward J. C	Cpl. Co. K, 311 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232 1232	33 36 23 39	17	Q Q	Dickes, Andrew A McKee, Guy E	Bglr. Bty. D, 307 F. A Sgt. Bty. D, 307 F. A	(7)	4	14	
Monsees, Edward Moran, Fred	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232 34	21	20 10	B	Murrell, Edgar R Johnson, Chas. E	Pvt. Bty. D, 307 F. A Pvt. Bty. D, 308 F. A	107-E 1232	5	11 7	CE
Murray, Daniel J Neary, Thos. F	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. G, 311 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1233 1233	20 34	7 24	B	O'Hare, Daniel Vols, Camille	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 308 F. A.	1233 1233	11 7	23	A
Nichols, Irving J O'Brien, Hugh J	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1233 1233	31	8	A D	Winter, Herbert W Doolittle, Gilbert	Pvt. Bty. A, 309 F. A 1 lt. Co. B, 303 Engrs	608 1233	32 9	25	Ö
Patalino, Dominic Salata, Angelo	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Infdo	1233 1233	31 22	26 24	D	Fabrez, Sam Flock, Edward	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Engrs	1233 1232	35	3	D
Santora, Gerardo Sawyer, Wm. E	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1232 1232	31 22 16 33 32 14	8 4 26 24 16 20 45 29 22 13 46 5 16	B	German, Roscoe Luther Hendershott, Wm C	Pvt. Co. B, 303 Engrs Cpl. Co. D, 303 Engrs	1233 1233	35 40 16 12 36 17	23 25 7 3 5 28 12 5 25 22 40	ACC DHB D
Schrader, Geo. C Schultz, Walter	Pvt. Co. I, 311 Inf	1232 1233	32 14	45	A C	Lemiuex, Edward H Mastin, Benjamin Q Walsh, Mark	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Engrs Pvt. Co. E, 303 Engrs	1233 1232	36	5	D
Shortsleeve, Loney Shilbred, Eric	Pvt. Co. L, 311 Inf	1232 1232	3 9	22 13	B	Walsh, Mark	Pvt. Co. C. 303 Engrs	1233 1232	17 40	22	E D C
Sullivan, John L Suttle, Vernice A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F. 311 Inf	1232 1232	29 6	46	D	Gibson, Henry F Hakes, Burt D	Pvt. Co. A, 303 M. P. Cpl. Co. D, 303 Sup. Tr	1233	6	2	Ă
Szydlowski, Matthew S. Tojdowski, Joseph	Pvt. M. G. Co., 311 Inf	1232 1233	37 24 20	16 8	G	SEVENTY-NINTH DIVI-					OS IV
Tomosetti, Luigi Tyson, George A	Pvt. Co. D, 311 Inf	1232 1232	2	8 24 6 42 23 21 13 19	B	Grillo, Biaggio	Dut Co D 212 Inf	1020	10		D
Valentine, John Vitale, Joseph	Pvt. Co. F, 311 Inf	1232	28 33 7	42 23	A H D	Jensen, Johannes A	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232 1232	13 12	10	D B B
Wald, Marcus G.	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1232 1232	7 14	21 13	A D	Johnson, Ivar M. Leddin, William Lerner, Charles Conrad	Pvt. Co. A, 313 Inf	1232 1232	14	36	B
Walter, Leslie J	Pvt. Co. E, 311 Inf	1233 1232	14 25 17	19	A	Madden, Arthur	Pvt. Co. F, 313 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 313 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 313 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 313 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 313 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 313 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232 1232	32 40	2 10 14 36 8 35 10 41	H
Yaschuk, SteveZanni, Michael	Pvt. Co. G, 311 Ini	1233	1	1 4	A B D	Madden, Arthur Masch, Henry C Mathis, Joseph F Mattia, Emilio Nieter, John Elliott Nudo, James Olson, Gustav E Plucinski, Adolph Quinto, Cristiaro Raspa, Michele Rivenburgh, Frank Roberts, Emmett L	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232	12 25 14 32 40 29 19	10	BHCFAADDCCD
Zogasic, Pete	Pvt. Co. B, 311 Inf	1232 1232	23 8 3	32 18 6 15 12 26 29 27 15 8 17	D	Mattia, Emilio Nieter, John Elliott	Pvt. Co. H, 313 Inf	1232 1232	18 31	18 25	A
Vail, Herman H Connolly, Daniel M	2 lt. Co. A, 312 Inf	1232 1232	16	15	A A B	Nudo, James Olson, Gustav E	Pvt. Co. H, 313 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 313 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 313 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 313 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 313 Inf.	1232 1232	1	13 18	D
Baldwin, Colonel P Brassy, Dominick	Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232 1232	18	12 26	10	Plucinski, Adolph Quinto, Cristfaro	Pvt. Co. C, 313 Inf	1232 1232	30 25 15 2 37	40	0
Carlson, Ernest H Carney, Thos. F	Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 312 Inf	1232 1232	14 8	29 27	B	Raspa, Michele Rivenburgh, Frank	Pvt. Co. D, 313 Inf	1233 1232	2 37	18	D
Chadbourne, Ernest C Clark, Clarence L	Cpl. Co. K, 312 Inf Bglr Co. D, 312 Inf	1232 1232	21	15 8	D	Roche, Joseph A	Pvt. Co. E, 313 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1232 1232	4 14	16	F
Chadbourne, Ernest C. Clark, Clarence L. Cyboroskiy, Wladyslaw Dannenberg, Isaac.	Pvt. Co. A, 312 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 312 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 312 Inf. Cpl. Co. K, 312 Inf. Bglr Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. X, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 312 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 312 Inf.	1232 1232	40 16	17 14	BODFHO	Rubanow, William Ryan, John A	Pvt. Co. D, 313 Inf	1232 1232	32 11	18 25 13 18 40 42 18 12 16 12 21 15	A F A F B
DeFrancesco, Nicola Dellacamera, Vincenzo.	Pvt. Co. L, 312 Inf	1233 1232	8 28	24	E	7 To be interred.		7/49 == 12		III I F	STATE

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVI-			ST			EIGHTY-FIRST DIVI- SION					
Shaw, Walter Albert Sherwood, George Fred-	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 313 Inf	1232 1232	3 8	31 8	HC	Fawner, Alfred H Grady, James A Kelly, Joseph	2 lt. Co. I, 321 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 321 Inf	1233 1233	29 26	11 2	D
erick. Stagno, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. H, 313 Inf	1232 1232	5	28	D B	I O'Neill, Michael J	Pvt Co H 322 Inf	1233 1232	15 25	26 30	D F
Sullivan, Stephen Thos. Thompson, Henry Thomson, Charles	Pvt. Co. B, 313 Inf	1929	17 37 8	28 26 7 2	B	Sullivan, Alfred J Beigner, George Walton, Edward	Pvt. Co. A, 322 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 322 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 323 Inf. Wag. Sup. Co., 323 Inf.	1233 1233 1232	10 30 21	9 1 10	D
Thomson, Charles Van Vliet, Morris Vidziunas, Anthony	Pvt. Co. F, 313 Inf	1232 1233	6 17 10	26 12	E C B	McCloskey, John S	Cpl. Co. H, 324 Inf	1233 1232	26 15	11 14	DH
Weber, Joseph H Wise, Arthur Benjamin	Pvt. Co. C, 313 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 313 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 313 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 313 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 313 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 313 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 313 Inf. Pvt. H Co. 313 Inf.	1232 34 1232	10 23 16	16	A	Spelman, Joseph Scheerens, Isaac	Pvt. Co. C, 318 M. G, Bn Cpl. Co. C, 306 F, S. Bn	1233 1233	33	12 2	D
Wishnew, Irving Zimmerman, Harry Max Zolijer, Zuliju	Pvt. Hq. Co., 313 Inf	1232 1232	6	26 12 44 16 8 23 35 20	A C F A	EIGHTY-SECOND DIVI-			276		P.S
Zolijer, Zuliju	PVt. Co. M, 314 Ini	1232	10 13 12	20 28 20	A E	Fowler, Charles A., jr	Capt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232	16	2	D
O'Connor, James P Thompson, Reider	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Inf	1232 1232 1232	35 24 12	10	F B	Ashe, Isidore Bear, Abe	Pvt. 1 el. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232 1233	21 25	18	D A
White-Eagle, Don Delaney, James F	Pvt. Co. C, 314 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 314 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 314 Inf. 2 it. M. G. Co., 315 Inf.	1233 1232	18 19	18 40	B	Carroll, Michael J Cicchelli, Vincent Conijohn, Tony	Pvt. Hq. Co., 325 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 325 Inf Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232 1232 1232	29 12 38	6 13 15	A E E G
Weber, Charles F White-Eagle, Don Delaney, James F Byrne, Vincent Cook, Lee N Durien, Walter Kor, Frank	Cpl. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232 1232	20 19	42 18 40 43 3 16 15 8 29	H	Cotter, Thomas J Decker, Byron W D'Orio, Gaetano	Pvt. Co. G, 325 Inf	1232 1232	15 23	23 12	H
Fox, Frank	Pvt. Co. B, 315 Inf	1232 608 1233	8 6 25	16 15 8	G D	D'Orio, Gaetano Duzenski, Stanislau Falone, Arthur V	Pvt. Co. B, 325 Inf	1232 1232	5	25 30	B A E
Hanssen, Einar S Klenck, Henry R	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1233 1232	25 13 37	44	D D	Feldberg, Harry Fueglin, Frank	Cpl. Co. B, 325 Inf	1232 1232 1232	21 30 33	5 19 5	BBB
Kossakowski, Frank	Pvt. Co. 1, 315 Inf	1232	22 14	31 22 23 35	B	Garrity, John B	Pvt. Co. A, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf.	1232 1232	22 10	9	E
Krick, Henry Lippert, Frederick Lynch, John L MacKenzie, Kenneth A	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232 1232 1232	36 8 15	23 35 20	G G H	Gonnello, Guilio	Pvt. Co. K, 325 Inf	1232 1232 1232	38 17 21	45 12	B
Mashk, Stephen Mauro, John	Pvt. Co. E, 315 Inf	1232 1232	25	29 5 15	HAD	Kadlec, John A	Cpl. Co. L, 325 Inf	1232 1232	11 30	20 32 27	DOH
McCauley, Charles McDonnell, William J.	Pvt, Co. D, 315 Inf	1232 1233	30	2	D A D	Kazanjian, Egnadios Kuebrich, John M	Cpl. Co. L, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 325 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf.	1232 1232	3 4	18	CE
Monter, William Novick, Samuel	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232 1232 1232	31 21 37	18 32 -7	A E	Lazon, Samuel Levine, Frank	Pvt. Hq. Co., 325 Inf	1232 1232 1233	2 29 35	17 12 11	BBC
Reichert, Charles P.	Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232 608	36 26	20 32 17	D B	Lomogonas, Joseph	Pvt. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232 1232	38 35	18 30	GB
Rice, Joseph Saccomando, Anthony Scheidemann, William F	Pvt. Co. A, 315 Inf	1232 1232 1232	5 23 19	17 25 15	A E	Lorusso, Angelo	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf Sgt. Co. D, 325 Inf	1232 1232	13 36	5	E
Scheulen, William R Schoenholz, Michael	Pvt. Co. D. 315 Inf	1232 1232 1232	11 28	35	E G F	Mathisen, Joseph L Meyer, Frank A Nehwadowich, Wasili	Sgt. Co. D, 325 Inf	1232 1232 1232	6 3 27	1 5 13	O H
Spagnuolo, Gioacchino. Staehle, Charles, jr	Pvt. Co. G, 315 Inf Pvt. Co. H, 315 Inf	1232 1232	35 24	29 31 28 25	C	Noffmeister, Benjamin J. Oroho, James J.	Pvt. Hq. Co., 325 Inf Cpl. Co. H, 325 Inf. Cpl. Co. M, 325 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf. Pvt. Med. Det., 325 Inf.	1232 1232	17 18	45 18	D
Peterson, Rudolph E D'Amico, Pietro Ro-	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1233 1232 1232	30 11 30	25 26 23	E H	Owens, Walter F Penn, Morris	Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf Pvt. Med. Det., 325 Inf	1232 1232	5 21	33 27	E
sario. Evans, Nick	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf		27	33	н	Pupello, Paolo	Pvt. 1 cl. 325 Inf Cpl. Co. D, 325 Inf Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf	1232 1232 1232	2 5 23	15 39 13	G B
Grogan, Frank Aloysius. Hallett, Stanley Sadtler.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 316 Inf	1232 1233	26 30	23 26	G A	Roselle, Robert P Roth, John	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 325 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 325 Inf	1232	23 36 28	21 12	B
Jardin, Randolph Kilgus, John Kopetsky, Stanley	Pvt. Co. A, 316 Inf	1232	16 4 3	28 14 43	F	Russo, Angelo	Pvt. Co. 1, 325 Inf Pvt. Co. L, 325 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 325 Inf Pvt. 1 el. Co. H, 325 Inf	1232 1232 1232	32 36	18 33	G
Kopetsky, Stanley Lind, Adolph L. Lozano, Emilio Casto	Pvt. Co. H, 316 Inf	1233	11 14	43 26 11	A D	Tomaino, Anthony Valentini, Nicola	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. H, 325 Inf Pvt. Co. M, 325 Inf	1232 1232	16 20 30 32	33 28 18 30	OOG
Lynch, Raymond T Mahoney, John J Malett, Leo E	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232	27 24 19	30 13 41 1	C A	Vargus, Harry Wittmann, Albert C	Sgt. Co. I, 325 Inf	1232 1232	23	30 14 12	C H F
Masi, Rosario. Mattson, Gustaf A	Pvt. Co. K, 316 Inf	1233 1232	19	1 28	A B C	Yellman, Nathan Zimmerman, George S.,	Pvt. 1 el. Co. M, 325 Inf Cpl. Co. H, 325 Inf	1232 1232	31 14	17 8	E
McDermott, Peter Mertling, Henry	Pvt. Co. B, 316 Inf	34 1232	27 13	4 9	A	Jr. Leiboult, Edward N Jacoby, Harold J Abt, Albert C	1 lt. Co. C, 326 Inf 2 lt. Co. E, 326 Inf	1232 1232	34 6	14 27	F
Morabito, Roserio Murphy Arthur I	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 316 Inf Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232 1232 1232	14 16	6 34	A B E	Adams, George H	Pvt. 1 el. Co. B, 326 Inf Pvt. Co. D, 326 Infdo	1232 1232	2 22 25	25 19	B
Murphy, Arthur J Oleshuk, Selvester Peifer, Michael	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1233 1232	8		B	Avery, Joseph E. (Ed- wards, Joseph, alias). Borzillo, Joseph		1233		13	D
Perenko, Andro	PVI. CO. A, 310 Ini	1232 1232 1232	33 8 1	41 31 23 24	G G F	Bossert, Joseph Burke, Edward J	Pvt. Co. L, 326 Inf. Wag. Hq. Co., 326 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 326 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 328 Inf.	1232	29 35 4	19	
sius.	Put Co V 216 Int	1000	31	10	C	Callahan, John Caterino, Peter D Collins, John A	Pvt. Co. K, 326 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 326 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 326 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 326 Inf.	1233 1232 1233	6 99	19 2 11 39 13 21 9 22 34 45	A E C E B
Prokop, Frank C	O. C. 316 Inf. Pvt. Co. E. 316 Inf. Pvt. Co. E. 316 Inf. Pvt. Co. B. 316 Inf. Pvt. Co. B. 316 Inf. Pvt. Co. G. 316 Inf. Pvt. Co. L. 315 Inf. Pvt. Co. H. 316 Inf.	1232 1232	40	10	B	Dante, Peter D'Agostino, Joseph	Musc. 3 cl. Hq. Co., 326 Inf.	1232 1764	22 25 8	21 9	B
Roach, Jeremiah F Ross, John	Pvt. Co. E, 316 Inf	1232 1232 1233	14	24 17 28 17	F A C	Day, Clarence E. Demianovich, Nicholas, Engelson, Julius	Pvt. Co. E, 326 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 326 Inf Cpl. Co. M, 326 Inf	1232 1232	30 19 19	22 34	BOFAF
Sarcona, Jack	Pvt. Co. L, 315 Inf	1232 1232	32 7 35	15 11	B	Fay, John Gadawaski, Walenty	Cpl. Co. C, 326 Inf	1232 1232 1232	14	41 15	F
James. Shortall, James. Strong, Richard W., jr			2	4	A	Gale, Harold F	Sgt. Co. L, 326 Inf	1232 1232	38 20 9	26 19	A G F
Stumpf, John C. Talbot, Frederick Urciuoli, Sam	Pvt. Co. C, 316 Inf	1232 1232 1232	31 3 23	26 9 11	E B H	Jablenski, Joseph Klein, George W Llemp, Joseph W Kothe, Louis F	Pvt. Co. F, 326 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 326 Inf. Col. Co. B, 326 Inf.	1232 1233 1232	8 17	16 25	G B B
Newman, Abraham	Pvt. Co. G. 312 M. G. Bn	1232 1232	3 23 36 34 10	Q	HEF	Kwaitkoski, Joseph	Cpl. Co. B, 326 Inf	1232 1232	21 11 36	37 12	G B
Stern, Milton Halpern, Jacob Jagger, Harry R	Pvt. Co. C, 312 M. G. Bn Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 310 F. A. 2 lt. 304 Fld. Sig. Bn	1232 34 1232	10 34 10	33 35 8 10	A A	Laurette, Valentine Levandowski, Frank	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 326 Inf	1232 1232	6	16 25 22 37 12 2 8 18	A F
Kuhn, Joseph, jr	Pvt. Co. A, 304 M. P. &	1232	30	39	A	Lipsky, David Lynch, Peter Madewell, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. K, 326 Inf Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf Cpl. Co. H, 326 Inf	1232 1232 34	24 40	33	F
Woodward, Richard F Sherbel, Jacob	1 lt., 319 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf. 2 lt. Co. C, 320 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 320 Inf.	1232 1232	23 5 3	5 19 26 16	A G	McAleer, Edward C McElroy, John P McKee, Edward M Miller, Earl L	Put 1 cl Co M 398 Inf	34 1232	2 26 28	5 15	A A B
McBride, Allan J Carmody, John Gannon, Robert Brown.	1 PVL CO. L. 320 Ini	1232 1232 1232	20	16 20	G A	McKee, Edward M Miller, Earl L Moore, John J	Sgt. Co. C, 326 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 326 Inf. Pvt. Co. I 326 Inf.	1233 1232	26 28 35 35 36 27 36 7	33 9 5 15 12 15 19 1 40 26	A B B A B
Wilkening, Edward C Geiger, George P	Pvt. Co. C. 315 F. A	1232 1232	37 1 32	29 31 30 33	DGE	Moskowitz, David Moyer, Adam U	Pvt. Co. I, 326 Inf	1233 1233 1232	27 36	1 40	A
Wysocki, Zygmunt	Pvt. 319 Amb. Co., 305 S. Tr.	1232	18	33	E	Panzarino, Joseph	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. I, 326 Inf	1232	7	26	B

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
EIGHTY-SECOND DIVI- SION—continued			l etal tip			EIGHTY-SECOND DIVI- SION—continued			30,03		
Pappas, Harry G	Pyt 1 cl Co L 327 Inf	1232 1233 608 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	3 22 19 32 31 14 34 38 1 20 25 5 9 35 17 29 31 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 13 1	14 6 14 30 18 15 9 2 2 33 4 7 31 14 25 9 10 38 28	BEDBCOCEGCEBF AC ABFG	Zielinski, Matthew	Pvt. Co. D, 328 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 319 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. A, 320 M. G. Bn. do. do. Pvt. Co. D, 320 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B, 321 M. G. Bn. Cpl. Co. C, 321 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D, 321 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D, 321 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 321 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 321 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Bty. B, 319 F. A. Pvt. Bty. D, 319 F. A. Pvt. Bty. D, 319 F. A. Cook Hq. Co., 320 F. A. Cook Hq. Co., 320 F. A. Pvt. Bty. E, 321 F. A. Pvt. Bty. E, 321 F. A. Pvt. Bty. E, 321 F. A.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1233 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	3 166 388 12 82 277 344 277 278 10 311 22 3 3 33 33 33	5 6 22 1 15 6 31 5 29 20 37 3 29 9 22 7 28 2	F F C D A B E C C E C B B E B A F B A
Altfelix, Charles Boyarski, Anthony J Colangelo, James Corbin, Harlan H Doyle, Alfred B	Cpl. Co. B, 327 Inf Sgt. Co. A, 327 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. San. Det., 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 327 Inf. Pvt. Sup. Co., 327 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	13 3 40 26 5	40 24 13 26 2	H B C C H	Wolfe, Walter A. Lafontaine, Edward J. Scott, John L. Russell, William	Pvt. Bty. C, 321 F. A Pvt. Co. D, 307 Engrs Pvt. Hq. Co. 307, Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 307 F. S. Bn.	1232 1232 1232 1233	8 30 39 13	40 28 44 17	H B C C
Ferrara, Antonio Fine, Hyman Friedner, Herman Geceleak, David Gordon, Murray Guckenheimer, Edgar	Pvt. Co. R, 327 Inf. Pvt. 1cl. Co. B, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 327 Inf. Pvt. 1cl. Co. I, 327 Inf. Pvt. M. G. Co., 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 327 Inf.	1233 1232 1232 1233 1232 1233	14 32 22 17 20 32	2 12 6 30 25 40 28	H B G G B G C	Gehlea, George W Discher, Frank E Rosenbaum, Abraham EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION	Pvt. Co. B, 307 Hq. Tr., M. P. Pvt. I el. Co. C, 307 Sup. Tr. Cpl. 328 F. H., 307 San. Tr	636 1233 1233	15 10 24	11 22 5	A B C
Hoctor, John M	Cpl. Co. M, 327 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232	2 27 15 13	22 16 33 17	HGG	Armoni, Michaele	Pvt. 4 Hold'g Co., 331 Inf	608	14	18	D
Klempas, Vincent Kożak, Stanislaw Koziot, Jan Lubeck, John J Lucarelli, Eurico Magrino, Carmine	Pvt. Co. E, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 327 Inf.	1233 1232 1232 1232 1232 1233	18 5 12 29 18 20 23	9 27 16 40 17 34 16	GDDOGFO	Blanche, Stephen EIGHTY-SEVENTH DIVISION	Band ldr. Hq. Co., 337 Inf.	608	2	27	D
Plomienski, Zygmund. Poggetti, Joe. Raspacki, Joe V. Resnick, Morris. Rynders, Harry A. Sardi, Lawrence J. Schochet, Morris. Sherman, Almon B. Sherwood, Arthur C. Short, Archie S. Silvestri, Joseph. Silvestri, Joseph. Simunek, Henry. Skazhkows, Aleksndr. Taranto, Patsy. Tarkas, Charles. Tomczak, Stanislaw. Wois, Stephen. Smart, Daniel S. Aranow, Joseph. Bennett, Elias S. Bowker, Walter H. Clayton, Rollin. Clegg, Albert.	Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 327 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 327 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. H, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 327 Inf. Pvt. Co. L, 328 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1233 1233	4 3 3 28 177 31 3 3 8 8 37 5 5 15 11 1 5 19 18 8 20 37 26 6 5 18 24 25 25 33 33 33 33	34 4 16 41 122 17 177 26 6 6 122 13 36 25 5 5 18 8 34 4 36 20 29 11 1 33 34 34 34 36 34 36 34 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36 36	GFCGGADACCEDADECDDCDGCBHFBBCGDGCDGF	Ciufo, Salvatore Sullivan, John M. White, Raymond P. Yaman, Joseph Bowasack, Delfino. Kilsky, Anton Merrill, William F. Morgan, Thomas L. Quadrossi, Joseph. Radzio, Antonio. Waters, Harold B. Bloomberg, Samuel. Borczynski, Michael. Gilmour, George. Moran, Michael. Murphy, Patrick. Passarelli, Adolfo. Abbate, Nick. Bisbee, Ernest. Lewis, Thomas. Miller, Jack Selwin, Richard Ridge. Sullivan, Jeremiah F. Warner, Alfred G. Hymans, Leo A. Scott, Amos D. Watson, Freeman Schiffner, Herman F. Carbino, Clarence. Wilson, Charles A.	Pvt. Co. C, 345 Inf. do. Pvt. 1 cl., Co. D, 345 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 345 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 346 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 347 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 347 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 347 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 347 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 348 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 348 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 348 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 348 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 348 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 337 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 336 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B, 336 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Bty. C, 335 F. A. Pvt. Co. B, 312 Am. Tn. Pvt. Co. B, 312 Am. Tn.	608 608 608 608	17 34 16 18 3 24 17 9 1 1 5 28 15 28 15 6 6 6 6 13 3 3 3 4 17 15 2 15 15 15 15 15 15 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16 16	17 11 17 2 29 29 225 20 30 35 5 17 17 17 5 2 2 2 1 16 6 7 7 7	C C C C B A B C B B C B C B C B A A A A
Degirolomo, Joe. Dirago, Nicholas. Di Salvo, Leonardo. Durkin, John F. Egan, Martin J. Femia, Vincenzo. Fitzgerald, Thomas E.	Cpl. Co. F, 328 Inf	1232 1233 1232 1232 1232 1233	34 1 6 38 4 32	20 12 29 32	B D F	Dehli, Sverre Rudolph. Linet, William	Pvt. Co. E, 350 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232	13 14 39 16	23 24 23 8	H G E F
Grove, Alvin W	Pvt. Co. A, 328 Inf Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 328 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 636 1232 1232 1	38 4 32 25 26 3 35 34 5 9 22 1	4 22 31 15 24 32 28 42 13 18 33	CGHGHEBEHGE	Collins, John F. Reynolds, Daniel Spadafore, Nicola Sperling, Henry Babbas, Jim A. Knowles, Paul H. McLoughlin, Thomas Dobmeier, Joseph	1lt, Co. H, 354 Inf	1232 1233 1233 1233 1233 1233 1233 1233	36 10 26 22 15 13 29	45 10 16 23 10 13 9	C D B D C A C H
(John). Marcuson, Louis Meshover, George Olson, Arthur W Papageorge, Constan-	Pvt. Co. G, 328 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1233	7 11 39 6	39 16 42 18	G E C O	Kalejak, John NINETIETH DIVISION Surient, Fortunat	Pvt. Co. B, 314 Sup. Tr Pvt. Co. C, 314 Sup. Tr	1232	27	34	D
tine. Savage, Murray L. Schaus, Martin J. Scott, Edmund S. Sevey, Linton R. Sicari, Antonio Tarko, Jan. Taurożynski, Boleslaw Tuholski, Vincent A.	Cpl. Co. G, 328 Inf	1232 34 1233 1232 1232 1232 1233 1232 1233 1232	29 22 28 30 20 24 1 24 37	38 17 26 28 35 10 27 40 12	FAAHFDCAE	Harpst, Elmer C. Hickey, Paul P. Karnowsky, Frank E. Woodcock, Harry E.	Pvt. Co. A, 338 Inf. Sgt. Co. E, 358 Inf. Sgt. Co. E, 358 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 358 Inf. Pvt. I cl. Co. H, 359 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 359 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 359 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 344 M, G, Bn.	1232 1233 1233 1233 1233 1233 1232 1233 1232 1232 1232 1232	21 27 29 32 9 11 40 22 12 31 19	18 5 16 26 10 13 11 15 36 8 5	O C C D D E B E A A

Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 33 12 G Crowe, James R. 21t. 3 Av. Ins. Con 133 5 Johnson, George Pvt. I cl. Co. G. 369 Inf. 1232 8 9 G Crowe, James R. 21t. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	4 C C 13 C B 17 B 17 B 16 B 11 D 15 A 14 C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C C
Nikety-second Division Clark, David A	13 C 17 B 17 B 16 B 11 D 15 A 14 C 17 C
Clark, David A	17 B 16 B 11 D 15 A 14 O 32 O 6 A D 17 C 27 O 10 A 37 F 9 B 4 A 16 D 16 B 42 C 18 A 4 D 9 C 13 C 13 C 13 C 13 C 14 A 15 B 16 B 17 C 18 B 18 B 19 C 19 C 10 A 25 B
Clark, David A. Cpi. Co. A, 36, lnf. 1232 32 12 14 Rhinelander, Philip N. do (9) 4 21 42 42 43 42 44 44 44 44	16 B 11 D 15 A 14 O 32 O 6 A 4 D 17 O 27 O 2 D 10 A 37 F 9 B 4 A 16 D 16 B 42 B 4 A 18 A 19 O 10 A 11 A 11 A 12 B 13 A 14 A 15 A 16 D 17 B 18 A 18 A 18 A 18 A 18 A 18 A 18 A 18 A
Dean, Charles S. 1lt. 369 Inf. 1232 12 28 A 28	11 D 15 A 14 O O 6 A 7 D 17 O O 27 O O 10 A 37 F 9 4 A 16 D 16 B 42 C 13 C 13 C 13 C 13 C 13 C 13 C 14 D 15 A 16 B 16 B 16 B 17 C 18 B 18 B 18 B 18 B 18 B 18 B 19 C 18 B 19 C 18 B 19 C 18 B 19 C 18 B 10 A 25 B 10 B
Baker, Roy L	14 O 32 O A A D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D D
Baker, Roy L	6 A D 17 C 27 C 2 D 10 A 37 F 9 4 A 16 D 16 B 42 C 4 A 4 A 9 C 13 C 13 C 10 A 25 B
Baker, Roy L.	2 D 37 F 9 B 4 A 16 B 42 C 4 B 4 A 8 D 9 C 13 C 10 A 25 B
Cruse, James J.	2 D 37 F 9 B 4 A 16 B 42 C 4 B 4 A 8 D 9 C 13 C 10 A 25 B
Cruse, James J.	4 A A B 42 C 4 B A A A B D C C 13 C C 10 A 25 B B B
Hicks, James E. Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf. 1232 38 36 H Wells, George L. Sgt. 803 Aero Sq. 608 13 Hubert, Curtis. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 30 19 F Huff, Joshua J. Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf. 1232 25 2 D Cudlipp, Jerome M 2 It. 2 Av. Ins. Cen 608 10 Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 33 12 G Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Cen 34 26 Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	16 B 42 C 4 B 4 A 8 D 9 C 13 C 10 A 25 B 28 B
Hicks, James E. Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf. 1232 38 36 H Wells, George L. Sgt. 803 Aero Sq. 608 13 Hubert, Curtis. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 30 19 F Huff, Joshua J. Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf. 1232 25 2 D Cudlipp, Jerome M 2 It. 2 Av. Ins. Cen 608 10 Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 33 12 G Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Cen 34 26 Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	4 A 8 D 9 C 13 C 10 A 25 B 28 B
Hicks, James E. Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf. 1232 38 36 H Wells, George L. Sgt. 803 Aero Sq. 608 13 Hubert, Curtis. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 30 19 F Huff, Joshua J. Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf. 1232 25 2 D Cudlipp, Jerome M 2 It. 2 Av. Ins. Cen 608 10 Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 33 12 G Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Cen 34 26 Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	4 A 8 D 9 C 13 C 10 A 25 B 28 B
Hicks, James E. Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf. 1232 38 36 H Wells, George L. Sgt. 803 Aero Sq. 608 13 Hubert, Curtis. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 30 19 F Huff, Joshua J. Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf. 1232 25 2 D Cudlipp, Jerome M 2 It. 2 Av. Ins. Cen 608 10 Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 33 12 G Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Cen 34 26 Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	10 A 25 B 28 B
Hicks, James E. Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf. 1232 38 36 H Wells, George L. Sgt. 803 Aero Sq. 608 13 Hubert, Curtis. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 30 19 F Huff, Joshua J. Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf. 1232 25 2 D Cudlipp, Jerome M 2 It. 2 Av. Ins. Cen 608 10 Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 33 12 G Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Cen 34 26 Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	25 B 28 B 6 A 17 O 23 A 27 A
Hicks, James E. Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf. 1232 38 36 H Wells, George L. Sgt. 803 Aero Sq. 608 13 Hubert, Curtis. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 30 19 F Huff, Joshua J. Cpl. Co. G, 369 Inf. 1232 25 2 D Cudlipp, Jerome M 2 It. 2 Av. Ins. Cen 608 10 Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 33 12 G Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Cen 34 26 Crowe, James R. 2 It. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	6 A 17 C 23 A 27 A
Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 8 9 G Crowe, James R. 21t. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	23 A 27 A 4 P
Jackson, Frederick W. Pvt. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 8 9 G Crowe, James R. 21t. 3 Av. Ins. Con 1233 5	4-1
Jones Occar A Set Co F 360 Inf 1929 22 9 C	4 B 27 A 9 A
Ones, Oscar A Sgt. Co. F, 369 Inf 1232 33 2 C Schreiber, Edwin B do 1233 21	7 A B
Mayo, Frank J Pvt. Co. M, 369 Inf 1232 18 38 D Francis Frank Posts F. 1232 23	10 D 28 A 35 B
McCaywood, Percy do 1232 24 27 A O'Dea, Raymond F Pvt. 9 Co., 3 Regt. 608 13 Mills, Alenze. Mech. Co. B, 369 Inf. 1232 15 15 A O'Dea, Raymond F Pvt. 9 Co., 3 Regt. 608 16 Mills, Alenze. Charles I Sgt. 7 Co., 4 Regt. 1232 17	35 B 25 F 31 B
Minor Theodore D Det Co C 280 Int 1999 98 9 C Millet, R08000 U SKI, 19 CO., 4 R8RI, M. T. R. 608 24	6 B
Morris, Charles B Pvt. Co. L, 369 Inf 1232 1 38 H Reilly, Arthur K St. 16 Co., 4 Regt. M. T. R. 1764 3 Morrison, Henry Cpl. M. G. Co., 369 Inf 1232 40 43 C Robinson, Archie F Sgt. 16 Co., 4 Regt. M. T. R. 1764 3 Payton, Henry Cpl. M. G. Co., 369 Inf 1232 16 20 C Robinson, Archie F Sgt. 3 Co., 4 Regt. M. T. R. 608 6 Phifer, Monroe Pvt. Co. B, 369 Inf 1232 26 43 C Coleman, Robert Henry 2 It. Cas. Air Service 608 21	15 C
Phifer, Monroe Pvt. Co. B, 369 Inf 1232 26 43 C Coleman, Robert Henry 2 lt. Cas. Air Service 608 21	39 A 5 B
Reno, Frank Pvt. 1 cl. Co. F, 369 Inf. 1232 27 12 G Satterlee, Edward L. Capt. 13 Reg. Liais'n Of. 1764 2	5 B 7 B 22 C
Robinson, Edwin J. Cpl. Co. H, 369 Inf. 1232 18 21 D Douglass, Charles W.H. 1 lt. 73 Av. Sec. S. R. C. B. 636 8 Robinson, Lee Cpl. Co. K, 369 Inf. 34 17 14 B Loews, Wolfgang, J. Sgt. 1 Co., Hq. Bn. A. S. C. 608 2	27 B
Rollins, Lathan J. Pvt. Co. I, 369 Inf. 1232 8 33 A Loews, Wolfgang, J. Sgt. I Co., Hq. Bn. A. S. C. 608 2 Saunders, Fletcher do 1232 36 44 A Abramson, Max. Cpl. 10 prv. Gd. Co., A. S. C. 608 4 Shorts, William F., jr. Cpl. Co. C, 369 Inf. 1232 7 43 C Rowland, Daniel Pvt. 15 Dep. Lab. Co. A. S. C. 1232 33	25 B 28 B
Smith, Henry J. Pvt. Co. I., 369 Inf. 1232 7 43 C Balley, James E. Pvt. 1 cl., 24 Dep. Lab. Co. 1233 5 Stephens, William Cpl. Co. D, 369 Inf. 1232 34 25 H Balley, James E. Pvt. 1 cl., 24 Dep. Lab. Co. 1233 5	38 C 15 A
Streadrick, Howard Pvt. Co. D, 309 Inf. 608 16 38 A Franklin, Albert Leo Pvt. 20 Dep. Serv. Co., A.S. C. 608 21	24 C 22 A
	3 A 27 A
White, Raymond Cpl. Co. D. 369 Inf 1232 9 22 H Reduction 3 186, 237 Co., Fris. War. Esc. 34 11 Williams, Clarence H Pyt. Co. L. 369 Inf 1232 9 0 G Moran, John J 11t. 237 Co., Pris. War. Esc. 34 11	5 C C C A
Woods, Klenard	1 A 14 A
Waite, Alan F Capt. 372 Inf 1232 16 31 C Ferguson, Danforth B Pvt. Btv. A. 42 Art. Rgt. C. 1232 30	27 G
Forbes, Jerry Set. Co. C. Ho. Bn 1233 4 8 B Martel, William Pvt. Bty. F, 42 Art. Rgt. C. 1233 1	29 A
Passoni, Harry	22 C 29 A
Spondader, Carl H. Byt. Sgt. maj. 2dg. Adv. 1233 18 21 C Burling, George B., jr. Pvt. Bty. H, 52 C. A. C. 1233 17 Stewart, Robert Pvt. Hq. Co., 1 Army Cps. 1232 24 17 D Andre, William J. Cpl. Bty. D, 54 C. A. C. 1764 27 Smith, Howard S. Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Trp. 2 Army 636 15 5 C Conway, Philip J. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. E, 56 C. A. C 1232 16	5 B
Cps. Cps. McInerney, Vincent P. Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. D, 56 C. A. C. 1232 20 Pritchard, William J. Pvt. Bty. D, 56 C. A. C. 1232 26	9 B 16 B 2 B 19 B
Desmond, Steve C Cpl. 2d Co. P. R. Bn, 1232 2 36 C Bartoll, William A Cpl. Hq. Co. 56 C. A. C 1232 19 7 Army Cps. Sanger, Ralph Capt. Air Service 24 9 17 R Lambert, George B Pvt. Hq. Co., 66 C. A. C. 68 29 Lambert, George B Pvt. Hq. Co., 66 C. A. C. 34 29	2 D
Sanger, Ralph	24 A 29 B
Banks, Richard V 21t. Air Service 608 14 8 C Musante, Charles J Sgt. Bty. C, 73 C. A. C 608 6 Ely, Wm. S 1lt. Avia. Sec. S. C (5) De Alleaume, Arthur Pvt. Bty. B, 5 Tr. A, C. A 608 2	31 G 40 D
Lewis, Birdseye B. Mai, Air Service, Sig. CDs. 1 1233 9 18 D	24 D
Lewis, Birdseye B Maj. Air Service, Sig. Cps 1233 9 18 D Dahlhender, George A. Pvt. Bty. D, 5 Tr. A, C. A. 608 35 Rand, Gordon Loring. do. 1233 3 14 A Rand, Gordon Loring. do. 1233 22 7 A Kenny, Henry J 21t. H. A. Schools, C. A. C 34 2 Neubert, Bedell M 2 It. Air Service, Sig. Cps 1233 3 0 4 A Kenoza, Felix Pvt. 1 cl. H. A. Schools, C. 608 36	21 A 25 D
Perry, Franklin M. S. E., Air Service, Sig. 1233 34 27 A Buckley Francis I Pyt Ha Org Type Cent 608 33	18 D
Wait, Wm. W	32 B
30crg, Amred 14	29 A 17 A
Emerson, Wm. K. B., jr 2 lt. 12 Aero Sq. 1233 2 9 C Gallagher, Charles H. Capt. Med. Corps. 34 16 2 2 34 16 34 34 34 34 34 34 34 3	17 A 6 B 46 A

Grave 8, Section 23, DuSud Cemetery, Nancy, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.
 Wolveroof Cemetery, Oxford, England.
 To be interred.

⁸ Grave 1, French civilian cemetery, Murville, Meurthe-et-Moselle, France.
9 Coulonges-en-Tardenois, Aisne, France.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.				To la		NONDIVISIONAL—con.					
McCann, Thomas J	Pvt. 1 cl. Cas. Det. Med.	34	31	13	A	Flynn, James B Cassidy, Thomas F	Pvt. 3 Co. Ord. Rein	608	23	18	0
Breese, John H	Pvt. I cl. Sec. 580, Amb. S.,	1232	35	36	D	Clipper, Jesse W	Pvt. 371 Cas. Co	608	6	28	A B
Conklin, Sherman L	Med. Corps. Pvt. 1 cl. S. S. U. 635, Med. Corps.	1764	83	5	A	Glass, William	Pvt. 376 Cas. Co	107-E 107-E 107-E	3 14	18 12 28 3 9 3	D
Flagg, Stewart	Pvt. Sec. 645, Med. Corps Pvt. 1 cl., Sec. 580, Amb. S.,	34 1232	1 26	11 37	B	O'Hara, Frank J Tims, Horace J	Pvt. 406 Cas. Co	107-E 107-E	8 5	6 2 3	A D A O O
Holden, Charles H	Med. Corps. Pvt. Sec. 539. Amb. S.,	34	38	3	В	Vail, Charles E	Pvt. 406 Cas. Co Pvt. 1 cl. Tr. I, 3 Cav Pvt. 1 cl. Tr. P, 3 Cav	107-E 1232	13 11	38	AB
Lines, Howard B	Med. Corps.	34	2	22	В	Waters, Cornelius		(11) 1232	34 26	11	E
Mahonsky, Joseph P	Pvt. S. S. U. 505, Med. Corps	608	24	12	В	Bohan, John William Dee, David J	Cpl. Tr. D, 6 Cav	34 34	28	4	00
Norton, Allen S	Sgt. Amb. Serv., Med.	1232	27	16 21	D	Bolton, Thomas H Hill, Clayton D	Pvt. Tr. K, 15 Cav	608	32 22 18	12 17	ECCCBAA
Trumbull, Russell	Corps.	608 1232	16 28	38	0	Iverson, Thomas R Payne, Eugene C Mills, Ernest R	Pvt. Sup. Co., 15 Cav Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 Gas Regt	34 1232 1232	34 32	12 31 36	A
Kaufman, Joseph		1764	10	7	В	Van Coreum, Adrian H.	Cook, Co E 1 Gas Root	1764 34	26 5	8 6	A B C B B B
Hobbs Austin L.	Sgt. 1 cl., No. 1 Base Hosp., Med. Corps. 1 lt., No. 2 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	28	24	В	Johnson, Evan M Straight, Willard D Harris, Emmet	Brig. gen. Inf. U. S. A Maj. Inf. 2 lt. Inf	34	1	16 19	B
Karnas Morris J	Med. Corps.	608	2	7	D	Harris, Emmet Mills, Harold C Albert, Isidore	2 lt. Inf. At. 6, U. S. M. C. Pvt. Co. D, 49 Inf.	1764 1233	42 24		B
Prver. John T	Maj. No. 8 Base Hosp., Med. Corps. Pvt. 1 cl., No. 8 Base Hosp.,	608	34	23	O	Albert, Isidore	Pvt. Co. K, 49 Inf	608 1232	3 19	9 5 5 7 1	A D A
Ranney, Robert J	Med. Corps. Pvt. 1 cl., No. 8 Base Hosp., Med. Corps. Cook, No. 23 Base Hosp., Med. Corps. Pvt. No. 222 Base Hosp.	1764	17	11	В	Lutfy, Simon H. (Murad, John, alias).	Pvt. Co. C, 49 Inf	1232	10		A B
Strite, Raymond A	Med. Corps. Pvt. No. 23 Base Hosp., Med. Corps.	1232	21	38	O	Wolz, Charles. McMahon, Daniel C	Pvt. M. G. Co., 49 Inf Pvt. Cas. Co., 373 Inf	1232 608	36 35	28 32	F A F
Tubbs, Fred 8	Pvt. 1 cl., No. 23 Base Hosp.,	34	34	5	В	Hume, Montgomery Lyon.	Pvt. Co. D, 2d A. A. M. G. Bn.	1232	23	36	- Citizen
Waterhouse, Charles J Keenan, Cornelius J	Med. Corps. Cook No. 23 Base Hosp Pvt. No. 61 Base Hosp.,	34 1233	9 4	4 25	B	Jorgensen, Jacob Larson, Edward Marechaux, Walter V	Mech. 2d A. A. M. G. Bn Pvt. 2d A. A. M. G. Bn Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2d A A. M.	1232 1232 1232	9 10 21	24 30 22	HGO
Schrieber, Joseph	Med. Corps. Pvt. No. 80 Base Hosp.,	1233	18	18	A	Miller, Bruce D	G. Bn. Cpl. Co. D, 2d A. A. M. G.	1232	31	14	E
	Pvt. No. 83 Base Hosp.,	1232	15	15	F	Packman, Harold L. F.	Cpl. Co. C, 2d A. A. M. G.	1232	37	21	н
	Pvt. 1 cl. No. 110 Base Hosp.,	1233	35	6	A	Perry, Augustus L	Bn. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2d A. A. M.	1232	3	32	В
Walenta, Calvin H	Med. Corps. Pvt. 1 cl. No. 114 Base Hosp.,	34	20	7	A	Noun, Benjamin	G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B, 3 A. A. M. G.	1233	1	8	D
Cocke, Paul L	Med. Corps. Capt. 116 Base Hosp., Med.	34	22	6	В	Wornell, Howard	Pvt. Co. A, 4 A. A. M. G.	1233	21	17	D
Bush, Harry, J	Corps. Cpl. No. 11 Evac. Hosp., Med. Corps.	1232	18	13	D	Burger, John	Pvt. Co. 12, Ord. Inf Pvt. Co. C, Cp. Upton, S.	107-E 608	16 33	4 29	D
David, Willis B	Pvt. 1 cl. Evac Hosp., Med. Corps.	1233	34	12	A	Lewis, Eddie	A. R. D.	608	24	41	D
	Pvt. 1 cl. Mob. Hosp., Med.	1233	33	22	В	Ahern, John R	R. D.	608	1	35	Λ
	Pvt. Med. Dept. Sup. Dep.,	34	14	2	В	Kennedy, Harold L	Dep.		31	9	COLL
	Pvt. 1 cl. No. 1 A. R. C.	34	40	7	В	Fitzpatrick, John J Hercolano, Luis	Mech. Co. L, 1 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. F, 1 Pion. Inf	1232 34	33	42	D A
	Pvt. No. 4 A. R. C. Hosp., Med. Corps.	107-E	4	7	D	Sico Innero	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 2 Pion. Inf.	1233 606	16 10	21 22	A
	1 lt. Med. R. C. att. to B. E. F.	1252	10	2	B	Johnson, Peter J.	Cpl. Co. A, 2 Pion. Inf	1233	22	16 14	B
Mooney, Edward L Decker, Albert	Pvt. 59 Unit, M. R. P.	636 608	9 34 22	33 21 2	000	Buss, August Walter Hill, Harry K. Johnson, Peter J. O'Brien, William James. O'Connell, Peter.	Cpl. Inf. Cand. School. Inf. Mech. Co. L, 1 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 1 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 2 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 2 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 2 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 2 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 2 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 2 Pion. Inf. Sgt. Hq. Co., 2 Pion. Inf. Sgt. Co. F, 2 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 51 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 51 Pion. Inf.	1233	3	6 22	BDAAABAAO AO
Duncan, William C Clukey, George H	Pvt. 42 Co. A. R. D., Med.	34 608	6	35	Ă	Pettignelli, William L.	Pvt. Co. E, 2 Pion. Inf	1233 1233	31 23 21	3 3 12	A
Athay, Florence L	Corps. Nurse No. 67 Base Hosp.,	107-E	5	4	В	Simms, James H Waring, Thomas P Amitrano, George	Sgt. Co. F, 2 Pion. Inf	1233 1233	13	17 23	A
Breene, Anne M. C	Med. Corps. Nurse No. 48 Base Hosp.,	1233	25	11	A	Davis, Fay Irving Higgins, Geradus Back-	Pvt. Co. H, 51 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. F, 51 Pion. Inf	1233 1233	36 13	24 10	B
Dalton, Ella	Med. Corps. Nurse No. 4 Camp Hosp., Med. Corps.	34	1	5	В	man. Hitchcock, Frank	Cook Co. E, 51 Pion. Inf	1233	SOL LES	20	0
Dingley, Nellie M Graham, Florence B	dodo	34 34	8 2	5 5	B	Messina, Antonio	Pvt. Co. A, 51 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. I, 51 Pion. Inf	1233 1233	8 2 27	13	D
Greene, Katheryne E	Nurse No. 8 Base Hosp.,	608	1	7	D	Osborne, Albert Wil-	Pvt. Hq. Co., 51 Pion. Inf.	608	4	23 22	A
Hagadorn, Alice	Med. Corps, Nurse No. 4 Camp Hosp., Med. Corps.	34	3	5	В	Palmer, Frank V Berley, Joseph W	Cook Co. G, 51 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. C, 52 Pion. Inf Cpl. Co. E, 53 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. C, 53 Pion. Inf	1233 608	16 34	12 24	DODFFDCACB
Overend, Marion L	Med. Corps.	1233	14	6	A	Callahan, Joseph F Decaro, Joseph	Cpl. Co. E, 53 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. C, 53 Pion. Inf	1232 1232	11	24 37 15 35 21 7 30	D F
Worth, Margaret W	I Med. Coros.	1233	6	17	C	Holz, Frank Kyle, James	Pvt. Co. B, 53 Pion. Inf	1232 1233	12 26	35 21	D
Maxwell, John J Keith, Elisha B	Pvt. 1 cl. 205 Co., 103 Bn.,	1233 636	22 5	22 19	B	Pedersen, Peter L Schweiger, Samuel	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 53 Pion. Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 53 Pion. Inf.	1232	28 39	30 11	A
Reed, Harold W	M. P. Pvt. 1 cl. 208 Co., M. P	1764 1233	28 31	3	B	Whelan, James B Winterfield, Moses Fursman, Edgar Luys-	Cpl. Co. C, 53 Pion. Inf Cpl. Co. B, 53 Pion. Inf 1 lt. Hq. Co., 53 Pion. Inf	1232 1232 1232	9 22	2 35	BH
Rubenstein, Mose Pacini, Alexandria C Florance, James H	do	34	6 9	3 20 19 20 2 6	A B A	ter. Parker, Harold D	Mus. 2 cl. Hq. Co., 55 Pion.	1233	35	10	В
Resseguie, Clyde N Mancuso, Antonio	Pvt. 376 Co., Motor T. Corps	34	25 24	2	A B B	McCarthy, Florence C.	Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co., 57 Pion. Inf.	1233	2	8	D
Aborn, Gus	Pyt. Combat Of. Depot.	1232	12	22	E	Sarvis, Roy B Curtis, James	Pvt. Co. A, 59 Pion. Inf	608 608	4	13 11	C
Duffano, Fred	TC	1233	15	12	D	Cusiek, John Harbel, Charles J	Pvt. Hq. Co., 59 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. K, 59 Pion. Inf	363 1233	7	16	B
Newcomb, William W., Delameter, Harry	Capt. Sup. Div. Ord. Dept.	608 107-E	17 1	31 2 9	B	Neville, Homer V Russo, Antonio	Pvt. Co. L, 59 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. D, 59 Pion. Inf	608 1233	26 11	8 3	C B A D B B
Floure, Charles F Noveck, Harry	Pvt. 2 Co. 7. P. O. Det	107-E	8		D	Rutkoski, Frank C Tooly, Arthur J	Pvt. Co. B, 59 Pion. Inf Pvt. Co. G, 59 Pion. Inf	1233 608	16 15	18 21	B
Fellows, Edward Mackenzie, Angus	Pvt. 24 P. O. Dep. Co	608 34	9	33 20	A A D	Best, Isaac Burckmeyer, Clarence,	Pvt. Co. H, 807 Pion. Inf Pvt. Hq. Co., 807 Pion. Inf.	1232 1232	37 1	21 7 29	H
Harrigan, Thomas P Nehring, Unarles R	Pvt. 27 P. O. Dep. Co	608	8 7	25 1	D A D	jr. Tucker, Raenzy	Pvt. Co. A, 807 Pion. Inf	1233	26	3	A
Jefferds, Arthur F Ahnemann, Albert	Pvt. 37 M. R. S.	1233	25 21	20	B	Colightly, Pervers White, Clarke	Pvt. Co. E, 809 Pion. Inf Mech. 8 Co., 4 P. R. Bn Capt. Off. Chf. Q. M	608 608	4 2 7	10 14	A O D
Detchon, Benjamin C.	Pvt. 6 Mech. O. R. S Capt. Casual	1232 608	12 4 25	16 26 14	B B B	Dressler, Fritz L	1 lt. 308 Mtr. Rep. 8, Q. M. C.	608 1233	4	19 20	A
Berall, Abraham B	Opl. Chf. Purchasing Of	l 34		14	. Б	I Grave 40 American	Cemetery, Bourbonne-les-Bal	ne Hant	o Morne	Fron	00

B Grave 3144, Blackley Jewish Cemetery, Manchester, England. 11 Grave 40, American Cemetery, Bourbonne-les-Bains, Haute-Marne, Franca,

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
NONDIVISIONAL—con.						NONDIVISIONAL—con.					2 110
Cary, Arthur B	2 lt. Q. M. C	608 34	33 25	31 6	D B	Hurley, Thomas F	Pvt. Co. D, 26 Engrs Pvt. C. A, 29 Engrs Sgt. Co. C, 30 Engrs	34 34	30 4	2 9	B
Warner, Goodwin Hilburg, Charles J	Sgt. 305 Co. Bakery, Q. M.	1233	12	2	A	Bromberg, Charles E Carroll, William F Guilefuss, Harry R	Sgt. Co. C, 30 Engrs.	608 608	21	40	B B D B
Swain, Edwin		608	15	35	В	Kottlowsky, Fred E Cook, Thomas	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 30 Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 30 Engrs Pvt. Co. K, 33 Engrs Pvt. Co. E, 37 Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 1st Bn. 37	1232 608	31 5	21 34	D
Sharkey, Patrick		1233	6	21	A	Callahan, Daniel J Granneman, Arthur E	Pvt. Co. E, 37 Engrs Pvt 1 cl. Co. A. 1st Bn. 37	1764 1233	44 25	6 14	A B D
Ryan, Edward J	Pvt. 322 Sq. Fld. M't, Q. M. C.	34	3	6	A	Gross, John M	Engrs. Pvt. 1 el. Co. A, 38 Engrs	34	19	3	A
Ray, George	Q. M. Sgt. 327 Sq. Fld.	608	21	17	0	Herter, Everit A	Sgt. 1 cl. Co. A, 40 Engrs 2 lt. 40 Engrs	1764 608	59 12	13 11	A D B
Myrick, Johnny G	Pvt. Co. A, 308 Bn. Lab.	608	2	21	a	Thrasher, Harry D Mackay, Arthur E Renna, Sebastino	Cpl. Co. A, 40 Engrs Pvt. Co. C, 50 Engrs	1764 1233	34 33	6	B
Smith, Wilson	Pvt. Co. C. 322 Bn. Lab.	1232	30	4	В	Van Rensselaer, Hol- mes R.	Pvt. Co. A, 50 Engrs	1233	14	22 2	A O
	Q. M. C. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 325 Bn. Lab.	608	22	17	0	Edwards, George S James, Revenue	Pvt. Co. B, 52 Engrs Pvt. Co. B, 53 Engrs	34 608	34 19	10 15 27 17	A
Daniel, James	Pvt. Co. B. 329 Lab. Bn.	1233	32	3	A	Chippie, Albert M Jordan, Robert P	Pvt. Co. A, 54 Engrs	1233 636	33	27	A A A A B A D C A
Ronzoni, John	Q. M. C. Pvt. 801 Co. Ref. Plant, Q. M. C.	608	6	19	D	Lorenzo, Pasquale M Bandino, Precopio Colicci, Salvatore	Pvt. Co. A, 66 Engrs Pvt. Co. A, 501 Engrs Pvt. Co. B, 501 Engrs	1233 1233	14 30	4 7	A
	Q. M. C. Pvt. Sq. 9, Salv. Sqds. & Units.	608	3	- 32	В	Colicci, Salvatore Carrizzo, Joseph	Pvt. Co. B, 501 Engrs	608 1233	38 32	33	B
	Pvt. Unit 801, Salv. Sqds.	1233	27	10	0	Carrizzo, Joseph McGellick, Patrick Prischo, Anthony	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 501 Engrs. Pvt. Co. A, 501 Engrs.	1233 608	28 36	10	D
	Pvt. 302 Co., Sup. Cos., Q.	1233	4	22	A	Reynolds, John J Segerdell, Albert	Pvt. Co. C, 501 Engrsdo	1233 1233	1 27	28 17 23	A
Junk, Daniel	Pvt. 1 cl., 321 Co., Sup. Cos.,	1233	11	5	A	Simpson, James Spies, George	Pvt. Co. D, 502 Engrs. S. Bn.	608 1233	10	23	A B B
Johnson, Walter F	M.C.	1233	12	3	A	Martin, William C	Cpl. Co. A, 510 Engrs. S. Bn.	1232 608	8 26	39 32	A
Wrede, Nicholas		608	1	27	В	Nattress, Douglas A Boyne, William Clark, Hamilton R	1 sgt. Co. B, 541 Engrs Pvt. Co. D, 543 Engrs 2 lt. Co. F, 605 Engrs	34	28	4	AB
Heggem, Casper Sussman, Clarence J	Pvt. 1 cl. Off. Chf., Q. M. C. Pvt. Cp. Montoir Co. 306,	608 107-E	34	33 6	D	Mills, Adelbert P Seibt, Carl, Jr	Capt. 605 Engrs	608 608	20 11	18 8	CD
Gradler, Andrew	Q. M. C. Pvt. 310., Mach. Shop. Tk.	34	14	2	A	Corsentino, Charles	Cas. Pvt. Repl. Bn. 11 Engrs	608	12	32	1333
Hatjogion, Gabriel	Unit. Pvt. Mob. Pep. Shop 302,	1233	15	1	0	O'Leary, Timothy	Pvt. 14 Engrs. Cp. Hump. Sard.	608	20	35 21	B
Quinn, William F	Q. M. C. Pvt. Sales Com. Unit 22, Q.	1764	7	11	В	Taylor, William C Barr, Chapin C	Sgt. Army Cand. School 2 lt. Sqd. B, 1 Mar. A. F	1764 636	9	11 3	B
Sambrook, Walter L	M. C. Pvt. Mtr. Trasn. Sec. Q.	34	15	8	В	Fish, Clarence Edgar Byron, Walter Anthony	2 It. Sqd. B, 1 Mar. A. F Pvt. Co. F, 11 Marines Pvt. Co. H, 13 Marines	1233 608	10 14	16 38 26	AB
Driscoll, John J Smallwood, Charles	M. C. Sgt. 1 cl. 302 Stevedores Rgt. Sup. Sgt. 603 Co. 801 Bn.,	608 608	16 19	31 29	A	Nichols, George Stevens Hansen, Anders	Pvt. Co. A, 13 Marines Lt. U. S. N Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	608	14	26 2 2	O
McMinnis, David	S. R.	608	11	31	mar .	Hansen, Anders Barry, Edmund Burton Read, Curtis Seaman	Ensign, U. S. N. R. F	636	32 15 31	10 23	B
Farrell, Thomas	Pvt. 4 Co. 4, Bn. Replace- ment.	1233	22	26	D	Werner, George Dwight De Forge, John Francis.		608 608	35	21	D
Carr, James P. Carroll, Warren J. Fusco, Luigi	Pvt. Co. F, Co. Upton Std Pvt. 12 Co., OARD Pvt. 306 Co., Cp. Hancock	608 107-E 608	22 17 25	39 2 36	D D A	De Forge, John Francis. Driscoll, Harry. Holley, Miles Henry. Leonhardt, Frederick M.	Ms. Att. 3 cl. U. S. N. R. F. Q. M. 2 cl. U. S. N. Seaman 2 cl. U. S. N.	608 34 608	9 9 16	3 2 3	AOCBODOOO
	Pvt. 1 Co., Cp. Hancock	608	20	42	D	Mayo, Henry Carl Moeller, Herbert	Mach. mate 1 cl. U. S. N Coxswain, U. S. N. R. F	34 608	14 21	12 25	B
McVay, Joseph L	Pvt. 12 Co., Cp. Gordon	107-E	14	3	D	Reinhardt, Louis Romanitch, Franklin,	Coxswain, U. S. N. R. F Seaman 2 cl. U. S. N Blacksmith 2 cl. U. S. N.	34 34	35 17	5 4	A
Nero, Pasquale	Pvt. 17 Co., Cp. Gordon	107-E	17	3	D	ir. Romita, Michael Roth, Charles Lewis	R. F. N. a. 3 cl. U. S. N	34	38	6	A
Perloff, Morris	Pvt. 45 Prov., Co. OARD	608	27	40 23 10	D	Walker, Ernest Dorando	Mach, mate 1 cl. U. S. N Wd.rm. cook U. S. N. R. F.	608 608	33 2	42 24	D A
Root, James C	Cpl. No. 2, Ft. Barraneas Pvt. 12 Co., Cp. Gordon OARD.	608 107-E	11	10	A D	Welty, Frank George Hayes, Daniel J	Phar. Mate, 2 cl. U. S. N Army fld. clk., Adj. Gen.	1764 1233	2 77 27	9 10	A A B
Tuttle, Isaac. Philipoteaux, George C. Murphy, Walter J	Pvt. Co. A, Cp. Upton SRD 1 lt., Sig. Res. Corps Cpl. Hq. & Sup. Det. 10	608 1233 107-E	32 30 10	39 27 1	D A C	Heath, Clellan T Lovely, John J	Dept. Cook, Hq. Det. P. M. G. O. Pvt. Co. D, S. U. A. Repl. Bn.	1233 34	27 4	19 5	D B
Byers, Arthur I	Bn., S. C. Sgt. Co. C. 317 Bn. Fld. Sig.	1232	15	13	D	Reese, Alfred J	Pvt. Co. D, Gen. Rec. Off.	1233	8	15	A
Gooding, Arthur J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. 34, Fld. Sig. Bn.	34	34	5	0	Ploharski, Anthony	Pvt. Co. C, 303 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	636	9	12	A .
Ingallis, John	Sig.	1232	20	3	H	Ferguson, Francis M	Pvt. Co. B, 326 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1232	39	31	A
Biehler, Robert C McManus, Paul E	Pvt. 1 cl. 17 Co., S. C Pvt. 32 Co. S. C	34 107-E	10	1	B	Taylor, Ronald J	Sgt. Co. B, 327 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1233	8	29	D
Gay, Alfred Jungman, Adolf R	Mas. Sig. Elect. 33 Co. S. C. Pvt. 36 Co., S. C. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 52 Bn. S. C.	608	1	30	В.	Stapleton, Joseph A	Pvt. Co. C, 332 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	107-E	. 8	4	В
Darling, Elton B Johnson, Andrew W	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 52 Bn. S. C. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 55 Bn. S. C.	606	13	32	B B D	Maloney, Thomas J	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 344 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1233	29	20	В
Cullington, William T. Syversen, John S	Pvt. 1cl. Co. D, 35 Bn. S. C. Pvt. 1cl. Co. D, 407 Bn. S. C. Sgt. Co. D, 407 Bn. S. C. Pvt. Co. E, 418 Bn. S. C. Pvt. Co. E, 418 Bn. S. C. 11t. off. photographer Pvt. 1 cl. 16 Foreign Det. Pvt. Co. D, 3 Regt. S. C.	1233 1232	13 31 23 7	30 32 41 23 44 29 24 2 9	O	Lower, Carlton A	Cpl. Co. B, 345 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1232	23	-30	В
Hayes, George J Estep, Edwin R Blair, Richard W	Pvt. Co. E, 418 Bn. S. C 1 lt. off. photographer	608 1232	31	29 24	A G	Zimoosski, Alexander J.	Cpl. Co. C, 345 Bn. Tnk. Cps.	1232	39	36	0
Guildauit, Emil.	Pvt. 1 cl. 16 Foreign Det Pvt. Co. D, 3 Regt. S. C	34 34	13	9	O B	Collins, Aloysius B Tantodonato, Paolo	2 lt. Trs. Corps. Pvt. 1 cl. 30 Co. Tns., Corps.	608 608	20 19	35 35	A
(Fleming, John A.— alias).			9			McDonald, James L Regel, August	Sgt. Co. I, 35 Regt. T. C Pvt. 100 Co., Trns. Corps	34 34	19 27 23 11	5 6	AACCO
Bell, William, jr	Sgt. Co. A, 11 Engrs	636 1232	5 30	31	E	Quinn, John M	Cpl. Hq. Det. 5 Gr. Div. T. C.	608	11	18	0
Selner, Herman Silbereisen, Fred W	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Engrs	636 34	9	33	A	Brandow, Burton Dressel, Charles	Pvt. 62 Co., 14 Gr. Div. T. C. Sgt. 307 M. T. Co., 402 M.	608 608	15 8	30 6	B
Smith, Royal D. Tremblay, Joseph H	Stab. Sgt. Co. D, 11 Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 11 Engrs	1232 1233	17	35 22	A	Price, John T	S. T. Pvt. Co. M, 434 M. T. Co.,	1233	12	11	0
Walsh, Joseph Kelly, Michael	Pvt. Co. F, 11 Engrs. Mas. sgt. Hq. Co., 13 Engrs.	1233 34	12 32 4	33 1 35 22 18 3 5 2 1 18	Ö	Barry, Joseph A	413 M. S. T.	34	29	1	A
Lyeth, George O'Hara, Thomas J., jr	Pvt. Co. C, 3 Bn. 20 Engrs_ Cpl. 45 Co. 20 Engrs_	1233 34	29 19	5	B		Tr. Pvt. 478 M. T. Co., 419 M.	1233	36	21	0
Plimpton, Chester H Hardin, Mark	Capt. Co. F, 21 Engrs Cpl. Hq. Det., 21 Engrs Pvt. Co. B, 22 Engrs	1233 1233	15	1	D		S. Tr. Pvt. 478 M. Tk. Co., 419 M.	1233	2	9	В
Hubert, Harold C Loffredo, Carmelo	Pvt. Co. G. 22 Engrs	1233 1232	29 36	18 45	ACABDDOAE	Fearon, Joseph J	8. Tr.	608	3	30	D
Quinn, William T Locher, Charles L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 23 Engrs	1232 1232	35 29 26	45 11 17 2	A B		S. Tr.				
	Pvt. Co. B, 26 Engrs	34		. 2	, D	12 Everton Cemetery,	Liverpool England		1 1 1 1 2	0.860	TITLE

B Everton Cemetery, Liverpool, England.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. CANNON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the gentleman from New York [Mr. CLARKE] may be permitted to extend his remarks in the RECORD by printing therein a speech delivered by himself, together with certain newspaper comments on the attitude of the farm organizations toward Mr. CLARKE'S support of President Hoover.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I object to the printing of newspaper articles.

Mr. CANNON. They are just a few small paragraphs. Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I object.

The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. MOREHEAD, Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the addresses enumerated already I be permitted to address the House to-morrow for 15 minutes.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection? There was no objection.

Mr. FISH. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to address the House for 20 minutes to-morrow at the conclusion of the · other addresses

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

SENATE ENROLLED JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled joint

resolution of the Senate of the following title:

S. J. Res. 50. Joint resolution to provide for the observance of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES

Mr. DENISON. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to take from the Speaker's table another bill with reference to the construction of bridges. Last week the Senate passed a bill, which I may call an omnibus bridge bill, which extends the time for beginning and completing the construction of a number of bridges that were authorized during the last Congress.

Under the general bridge law, where Congress grants a franchise to build a bridge, the franchise expires by law unless the construction of the bridge is begun within one year and completed within three years from the approval of the act. Sometimes it requires several months to present the plans for a bridge and have them approved by the War Department, so that the time may expire before they have opportunity to begin construction of the bridge. In such cases they have to come back to Congress and get the time for beginning the construction extended for a year.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, has this bill been considered by a

committee of the House?

Mr. DENISON. This bill was considered by the Senate Committee on Commerce, and as a matter of convenience they passed this omnibus bill extending the times for beginning and completing several bridges. The bill is now on the Speaker's table.

Mr. DYER. What is the emergency about this before next

December?

Mr. DENISON. I am told by Members of the Senate who are interested in these bills that they are anxious to begin the construction of these bridges, and they want to do that this summer while the weather is good. They can not do it in the wintertime. I have no personal information regarding the local conditions connected with any of the bridges.

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I object. The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Missouri objects.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE

Mr. Vinson of Georgia, by unanimous consent, was granted leave of absence for two weeks, on account of important husiness.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. UNDERHILL. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that on Flag Day, which falls on to-morrow, I may extend a portion of my own remarks on Flag Day in the RECORD; my own remarks.

The SPEAKER. The gentleman from Massachusetts asks unanimous consent to extend his own remarks on the subject of Flag Day. Is there objection.

There was no objection.

FARM RELIEF

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. Mr. Speaker, I desire to ask unanimous consent to address the House for one minute.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the

gentleman from Oklahoma?

Mr. GARNER. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object—and I do not intend to object—the gentleman from Connecticut [Mr. Tilson] the other day in a conversation suggested that before unanimous-consent requests to address the House are granted an inquiry should be made as to what subject, by me on this side and by the gentleman from Connecticut on that side.

Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma. I will say to the gentleman that I was unavoidably detained, and I desire to announce that if I had been present when the motion to instruct the conferees on the farm relief bill was voted on I would have voted "aye." I was unavoidably detained.

LISTS OF AMERICAN SOLDIERS BURIED IN EUROPE

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD by printing a letter containing the names of West Virginia soldiers and sailors who are buried in the cemeteries in Europe.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the

gentleman from West Virginia?

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker, it is apparent that there will be numerous requests from Members from various States to insert such lists. there be duplication of such lists presented by Members of either body, or will Members from each State submit such lists?

Mr. BACHMANN. I have not made inquiry as to that.
Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. I can see that there will be other requests coming from Members representing other States to print these lists, and if objection were to be made here they no doubt would be inserted in the other body. The Members and Senators should act in unity and prevent a duplication.

Mr. BACHMANN. I do not know of any Member from my

State who is making such a request.

Mr. GARNER. Why not ask for every State in the Union? I understand there have been a considerable number of requests for the preparation of such lists. I think the lists should be set out in the shape of a public document or published in the RECORD, including all the States.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That is what I had in mind. Mr. PARKS. May I ask the gentleman if that is a list of

those who died overseas?
Mr. BACHMANN. Yes.

Mr. PARKS. The department told me this morning that they were making up lists requested by individual Members

Mr. EDWARDS. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, I think this should be done in the shape of a public document. I was about to ask permission to submit a list for the State of Georgia, but I think it would be to the interest of the country at large to have the lists published all in one document.

Mr. JOHNSON of Washington. That can hardly be done

until we know what the expense would be.

Mr. TILSON. It seems to me that we might well wait until the whole list is prepared. It is a good idea, but it ought not

to be authorized until all the lists are completed.

Mr. BACHMANN. I want to insist on this list being placed in the RECORD at this time because I have made arrangements to have copies sent to people in my State. I have no objection to the suggestion of the gentleman as to the general matter of public policy.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from West Virginia?

There was no objection.

LIST OF DECEASED SOLDIERS FROM WEST VIRGINIA BURIED IN AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

Mr. BACHMANN. Mr. Speaker, during the Seventleth Congress a law was passed making provision for pilgrimages to the European cemeteries by mothers and widows of the members of the military and naval forces of the United States whose remains rest there. These pilgrimages are to be made at the expense of

the United States Government.

The Quartermaster General of the United States Army, Maj.
Gen. B. F. Cheatham, has furnished me a list of the deceased of the American military forces from the State of West Virginia, including the names, organizations, and grave locations of those who served in the World War and whose remains are interred over there.

The following is a list of the names of the soldiers, sailors, and marines, and the places of their burial:

KEY TO PERMANENT AMERICAN CEMETERIES IN EUROPE

FRANCE

No. 1232-Meuse-Argonne American Cemetery, Romagne-sous-Montfaucon, Meuse.

No. 1764-Aisne-Marne American Cemetery, Belleau, Aisne.

No. 34-Suresnes American Cemetery, Suresnes, Seine (near Paris).

No. 636—Somme American Cemetery, Bony, Aisne. No. 608—Oise-Aisne American Cemetery, Seringes-et-Nesles, Aisne. No. 1233—St. Mihiel American Cemetery, Thiaucourt, Meurthe-et-Moselle.

BELGIUM

No. 1252-Flanders Field American Cemetery, Waereghem, Belgium. ENGLAND

No. 107-E-Brookwood American Cemetery, Brookwood (near London), England.

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
FIRST DIVISION					
Carson, Tom. Cook, Newton. Gunther, Edward. Hannah, Willie H. Hiser, London F. Horton, Sherman. Howard, Raymond. Maynard, Alex. Persinger, Andy L. Repoli, Alphonso. Robinson, Wm.	Pvt. MG Co. 16 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232 608 608 636 1232 608 608 608 608	29 26 14 36 38 1 14 5 36 38 1 14 28 28	37 27 43 44 26 26 33 28 15 23 37 10	B A G B D C A A D B C O
nos G. Tramel, Tom. Williams, David Levi. Williams, Martin F. Yockey, Geo. L. Alien, Nathan G. Cozort, Okey E. Davidovich, Andre. Lozinski, John. Moorehead, John. Parsons, Edgar. Kern, Thos. Dabney. Beldycki, Roman. Fisher, Milford O. Hildreth, Dewey S. Hitchcock, Jas. W. Phillips, Haskell. Sawiucky, Gratsian. Wade, Jas. Wilson, Raymond K. Cavender, Jas. W. Eldex, Pete. Martin, John. Osburn, Lawrence. Pol, Ralph. Sanson, Hershel. Wilson, Homer A. Doss, Jas. L. Boyd, Spencer L. Parrish, Roy E. Dreibelbis, Harry O.	Pvt. Co. R, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 18 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 18 Inf. 1 lt. MG Co. 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 26 Inf. Pvt. MG Co. 28 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. I, 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 26 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 25 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 25 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 26 Inf.	1764 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 608 1232	32 4 26 29 29 17 5 71 21 22 16 16 21 17 22 29 17 33 35 33 33 33 33 33 31 31	36 15 15 14 3 29 42 8 8 19 5 6 6 4 21 33 4 26 26 10 22 29 7 7 25 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10 10	B D B A C H B A A A C D D D D D C G F G C B D G C G C B
Hawkins, Carley R	Pvt. Co. L, 23 Inf	1232 608 1764 1232 608 1764	16 31 16 19 8 43	22 22 1 27 10 12	G C B A C B
Dean, Wm. Franklin	Pvt. 18 Co. 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	23	27	D
Lemon, Gilbert Eilliard	M. C. Cpl. 51 Co. 5 Regt. U. S.	1764	79	5	A
Seitz, Fredk. Wm	M. C. Cpl. 67 Co. 5 Regt. U. S.	1232	16	12	В
Williams, Forest Grey	M. C. Cpl. 80 Co. 6 Regt. U. S.	608	9	5	D
Travis, Wm. L. Wright, Raymond Westfall, Cornelius R. Huffman, Noah F. Frye, Jas. B.	M. C. Sgt. Co. D, 5 M. G. Bn Cpl. Co. B, 5 M. G. Bn Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 17 F. A Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 2 Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 2 Mil. Pol.	1764 1232 1232 1233 34	40 38 40 6 5	11 6 29 8 14	A F G C B
THIBD DIVISION Calhoun, Jesse B Davis, Kenna. Edwards, Seth W Rosa, Michele Stewart, Geo. L Acord, Chas. H Baldwin, Raymond H Baldwin, Raymond H Baldwin, Wm Bragg, Joshua P Carver, Jas. R Colfatto, Fillippo Davis, Walter Dillon, Mack Gallano, Antonio Holley, Chester A Jones, Earl Keeley, Andrew Jos. Knight, Wm. H Mainus, Nick Martin, Benj. H O'Brien, Earl C Porter, Ezra Ramsey, Humphrey R Riffle, Crell.	Pvt. Co. A, 4 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co. 4 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 4 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. L, 4 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 4 Inf. Sgt. Co. I, 4 Inf. Pvt. Hq. Co. 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 7 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 7 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1704 1232 1704 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 123	7 24 16 15 12 12 32 11 12 8 11 35 34 29 10 21 12 23 85 35 39 18	17 25 31 16 6 17 13 45 39 12 6 17 39 13 15 28 12 2 2 4 3 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 5 4 5 6 6 17 4 5 6 6 6 17 7 8 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 18 1	FHABAE AD FAABDHBAAABAABEO

	Aisn		Deceased soldiers from	Rank and organization	No.	Grave		Block
rham	, Bel	olum	THIRD DIVISION—con.					
		Lon-	Robson, Jas. P	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. D, 7 Inf	1764 1764 1764 1232	64 90 10 10	7 12 11 23	B A · A C
ries	in B	urope	Curfman, Wm. B Duffield, Addie	Pvt. Co. G, 30 Inf Pvt. Co. L, 30 Inf	1232 1232	23 31	19 40	0
		Block	Mason, Lummey M Peery, Guss	dodo	1232 1232 608 608	34 19 35 36	21 12 17 2	H D B
Ti.			Ravenda, Antonio Settles, Jas. F Shaver, Warder G	Pvt. Co. L, 30 Inf	1232 1764 608	12 22 6	2 2 2 12	B B B B B
29 26	37 27	B A G	White, Harry L. Miller, Roscoe O.	Sgt. Co. H, 30 Inf	608 608	29 34	9	B
14 36 38	43 44 26	B	Stewart, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. D, 38 Inf	1232 608 1232	31 26 10	15 29 39	H B D
14	26 33	O A	POURTH DIVISION					
36 14	28 15 23	B D C A A D B C O	Kelly, Jas. A Edman, Bernie	2 lt. Co. G, 39 Inf	608 1764	24 30	28 13	C B D
28 28	23 37 10	0	Lawson, Wm	Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 39 Inf Pvt. M. G. Co. 39 Inf	608 1232 608	23 34 22	7 36 11	D G D
32 4	36 15	B	Maido, Nicolo	Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf	1232 1232	38 27	26 6	H
26	15	В	Channel, Owen Creed.	Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf	1232 1764 1232	2 20 66	12 4 1	F
29 25 17 5	3 29 42	A C H B	Hampton, Elwood Knotts, Wm	Cpl. Co. A, 59 Inf	1232	21 35	25 5	HCFAAEAAD
5 71 27 31	8 19 5	B A B B	Mulford, Wade E Ledger, Jos. C	Sgt. Co. C, 59 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 12 M. G.	1764 608	18 25	12	D
16	6 34 7	B A A	Cattell, Ezra BValdesere, Jas	2 lt. Co. G, 39 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 39 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Hq. Co. 39 Inf. Pvt. M. G. Co. 39 Inf. Cpl. Co. G, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 47 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 58 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 59 Inf. Cpl. Co. A, 59 Inf. Sgt. Co. C, 59 Inf. Sgt. Co. C, 59 Inf. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. A, 12 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. B, 4 Engrs. Pvt. Co. A, 4 Engrs.	608 1232	33 8	29 27	B
21 17 1	18 21 38	ACDDDDDOGFGCBDGCGCB				34	23	
1 22 9 17	46 26 17	D	Brown, Andy S Damron, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. F, 6 Inf	1232 1232	30 39	41 29	ABGACHGA ADBCACFF
32 8 35	17 25 10	G F	Meadows, Cam B Saunders, Jesse Freese Chester H	Pvt. Co. B, 6 Inf	1232 1232 1232	17 19 39	34 41 23	OH
28 35	2 29 7	0	Highley, Peter W Kemper, Clark	Pvt. Co. A, 11 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf	1232 1232	36 28	23 22 25 27	G A
13 33 27	27 7	D	Wilson, Wm. A	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 11 Inf	1232 1232 1233	35 26 16	36	D B
32 8 35 28 35 13 33 27 36 30 8 17	23 25	G G	Carr, Benj. H Datzko, Mike	Cpl. Co. A, 5 0 f nf	1233 1232	31 9 2	6 17 23 2 8	OA
17	3 21	В	Nolte, Friend J Plumley, Giles E	Pvt. Co. G, 6 Inf Pvt. Co. F, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. G, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 11 Inf. Cpl. Co. A, 3 6 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 60 Inf. Cpl. Co. B, 60 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 61 Inf. do. Pvt. Bty. C, 21 F, A	1232 1232	29	15	F
16	22	G	Riggs, Lawrence C	Pvt. Bty. C, 21 F. A	1232	37	44	A
31 16	22	G G B A C B	DIVISION	D. 110 D. 1111	1000			
19 8 43	27 10 12	C B	Boggs, Edw. L	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. E, 101 Inf	1232 1232 608	34 16 20	19 5 1	H E A
23	27	D	TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVISION					
79 16	12	A B	Ayers, Chas. L	Mech. Co. I. 109 Inf	608 1233	11 15	18 6	AB
9	5	D	Barovic, Peter	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233 1232 1232	31 19 10	5 35 9	H B
40 38	11 6	A F	Larew, Wm. G. Milkiff, Oscar	Pvt., Co. H, 111 Inf. Pvt., Co. A, 111 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 111 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 111 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf. Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf.	608 1232	9 27	33	F
40 6 5	29 8 14	G O B	Neace, Wm. A	Pvt. Co. C, 111 Inf	1233 1232 1233	11 13 21	26 24 27	DFOFHEC
			Greer, Robt. E	Pvt. Co. M, 112 Inf	1232 1232 1232	7 9	39 19 31	F H
7 24	17 25	FH	Pyatt, Dink E Conaway, Wm. F	Pvt. Co. D, 112 Inf	1233 1233	35 6 16	12 27	CC
16 15 12	31 16 6	A B	THIRTIETH DIVISION					-
32 11	17 13	E	Blankenship, Charlie P. Perry, Chas, M. Reed, Walter D.	Pvt. Co. E, 118 Inf	636 636	11 13	5 6	00
12 8 11	45 39 12	F	Reed, Walter D	dodo	107-E 636 636	3 7 16	1 10 26	B D A
35 33 12	6 17 39	AE AD FAABDH	Ball, John H Davis, Phillip	Pvt. M. G. Co., 118 Inf Pvt. Co. A, 119 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 119 Inf	636 636	7	28 16	A
13 34	13 15	В	THIRTY-SECOND DIVISION				THE STATE OF THE S	118
29 10 21	28 12 13	A A B	Grove, Clarence C Horn, Wm. L.	Pvt. Co. I, 125 Inf Pvt. Co. H, 125 Inf	1232 1232	6 7	30 30	D
12 23 85	6 23 2	A	Kerns Perry	Pvt. Co. E, 125 Inf	1232 1232 1232	18- 23 28	26 11	E B
35 39	31	A B E O	Wheeler, Geo. H Vance, Nuel S	Pvt. Co. H, 125 Inf	1232 1232	10 8	24 45	H

Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block	Name	Rank and organization	No.	Grave	Row	Block
TH RTY-SECOND DIVI-			192 1	0.1340		EIGHTIETH DIVISION—					
Brown, Solomon H. Burke, Abie L. Coffee, Robt. L. Davis, Warner Elder, Wm W. Elliott, Geo. W. Ferguson, Leroy. Fisher, Earl O. Kesser, Jas. C. Rogers, Wm. P.	do	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	8 28 9 25 2 28 28 19 24 20	31 17 38 33 43 28 21 38 37 1	HCFEDCDEGE	Forinash, Albert C. Mercer, Henry G. Worman, Jas. McCaun, Mark Brady, Arthur D. Green, Luther H. Kraft, John E. Riley, Thos. S. Shillingburg, Olin L. Burroughs, Roy E. Altice, Ed.	Pvt. Co. D., 320 Inf. Pvt. Co. I., 320 Inf. Cpl. Co. I, 320 Inf. Cpl. Co. G. 313 MG Bn. Cpl. Bty. F, 313 F.A. Cpl. Bty. F, 313 F.A. Cpl. Bty. F, 313 F.A. Pvt. Bty. B, 313 F.A. Pvt. Bty. A, 313 F.A. Pvt. Bty. B, 313 F.A. Pvt. Bty. C, 315 F.A.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	27 28 29 24 8 11 35 10 8 25	11 37 24 8 25 32 4 38 41 43 9	EHCACHEEBGB
THIRTY-THIRD DIVI- SION Gillispie, Wm. H	Pvt. Co. F, 131 Inf	1232	30	16	В	Barbageankin, Con- stanton. Hahne, Fred E	Pvt. 1 cl. Bty. A, 315 F. A.	1233	33 32	6 16	A B
Rhodes, Wm. R THIRTY-SEVENTH DIVI-	Pvt. Co. B, 132 Inf	1232	38	10	ő	Johnson, Chas Lapinski, Mike Lavender, Roy	Sgt. Bty. C, 315 F. A. Cpl. Bty. C, 315 F. A. Wag. Bty. B, 315 F. A. Wag. Bty. B, 315 F. A. Cpl. Bty. D, 315 F. A. Mech. Bty. B, 315 F. A. Mech. Bty. B, 315 F. A.	1232 1233 608 1233	1 10 29 9	10 21 26 20	B A D B
Valenzise, Fortunate Mash, Russell F. Rainey, Geo. S. Williams, Sherman H.	Pvt. Co. G, 147 Inf Pvt. Co. B, 135 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. A, 135 M. G. Bn. Pvt. Co. D, 135 M. G. Bn.	1232 1233 1232 1252	23 9 18 15	14 21 17 4	E A G A	Thompson, Fred R Starr, Arman V Wines, Lawrence Alderton, Marion L Jeffrey, Clyde	Mech. Bty. B, 315 F. A. Pvt. Bty. D, 315 F. A. Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 305 F. S. Bn. Pvt. Co. C, 305 F. S. Bn.	1232 1232 1232 636 1233	36 33 18 10 22	16 7 45 34 9	A B A D
FORTY-FIRST DIVISION Woofter, Geo. E	Pvt. Co. D, 161 Inf	608	1	20	D	DIVISION Shedd, Clyde E	1 lt. M. D. 327 Inf	1232	30	32	A
Meyer, Carle M Browning, Frank R Palumbio, Bruno	Pvt. Co. M, 164 Inf	1233 1232 608	12 4 5	20 29 37 35	A H D	EIGHTY-THIRD DIVISION				10014	
FORTY-SECOND DIVISION Fox, Albert Lambert, Wm. O Allen, Grant	Pvt. Co. A, 165 Inf	1232 1232 608	30 16 37 31	18 26 1	C A B	Lancaster, Francis W White, Luke Young, Jas. M	Pvt. Co. D, 329 Inf Pvt. Co. G, 329 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 329 Inf	608 608 608	29 16 14	10 28 19	D D D
Holcomb, Fred G Marcelle, John H O'Nail, Homer Ragland, John C	do. Pvt. Co. G, 166 Inf Pvt. Co. C, 166 Inf Pvt. Co. E, 166 Inf	608 1764 1232 1232	12	8 11 27 39	A B B A H G	Tait, Lee Campbell	1 lt. Co. F, 354 Inf	608	29	33	В
Saunders, Ralph H Triplett, Jacob B Watkins, Emrys M McMillion, Asa L Poe, Chas. S Schmitt, Emil J	Pvt. Co. B, 166 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 166 Inf. Cpl. Co. F, 166 Inf. Pvt. Co. E, 167 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf. Sgt. Co. F, 167 Inf.	608 608 608 1232 1232 1232	27 37 32 8 38 20 26 16 15	1 8 11 27 39 14 14 2 46 15 43 4 34 19	G A A B D A B	McNeill, Jas. O Robertson, Luther J Robertson, Okie E Smith, Isaac C	Pvt. Co. F, 358 Inf	1233 1232 1232 1232	16 6 31 5	11 19 39 2	D H F C
Stillitano, Salvatore Zitzelsrerger, Andrew J. Lewis, Harvey E Louk, Wm. F Rohrbough, Frank	Pvt. Co. F, 167 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 167 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 168 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 168 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 168 Inf.	608 1232 1232 1764 1232	15 9 82 16	34 19 4 30	A B A G A G	Mazzarella, Angelo Whanger, Harrison O NINETY-THIRD DIVISION	Pvt. Co. I, 362 Inf	1252 1232	21 32	4 23	CD
Young, John WAbbaugh, Asa	Pvt. Co. K, 301 Inf	1233 636 1232	5 4 12	24 1 23	A A F	Richardson, Chas. E O'Brien, Wm. H NONDIVISIONAL ORGANIZATIONS	Pvt. Co. M, 369 Inf	1232 1232	35 27	27 43	H
SEVENTY-SEVENTE DIVI- SION	Pvt. MG Co. 306 Inf. Pvt. San. Det. 302 F. S. Bn.	1232 1233	18 4	18 7	B D	Mason, Clarence A	Pvt. Hq. Tp. 2 Army 11t. Air Serv. Capt. Med. Corps. Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 60. Pvt. 1 cl. B. H. 114. Pvt. Vet. Hosp. 19 Pvt. A. R. C. Hosp. 5	636 1233 34 1232 34 1232 34	16 5 14 21 25 19	6 6 39 5 7 9	B C B C A B B
SEVENTY-EIGHTH DIVI- SION	1 lt. Hq. Co. 155 Inf. Br	1232	16	31	G	Kinney, Swithen Busch, Roscoe E Squires, Freeman G	Pvt. 29 Co. Med. R. D	608 1233 (¹)	36 33 31	28 9	Č A
SEVENTY-NINTH DIVI-						Thompson, Jas. E	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, Pos. Ex.	1232	36	18	A
Barber, Timothy L Norton, Walter G Stanton, Jos. E Rodes, Henry L	Col Co II 214 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232	4 10 10 5	32 5 24 - 35	F B A	Lieber, Frank E. Ragland, Asa L. Logston, Thos. D. Adams, Earl L. Clair, Bernard.	Pvt. 2 Cav. 1 Dep. Div	608 1233 107-E 107-E 34	28 34 16 3 19	17 7 1 11 6	C A B C C
White, Birchard H. Boyer, Francis Moutafes, John K. Philippe, Albert	Pyt. Co. D, 315 Inf	1232 1232 1232 1232	30 37 38 1	5 24 35 33 14 20 20	A F G A H C	Johnson, Roy Baldwin, Lewis R Davis, Roy	Pvt. Co. H, 813 Pion. Inf	608 1233 1233	10 8 5	26 20 19	C A D
	Sn. Tn.					Harvey, Robt	Pvt. 1 Pr. Co. Cp. Lee, A. R. D.	608	20 26	24	B
Alesci, Joe Fanning, Chas. O. Hickman, Floyd A. Keramidas, Gus D. Cole, Emmett. Craig, Adra T. Hill, Benj. Neylon, Jas. L. Witt, Amos. Carter, Aaron Fisher, Jesse. Honeker, Jas. W. McCutcheon, Thos. L.	Pvt. 1 cl. Co. B, 318 Inf. Pvt. Co. K, 318 Inf. Pvt. Co. F, 318 Inf. Pvt. M. D. 318 Inf. Pvt. Co. B, 318 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 319 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 319 Inf. Pvt. Co. A, 319 Inf.	1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232 1232	12 39 37 20 7 29 22 7 29 6 15 17	23 7 9 20 36 31 42 22 4 21 31 24 35 32 12 13	G F G E H B H B A B H B F	Cook, Herman W. Napier, Wm. S. Calloway, Homer Harris, Chas. Young, Waymon Guinn, Ellis Holley, Lewis A. Johnson, Hal Snyder, Martin Cook, Bura S. Emerson, Lewis D. Gordon, Bertie R. Simpson, Harry T. Millan, Chas, Van Buren	R. D. Pvt. Co. A, 57 Engrs Pvt. 1 cl. Co. C, 65 Engrs Pvt. Co. B, 506 Engrs Pvt. Co. A, 506 Engrs Pvt. Co. D, 542 Engrs Pvt. Co. D, 542 Engrs Pvt. Co. C, 542 Engrs Pvt. Co. A, 543 Engrs Pvt. Co. A, 543 Engrs Pvt. 467 Engr. Pontoon Tn Pvt. Co. B, 2 Cps. Sch. Det Pvt. Co. A, 2 Cps. Sch. Det Sea 2 cl. U. S. N. R. F	34 34 34 34 608 608 1232 34 608 1233 1233 1233 608	30 5 7 7 7 4 17 6 12 14 32 31 18 13	5 11 20 18 5 42 20 39 15 26 2 29 19	B A A C D D C A C A A D C
Mefford, Oscar E Rizk, Saelme Selvey, Grover D Bennett, Thos	Pvt. Co. E, 319 Inf. Pvt. Co. C, 319 Inf. Pvt. Co. M, 319 Inf.	1232 1233 1232	10 2 14 30	32 12 13	B A C D G	Buren. Childs, Samuel A Dye, Leon L	Cook 308 Tn. Mtr. Bty Pvt. Hq. Co. Tr. Cps	34 608	12 21	3 28	B

The act referred to is as follows: I

PUBLIC, NO. 952, SEVENTIETH CONGRESS

S. 5332

An act to enable the mothers and widows of the deceased soldiers, sailors, and marines of the American forces now interred in the cemeteries of Europe to make a pilgrimage to these cemeteries

Be it enacted, etc., That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to arrange for pilgrimages to cemeteries in Europe by mothers and widows of members of the military or naval forces of the United States who died in the military or naval service at any time between April 5, 1917, and July 1, 1921, and whose remains are now interred in such cemeteries. Such pilgrimages shall be made at the expense of the United States under the conditions set forth in section 2.

SEC. 2. The conditions under which such pilgrimages may be made are as follows:

(a) Invitations to make the pilgrimages shall be extended in the name of the United States to the mothers and widows for whom the pilgrimages are authorized to be arranged under section 1.

(b) Upon acceptance of the invitation the mother or widow shall be entitled to make one such pilgrimage; but no mother or widow who has previous to the pilgrimage visited cemeteries described in section 1 shall be entitled to make any such pilgrimage, and no mother or widow shall be entitled to make more than one such

(c) The pilgrimages shall be made at such times during the period from May 1, 1930, to October 31, 1933, as may be designated by the Secretary of War.

(d) For the purpose of the pilgrimages the Secretary of State shall (1) issue special passports, limited to the duration of the pilgrimage, to mothers and widows making the pilgrimages and to such personnel as may be selected to accompany and/or arrange for the pilgrimages, if such mothers, widows, and personnel are citizens of the United States, and (2) issue suitable travel documents if aliens. No fee for either of such documents or for any application therefor shall be charged. Such allen mothers, widows, and personnel shall be permitted to return and be granted admission to the United States without regard to any law, convention, or treaty relating to the immigration or exclusion of aliens, if the return is made within the period covered by the pilgrimage of the particular group or, in the case of personnel, within such times as the Secretary of War shall by regulation prescribe; except that in any case of unavoidable detention the Secretary of War may extend in such case the time during which return may be made without regard to such laws, conventions, or treaties.

(e) The pilgrimages shall be by the shortest practicable route and for the shortest practicable time, to be designated by the Secretary of War. No mother or widow shall be provided for at Government expense in Europe for a longer period than two weeks from the time of disembarkation in Europe to the time of reembarkation in Europe. In the case of any mother or widow willfully failing to continue the pilgrimage of her particular group, the United States shall not incur or be subject to any expense with regard to her pilgrimage after such

(f) Vessels owned or operated by the United States Government or any agency thereof shall be used for transportation at sea wherever

(g) Suitable transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto, as prescribed by the Secretary of War, shall be furnished each mother or widow included in any pilgrimage for the entire distance at sea and on land and while sojourning in Europe and while en route in the United States from home to port and from port to home. Cabin-class accommodations shall be furnished for all transportation at sea. No mother or widow shall be entitled, by reason of any payment made by or for her, to be furnished by the Government with transportation, accommodations, meals, and other necessities pertaining thereto different in kind from those prescribed by the Secretary of War for the pilgrimage of the particular group.

(h) All pilgrimages shall be made in accordance with such regulations as the Secretary of War may from time to time prescribe as to the time, route, itineraries, composition of groups, accommodations, transportation, program, arrangements, management, and other matters pertaining to such pilgrimages.

SEC. 3. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry into effect the provisions of this act. The Secretary of War is directed to make an investigation for the purpose of determining (1) the total numbers of mothers and widows entitled to make the pilgrimages, (2) the number of such mothers and widows who desire to make the pilgrimages and the number who desire to make the pilgrimages during the calendar year 1930, and (3) the probable cost of the pilgrimages to be made. The Secretary of War shall report to the Congress not later than December 15, 1929, the results of such investigation.

(a) The term "mother" means mother, stepmother, mother through adoption, or any woman who stood in loco parentis to the deceased member of the military or naval forces for the year prior to the commencement of his service in such forces.

(b) The term "widow" means a widow who has not remarried since the death of the member of the military or naval forces.

Approved, March 2, 1929.

CONSTRUCTION OF CERTAIN BRIDGES

Mr. DYER. Mr. Speaker, I wish to withdraw my objection to the consideration of the bill presented by the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. Denison], a bridge bill. I find it is a matter of

The SPEAKER. Is there objection?

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Reserving the right to object, Mr. Speaker. I think when a gentleman makes an objection he ought to stand by it until others at least can receive the information that he I object to the gentleman withdrawing his objection.

The SPEAKER. Does the gentleman from Illinois desire to

renew his request?

Yes. Now that the gentleman from Missouri Mr. DENISON. has withdrawn his objection, I renew my unanimous-consent request to take from the Speaker's table Senate bill 1453. will say in explanation that this bill does not ask consent to build additional bridges. It only extends the time for beginning construction of bridges already authorized. In most cases the plans have been presented and possibly some of them been approved.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Reserving the right to object,

Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. DENISON. Yes.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I wish to ask the gentleman whether there are any private toll bridges included in this bill?

Mr. DENISON. There are.
Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. I have about come to the conclusion to object to all private toll bridge bills coming before this Congress under unanimous consent.

Mr. DENISON. I will say to the gentleman that in all these cases both branches of the last Congress passed bills, and franchises have already been granted, and the plans have been pre-sented to the War Department. I think it is not like the case of new bridge bills.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Can the gentleman inform the House whether any of these bridges are to be constructed under franchises granted to that notorious toll-bridge speculator, Mr. Elliott, or any corporation organized by him as a camouflage?

Mr. DENISON. I think I can assure the gentleman there is

not one of them so involved.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. The gentleman does not believe that any toll-bridge speculators are involved in these companies?

Mr. DENISON. I think I can assure the gentleman that is the case.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. In view of the fact these are extensions and not new projects, I shall not object.

Mr. GARNER. Reserving the right to object, may I ask the gentleman a question?

Mr. DENISON. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. GARNER. As I understand, the bill you now ask unanimous consent to consider is a bill extending the time for beginning construction as stated in bills that have already passed the Congress?

Mr. DENISON. That is true.

Mr. GARNER. In addition to that, there are certain amendments you hope to consider for certain bridges in the State of

Mr. DENISON. Yes. Mr. GARNER. And these matters have had the approval of the gentleman from Illinois [Mr. DENISON], the gentleman from North Dakota [Mr. Burtness], and the gentleman from Arkansas [Mr. PARKS]?

Mr. DENISON. I have consulted with each of those gentlemen in regard to the matter, and they say it is satisfactory to

Mr. GARNER. They understand the propositions to be offered and they approve them?

Mr. DENISON. That is true.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. Assuming that to be true, what of it?
Mr. GARNER. "What of it" is this: I can not look over these bills. The gentleman from New York [Mr. LaGUARDIA] is more industrious and, I presume, a little bit younger and has a disposition to know what is going on more in detail than the gentleman from Texas.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Not at all.

Mr. GARNER. I do not know about this legislation. There is a subcommittee of the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce of the Seventieth Congress composed of these three gentlemen, and when they have passed on a subject it is prima facie evidence to me it ought to have the consideration of the House, and that is the reason I do not object.

Mr. LaGUARDIA. I can understand the gentleman's reasoning; but permit me to say to the gentleman from Texas, with all due respect and deference to the subcommittee, they have not kept abreast of the times. [Laughter.]

Mr. GARNER. That may be true. I will let the gentlemen defend themselves about not keeping abreast of the times.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield for a brief question?

Mr. DENISON. Yes, Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Do I understand amendments are going to be considered to this bill with the approval of the gentleman and his subcommittee after the unanimous-consent stage has passed?

Mr. DENISON. I ask unanimous consent to consider the Senate bill. The Senate bill contains only extensions of time in There are two or three Members of the House who have similar requests for extensions of time, and they have asked for the privilege of offering amendments. Of course, the House could vote down any amendment offered,

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. Will the gentleman and his subcommittee oppose all amendments that may be offered to the bill after it passes the unanimous-consent stage, which would include an authorization for new private toll bridges?

Mr. DENISON. Any amendments for new private toll

bridges I will oppose.

Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin. With that assurance, I shall not object.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. Will the gentleman from Illinois yield?

Mr. DENISON. I yield. Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. I understand this legislation is made necessary due to the provisions of the general bridge

Mr. DENISON. That is right. Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. How long has it been since the

general bridge act was amended?
Mr. DENISON. It was passed in 1906. It has never been amended.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. There are a few Members here who are very anxious to get some amendment to the general bridge act, but we can not get the committee to bring in any such amendment

Mr. DENISON. I may say to the gentleman that I have been spending a good deal of my time this session working on a bill amending the general bridge act, and I propose to have it in the Congress at the very beginning of the next session, and I will be very pleased to have the gentleman from Missouri give the bill consideration and help me get it through the House.

Mr. COCHRAN of Missouri. With that assurance, I shall not object.

Mr. GREEN. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, trust the gentleman and the other leaders of the House will assist us in bringing in some other legislation which is very emergent for the States of the Southeast. The President of the Board of Managers of the Homes for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers insist that they need an additional home for disabled volunteer soldiers. The Southeast is the place in which they desire to locate this home. This is an emergency matter, and I am simply mentioning this for the consideration of the gentleman.

Mr. DENISON. I will be pleased to help the gentleman from Florida.

Mr. STAFFORD. The bill referred to by the gentleman from Florida should not be considered at the present session without consideration by a committee of the House.

Mr. LAGUARDIA. Mr. Speaker, reserving the right to object, now that the gentleman from Wisconsin and the gentleman from Missouri and others have withdrawn their objection, permit me to point out that the most vicious thing about all these bridge propositions is the extension of time, because there you have the proof absolute that they have peddled these franchises around, have been unable to negotiate for them, and are asking for more time.

I am going to be consistent. There are nine propositions in this omnibus bill, and three of them are the very kind that some of us have been objecting to. If the gentleman wants to pass the six public bridges where permission is given to States

or subdivisions thereof, I shall not object; and in order not to prolong the agony, Mr. Speaker, I object for the present, The SPEAKER. Objection is heard.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS-FARM RELIEF

Mr. HUGHES. Mr. Speaker, the problem which to-day challenges the attention of this honorable body is as old as the industry itself, involving as it does 6,500,000 farmers representing a population of 30,000,000 of our citizens—an industry that is basic in its nature and means everything to the prosperity of our country. The President of the United States has given serious thought to the question as evidenced by the character of legislation he is urging. His attitude to-day is in keeping with the support by this legislative body offered to the other industries of this republic. They have been encouraged from the orderly beginning of our governmental progress. is no exception to the rule.

We hear advocated by some a subsidy for the farming industry. It might be all well and good, Mr. Speaker, to vote the farmer a subsidy if the Congress of the United States were assured that the farmer needed this subsidy, and that he would get it after it was voted for him. President Hoover, for whom more votes were cast than for any other candidate for this great office, recognizes the need for a solution of the farmer's troubles, and for that purpose he called Congress in special session, not, in my judgment, with the hopes of effecting a complete solution, but to devise ways and means by which some immediate relief can be afforded.

We are in a measure steering our ship of state into uncharted waters, but happily we have the light of history, made so by the great economical giants of the past, and standing as we are to-day upon the shoulders of these giants we should be careful that we do not steer this ship of state too far out of its course. President Hoover recognized the existence of a national disorder. He expressed himself in this regard before his election. There is no expression that he has made since his election that is not in keeping with his every act and every word previous to his election. His message to the Congress impresses one that he wishes to approach the solution of this problem in a sane, rational way as others of like nature have been solved with soundness and discretion. It is not his purpose to treat symptoms, I am impressed; it is the cause he wishes to remove. It should be our high purpose and duty to provide him with the power which he asks for. When we shall have done this we will have discharged our duty as lawmakers. The responsibility is primarily with him. It should rest there, but it can not, unless we give to him a vote of confidence by passing the measure which he stands behind, as was given him by the American people in the election of November, 1928. When we give him this vote of confidence by passing the measure which he advocates we divest ourselves of any criticism that would properly be ours. Some of us are here no doubt because of that expression of confidence in him by the American electorate. The responsibility is lodged with us should we fail to respond to his mandate.

I feel it my duty, with my vote as a Congressman, to give the President what he asks in the way of legislation, and in no other way can the responsibility of the solution of this problem be placed with him. Should we adopt some other course which is not to his liking and not in keeping with his theory of governmental assistance in farm relief, we immediately become obstructionists in his administration by disregarding his ideals as he sees them and as he wishes to deal with them.

President Hoover was elected by the citizens of this Nation regardless almost of political affiliation. His great ability has been tried in the white-hot crucible of experience. Almost in every quarter of the earth and in every kind of emergency, under the most bewildering and trying conditions, he has proven himself the master even almost to the point of a miracle worker.

The debenture idea is a subsidy, and if there is any industry under God's canopy that impresses me as justifying a subsidy, it will be the farming industry of this country, but until the farming organizations are completed, until a farm board has been authorized, until money has been appropriated for the purpose of organizing cooperatives for the farmer's protection, and money advanced for his financial relief, no law, in my judgment, should be enacted until the farm organization has been developed to the point where we are assured that the producers of farm products will realize whatever subsidy is voted. I, therefore, Mr. Speaker, find myself, not only because I am here as a member of the party with which the President is affiliated but because of a just sense of duty which I owe to the protection of the farming industry, first voting for the law in

keeping with Mr. Hoover's ideas which will carry out the first step of the farm organization, and then in succeeding Conif it becomes necessary because of recorded experiences laid before this body by the agricultural board created under the farm-relief measure, we can add to this law, whether it be additional appropriations, a subsidy, or what not, I will be found if here regularized as the subsidiary of the found if here casting my vote which will place the farming industry of this country upon a parity with other industries in keeping with the platform pledges of my party which elected

Mr. Hoover President of the United States.

Mr. HALL of Mississippi. Mr. Speaker and Members of the House, when this Congress convened on the 15th of April I, as a new Member, had high hopes that much would be done for the farming interests of this Nation. I regret that I have less hope now than then. I have observed the course of this legislation, and when the debenture feature of the farm bill was so overwhelmingly rejected by the vote registered I feel the object of our assembling, so far as the farmer is concerned, has been practically defeated. It seems to me the friends of agriculture are much in the minority, yet many voting to eliminate this feature of the bill profess to be friendly to agriculture. I have no right to impugn motives otherwise and can only marvel at their conception of relief. If they believe any substantial relief can be given the farmer unless he has the benefit of the debenture feature or a similar feature, and that a revision of the tariff upward will benefit agriculture, then I confess I am mentally incapable of conceiving such reasoning and fail to see how such could benefit the agricultural interests.

We assembled here in extra session by due proclamation of the President of the United States, discharging, as I understand, one of his pre-election obligations to the American people in promising that Congress would be so assembled for two main purposes. First, for the relief of the farming and the agricultural interests of the Nation; second, for limited revision of the

present tariff law.

Certainly, if the President of the United States were not sincere in his declaration as to his wish to improve the agricultural condition of this country, and if he were not sincere in his opinion that it required a fair revision of the tariff arrangement before all would be well with the American people, any further efforts of this Congress will be in vain. My opinion is, had the President divorced farm relief from tariff and submitted only farm relief, much greater progress would have been made. I have witnessed two opposing interests undertaking to enact laws directly opposed to each other, and the result is only what might have been expected under such conditions. That interest supported by a majority of the Republican Party must of necessity be blessed and that by a minority must go unaided.

The tariff is sponsored by the industrial interests of the Nation and well has it been represented here. The heart and brains of the Republican Party have been with this expressed intention of this session. It is manifest to me the leaders of this party have given but little consideration to the agriculture. tural interests. They have presented to this House the bill under consideration and demanded its passage. Their demands have been minutely executed. This, of course, is a wink at agriculture—a bashful flirtation.

The President was confronted early with the necessity of lending his great influence to either the farmer or the friend There was no escape for him. equally inclined my judgment is neither the industrial interest nor the agricultural interest would have been benefited at the expense of the other. The result would have been, as we Mississippi country boys used to say, "a dog fall." He declared early he would let this branch of the Government do the legislating, he would be the Executive. This was pretty, and I think was a correct position for him to occupy; but when the friends of agriculture seemed to have some chance to win by inserting in the bill the debenture feature, he was quick to express in strong and vigorous words his disapproval. It requires no special intelligence to know that after his suggestion as to this piece of legislation the friends of the farmer had no fair chance at this session. Was the President consistent? Has he legislated? Did he remain "hitched" to the duties of the Execuislated? I have an idea 30,000,000 Americans engaged in agriculture will answer, "He certainly has not."

Whether President Hoover has intentionally or unintention-

ally played into the hands of the industrial group at the expense of the farming interest, his course and expressions have

irresistibly had such effects.

It is encouraging, however, to know that the progressive element of his party has joined with the majority of the Democrats and wisely sponsored the debenture feature for relief to the agricultural interest of the Nation. I voted for the farm

relief measure written and sponsored by the leaders of the Republican Party in this House.

I realize, as do all Democrats, that under the rules of the House, dominated by the Republican leaders, it is impossible to secure the legislation actually placing agriculture on a parity with other interests. We were precluded under the rules from presenting for consideration the debenture feature without which, or a provision similar thereto, it is economically impossible to give agricultural interest the relief it should have. Yet, the bill passed by the House is the beginning of legislation which will ultimately evolve into enactments fair to this interest.

I thought, and still think, it is impossible under the wisest provisions of farm legislation to take care of the agricultural interest of the Nation wholly apart and disconnected from the application of the tariff law as passed by this House. When I heard so many Members of this House whose record in the past, I understand, have been outspoken and forcible against any proposed legislation in favor of the farming interest, and as many other Members who in the past have maintained that the revolving fund or the debenture feature was the only salvation of the agricultural interest meet on common ground and eloquently sponsor the bill on this floor, I was encouraged. Being a "tenderfoot," I did not know what it was all about.

When the Ways and Means Committee, or the Republican members thereof, brought forth this tariff bill my hopes vanished and my faith was weak. I wonder what the real honest-to-God thoughts of President Hoover were when he realized the attitude of the leaders of this party at this important epoch in an effort to secure the realization of his constructive promulgations. I wonder if he is wise enough to enjoy any real hope or to feel any encouraging breeze through the inconsistencies of the tariff proposals and agricultural relief.

A careful perusal and consideration of the tariff bill discloses that in a few instances agriculture and kindred products have small consideration at the hands of the Ways and Means Committee, and a like consideration of those affecting the industrial and already protected interests of the Nation will disclose clearly that where it is proposed to place one dollar in the pockets of agriculture and labor the industrial interest is permitted to extract seven or eight dollars from that same pocket.

I mention a few glaring proposals of the tariff bill, and it will not require a student of economic conditions or any expert of any interests to appreciate the inequalities of the bill, but "he who runs may read" and understand the craftiness of the leaders and manipulators.

Look at the sugar rate, whereby it is proposed to levy a heavy tax on this commodity. This is proposed under the guise of protecting an American industry. The facts are, only 17 per cent of the sugar consumed by the American people is produced at home, yet in order to enable the gigantic Sugar Trust of America to make its millions tribute is levied on the American consumer. Eighty-three per cent of the sugar consumed is imported, so this is the sugar schedule.

Look at the proposed tariff on finished cotton products. major portion of the cotton crop of this Nation is exported to mills of foreign countries, and yet under the pretext of protecting American industry and American labor great tribute is sought to be levied on the American consumer by taxing the finished products of this commodity. The most stupid of us know this will tend to lower the price of cotton, and there are more cotton fabric than any other worn by the American people. and this is the relief to the cotton farmer.

Consider the tariff proposed on cement, and at the same time consider the great American need at the present for this necessary product. Much prating is made by the leaders of the present administration and by the champions of the proposed bill of the need of internal improvement. In every hamlet, district, county, and State of the American Union better roads are demanded; great building projects are proposed and desired and much under construction; and yet under the pretense of stimulating an American enterprise and to flirt with labor this form of taxation is proposed. So this is a part of the scheme to relieve the American consumer.

A careful perusal of the entire tariff bill from A to Z discloses very few deductions have been made in the tariff on industrial products, but many advances made. It may be that the fathers of this bill will be able to fool themselves, may have been wise and cunning enough to fool the Chief Executive himself, but certainly the masses and the millions of farmers and their families of this Nation are not fooled, nor will they be cajoled into for-getting the recent promises of the President and the high hopes entertained that this Congress would give the relief they know they are entitled to. This relief a large majority of the American people had a right to expect.

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There are many glaring, unjust features of the proposed tariff bill. I shall not take time to call attention to many.

The whole structure bristles with advantages to the already protected interests and with injustice to the masses. One of the most ridiculous arguments made on the floor of this House by the proponents of this measure is, "If you place a tariff on sugar and other commodities, you will not enhance the sale price to the American public." If manufacturers and the favored few are benefited by the tariff, how on earth can they receive such benefits if the American consumer is not penalized? If there could be such, I would denominate this reasoning "mental legerdemain." It occurs to me that to accept the logic of such proponents would be to "knock the brains out of common sense and cut the throat of reason."

I represent a constituency comprised in about equal proportion of farming and industry. Therefore I could not consistently oppose a fair revision of the tariff law advantageous to business; neither could I consistently desire an undue advantage thereby in favor of the agricultural interest. I am happy to occupy such a position, for thereby I must cast my vote in the interest of American industry and in the interest of agriculture and labor at the same time. I feel if this Congress were composed of more Representatives in like position the disastrous condition could easily be adjusted. But when I witness the leaders and makers of this tariff law are inspired solely in the interest of the manufacturers and industry, without the slightest interest in the farmer and laborer, the small business and consumers, I have but scant hope that this session of the Congress will bless the American people to any great extent.

May we indulge in the hope that the President, somewhere and somehow in his own good manner, is demanding the leaders of his party to dismount from their high-handedness in perfecting the tariff bill and in some degree cause them to respect his promises, and at least may we hope they will assume some interest in the general American welfare?

Let us, though of small faith, take renewed hope in a partial surrender of the Ways and Means Committee upon hearing the plaudits of the American people on the position of the advocates of debenture and in the hope the present attitude of the leaders of this branch of the legislation be tempered and a desire to assist the agricultural interest be restored here when we again consider the tariff bill.

Pass your tariff measure as originally written; refuse to be fair, equitable, and just to the farmer and the agricultural interest; undertake to hoodwink American labor; repudiate the mandate of the American voter, reflected in the recent national election, by your creed of "might makes right"; with your tremendous majority here, continue upon your knees to pay homage to the special interests; and if you do, you but delay the blessed day when every American shall by the law of this land share an equal opportunity. There will then come that day when the indomitable American spirit will incite its manhood to arise from the ashes of your despoiled opportunity and demand its just consideration. Then when the ballots of the American people have been registered, on that day you will surely be relegated to the limbo of the past and be numbered among those who have been faithless to a solemn, majestic trust.

Mr. THOMPSON. Mr. Speaker, I represent a district in Ohio very fertile and the finest agricultural district in the State. It is the Corn Belt where corn is king and hogs a safe bet. It is also the home of the sugar beet, where the smoke of sugar refineries rises. It is also well blessed with diversification; that is to say, it has splendid crops of wheat, corn, and oats, and is the home of a numerous cow population, where beef and dairy cattle abound, and thoroughbred flocks of poultry are to be seen on every hand.

The farmers are my constituents, and are the important and predominant class, especially the German farmers. These thrifty people, as a rule, are not clamoring for farm relief. But there has been such extensive propaganda for years, promulgated by the wheat farmers of other sections of the country, and the professional farm agitators located in Washington and retained here by various farmer organizations at considerable expense, until the farmers of every section of the country regardless of conditions really think there is a necessity for "farm relief."

The Congress has for some time past regarded it as a necessary question to deal with. Within the last few days it seems to have become a political issue rather than an economic question, which it really is. My district belongs to neither Michigan nor Indiana, for the reason that it is composed of the seven northwest counties of Ohio. When I came to Congress I was placed upon the Agricultural Committee because of my location and the pronounced agricultural characteristics of the district, and not because I was a farmer, but because I was raised in

that rural section and had published a newspaper there for a great many years and was thought to be farmer-minded.

For the past seven years I have been sitting as a member of the Agricultural Committee of the House, composed mostly of attorneys, listening to what the farmers really wanted for farm relief. I soon discovered that in reality the entire farm relief question, so called, was an economic proposition and that politics should not enter into it. At least the committee never practiced politics in consideration of its question, but seemed to be entirely nonpartisan. The committee, I think, realized that such was the condition and were unable to definitely determine just what the various farm organizations would agree upon. The nearest approach we ever came to solving the problem was when we reported out of the committee the McNary-Haugen bills; but these measures did not meet with the approval of the gamblers, the stockmen, much less the great army of consumers. The influence set to work to defeat these bills was so tremendous and powerful that while passed by Congress they were twice vetoed.

I followed the committee on all these occasions. I conscientiously tried to get farm relief legislation. Never at any time did I vote against the farmer, although realizing that none of the measures were perfect.

Now we have arrived at another crisis in this whole question. We must determine whether we want farm relief, or whether we shall split hairs over the question and never act. What this Congress needs is action and not an indeterminate haggling over comparative nonessentials. I for one am for action with a swift and heavy hand, and am prepared to act now by disagreeing to this conference report and by instructing that august body at the other end of this Capitol to remove from this farm-relief question their self-appointed political interference known as the debenture plan.

I said during the campaign that I was willing to trust the President. It was not idle talk then; I meant it, and I mean it now. The President is an Iowa man, born and bred, and is farmer minded. Coupled with it he is also commercial minded, and the two qualifications together should eminently fit him to work out this House plan as now enacted and as will best benefit the whole country. The House plan sets up the machinery of a board of eight members with great powers. This board is to look after the surpluses and the stabilization of prices on farm products through the agencies of cooperative and accurate marketing. He appoints the members of this board, and these gentlemen are to be responsible to him and to him alone. It seems to me that just now the merits or demerits of the debenture plan are not at issue and not to be considered. The question is: Shall we have or not have farm relief, and have it now?

I, therefore, assume the full measure of responsibility as a representative of my people and decide for them, as a true representative should decide, for the draft of this conference report bill with debenture left out.

Mr. HAUGEN. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks with respect to the debenture plan, undoubtedly the proposed debenture plan would in a degree benefit the farmers if applied and properly administered, but section 10 (a) provides:

EXPORT DEBUNTURES

SEC. 10. (a) Whenever the board finds it advisable, in order to carry out the policy declared in section 1 with respect to any agricultural commodity, to issue export debentures with respect to such commodity, the board shall give notice of such finding to the Secretary of the Treasury. Upon the receipt of such notice it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, commencing and terminating at such time as the board shall prescribe, to issue export debentures to any farmer, cooperative association, stabilization corporation, or other person with respect to such quantity of the commodity or any manufactured food product thereof or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco, if the cotton or tobacco out of which it is manufactured if exported in the raw material would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor, as such person may from time to time export from the United States to any foreign country. The export debenture shall be in an amount to be computed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury, in accordance with such regulations as he may prescribe, at the debenture rate for the commodity or product that is in effect at the time of exportation. Any such computation shall be final.

Note, the debenture may be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury only whenever the board finds it advisable to carry out the policy declared in section 1. A fair question is, in the event a board is established as provided in the bill, to be appointed by the President—a board responsive to the President—of course no one would accept of a position unless willing to carry out the policy of the President. The President at numerous times has made his position clear in respect to the debenture plan. In his letter of April 20, 1929, to the chairman of

the Senate Committee on Agriculture, he gave 10 explicit reasons against the adoption of the debenture plan. At numerous times he has made it clear that he is not in sympathy with the debenture plan. Is it not fair to assume that the board appointed by the President and not in sympathy with the planboard responsive to the President-it would never find it advisable to give the required notice to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue the export debentures? If so, the only authority granted for the issuance of debentures would never be exercised; consequently no relief whatever could be afforded under the proposed debenture plan.

In all candor, if the debenture is practicable, workable, and beneficial, by all means it should be mandatory upon the Secretary of the Treasury to issue debentures. If its aim is to make it of benefit to the producers there should be no ifs or ands about it. We should come out in the open and make it real, and

not imaginary.

Further on, it provides, "Export debenture shall be issued not only to the farmers, cooperative associations, stabilization corporations, or other persons with respect to the quantity of the commodity," but, mind you, to "any manufactured food product thereof," or any product manufactured from cotton or tobacco if the cotton or tobacco out of which it is manufactured, if exported in the raw material, would have been entitled to receive a debenture therefor," and "such person may from time to time export from the United States to any foreign country in an amount to be computed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury.'

Evidently not a debenture altogether for the benefit of the producer, but more particularly for the manufacturer to reap the benefits therefrom.

Under it exporters of manufactured products would be entitled to the debenture. If also an importer, they might apply the debenture in payment on imports. For example, spinners of cotton, exporting in 1927, \$959,616,000 of manufactures of cotton, now already protected by the tariff of from 30 to 40 per cent ad valorem, would receive in addition thereto 2 cents per pound, equivalent to more than 10 per cent. Manufacturers of cigars in addition to the debentures would receive from 53 cents to \$2.75 per pound tariff protection, and manufacturers of cigarettes in addition to the \$4.50 per pound and 25 per cent ad valorem would also receive the debentures

Take, for instance, an importer, also in the exporting business of such products, or who might arrange with the manufacturer to export in his name manufactured products of commodities, might draw debentures on the products exported and use them in payment of duty upon imports, and might in many instances absorb all the benefits without affecting the price paid to the

Subsection (d) provides that the debenture rate shall be onehalf of the rate of duty in effect and the rate on cotton, 2 cents a pound. There is no tariff on cotton of the type exported and no tariff is suggested. At the current rate of duty on exportable portions of the commodities debentures would be as follows:

Commodity	Exports	Tariff	Deben- ture rate	Total
Wheat (1928)	191, 048, 000	\$0.42	\$0. 21	\$40, 120, 080
Corn (1927)	19, 410, 000	.15	.075	1, 455, 750
Beef (1928)	24, 000, 000	.03	.015	360, 000
Lard (1928)	783, 000, 000	.01	.005	3, 915, 000
Butter (1927)	5, 048, 000	.12	.06	302, 880

The exports of cotton varies from year to year, and has ranged in value from 1910 to 1927, from \$551,900,000 up to \$1,137,000,000. The number of bales exported has ranged from 2,742,968 in 1923 to 4,897,063 in 1927, and at the rate of \$10 per bale of 500 net pounds would be from \$27,429,680 up to \$48,970,-630—in other words, a subsidy from twenty-seven to forty-eight millions to the producers and manufacturers in addition to the debentures on manufactured goods aggregating many millions of dollars

If the party platform pledges of the two parties "to place the farmer on a equality with other" is to be fulfilled, why only one-half—redeeming party platforms to the extent of one-half of the tariff protection they are entitled to-why not redeem in full? Fifty per cent of an obligation is in no way a fulfillment of a contract. Men of honor hold that every obligation, great or small, shall be redeemed unconditionally. Why compromise If so, it takes two to make a bargain. In this case the compromise is determined by Congress, and the producers are left out of the agreement.

Admitting that the debenture plan has merit, and that it would advance the price of commodities to the extent of the

debenture, and which, of course, in the aggregate would afford substantial benefit but with the uncertainty of its application, why merely a gesture-why not a mandate?

Section 10 (a) provides that-

In order to prevent undue stimulation in the production of any debenturable agricultural commodity, whenever the board finds prior to the beginning of a crop year that the probable production of any debenturable commodity during such crop year will exceed the average annual production of such debenturable agricultural commodity for the preceding five years, it shall by proclamation prescribe that the export debenture rates for such commodity shall be reduced by the percentages hereinafter fixed.

This is a further compromise, and falls far short of fulfillment

of our obligations under party platform pledges.

If the aim of the measure is to make the tariff effective to the farmers, as clearly set out in section No. 1, and as the board is directed to do in the declaration of policy preventing and controlling surpluses in any agricultural commodity through orderly production and distribution, so as to maintain advantageous domestic markets and prevent such surpluses from causing undue and excessive fluctuations or depressing the price for the commodity" and also providing that the Federal farm board shall execute the powers vested in it by this act to aid to the fullest extent in carrying out the policy declared" rather than to enact into law a provision so indefinite and vague in its terms, it should be made mandatory—more definite. Even with that, why compromise and pay only from 1 to 50 per cent of the tariff that the farmers are entitled to, at the expense of the Federal Treasury?

If any doubt as to the board and the farmer taking advantage of the benefits afforded, why not specifically provide that the tariff shall be made effective on agricultural commodities as provided in the McNary-Haugen bill, by compulsory pooling of the whole production, through the medium of the equalization-fee plan, to stabilize and equalize the price, requiring each producer to pay his ratable share of the cost of marketing and equalizing, and to receive his proportionate share of the profits therefrom, so that each producer may share alike in the costs and profits therefrom, instead of voluntary pooling and the approval of plans by the board, as may be done under the proposed bill-notwithstanding the contention of some "that it does not manifest the slightest effort to make the tariff effective in behalf of our surplus farm commodities, nor redeem platform pledges to insure equality for agriculture" in other words, to make the tariff effective through compulsory pooling, and not discretionary with the producers and the

board, as provided in the bill.

But the equalization-fee plan did not receive approval at the conventions of either of the two major parties nor by the respective candidates of the two parties. In view of the urgent demand for farm-relief legislation and the doubt of its passage and liability of veto, it seemed clear to the legislative representatives of farm groups and friends of real farm relief legislation that with the assurance given, that the voluntary pooling as may be accomplished under the bill would give the desired results, it seemed futile to incorporate in the bill the equalization-fee plan, the compulsory pooling provision; hence the equalization-fee plan was temporarily abandoned, and if the producers will take the advantage of it and the board will carry out the policy declared and directed and make it effective, as is intended and can be made, it will accomplish as much as any bill heretofore considered; if not, all friends will renew their efforts and the equalization-fee plan or any other specific or effective plan can be put into operation.

Had the proposed debenture plan had been in operation last year and the price of corn had advanced 71/2 cents a bushel, on the whole crop produced of 2,839,959,000 bushels the total gain would have been \$212,996,925, of which \$1,455,750 would have been in debentures on the 19,410,000 bushels exported and at the

expense of the Federal Treasury.

Under the equalization plan the producers would have received instead of the \$0.997 per bushel, Chicago price, the Buenos Aires price of \$0.93, plus export tax of \$0.02, ocean freight \$0.0875, or a total of \$1.18\%, minus an equalization fee of 1.2 mills (\$0.0012), a net gain of \$0.1803 per bushel on the entire production, or a grand total of \$539,604,238.

Under the debenture plan on wheat for last year, if the price of the whole crop of 903,865,000 bushels had advanced 21 cents, or a total of \$189,811,650, of which \$4,012,008 would have been in debentures on the net exports of 191,048,000 bushels exported and at the expense of the Federal Treasury.

Under the equalization plan the producers of wheat would have received instead of the Minneapolis price of \$1.41 the

Winnipeg price of \$1.49, plus the tariff of 42 cents, freight \$0.03, minus the equalization fee of \$0.112, a net increase of \$0.418 and a net profit of \$377,815,570.

For the two commodities the producers would have received under the debenture plan, assuming that the 50 per cent of the tariff had been applied to the whole production, a total of \$402,808,575, of which \$5,467,758 would have been at the expense of the Federal Treasury. Under the equalization plan the total would have been \$917,419,808 without expense to the Federal Treasury. Not only would the producers be ahead \$514,611,233, but the Federal Treasury would have been ahead \$5.467,758.

If the debenture plan is desired and believed beneficial to the producers, which undoubtedly it would be if applied and properly administered, it might be that nations to whom debenturable commodities were imported might apply a countervailing duty. If so, it would be of no benefit to the producer or exporter, but, on the contrary, at a loss to the extent of any discount he might have to take on the debenture, and at the expense of the Federal Treasury, the amount of the debenture ultimately going into the treasury of the importing nation. For example, the export debenture on 100,000 bushels of corn would be \$7,500 paid to the exporter, not paid directly out of the Federal Treasury but diverted before reaching the Treasury; in other words, used in payment of duties on imports. In case a countervailing duty were applied by the importing nation, the exporter would be required to pay \$7,500 counter-vailing duty, to be paid into the treasury of the nation to which the corn was exported. As a result Uncle Sam would be out \$7,500 in debentures and the exporters would be out whatever the discount on the debenture might be, and the foreign nation would be \$7,500 ahead and the foreign consumer would

Outside of the merits or demerits of the export debenture plan there are other questions involved. There is the question of constitutionality because of its origin. Under the rules of the House the House Committee on Agriculture had no jurisdiction over the debenture plan. Jurisdiction over it lies with the Committee on Ways and Means. Section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States provides as follows:

All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives; but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments as on other bills.

The debenture plan did not originate in the House. It originated in the Senate, which by many is held to be unconstitutional. In order to speedily pass legislation affording relief to agriculture, and in order to avoid controversy between the two Houses in respect to the question of constitutionality, the House, on May 17, passed House Resolution 45, by a vote of 249 for and 119 against, as follows:

Whereas in the opinion of the House, there is a question as to whether or not section 10 of the amendment of the Senate to H. R. 1 contravenes the first clause of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and is an infringement on the rights and privileges of this House, but in view of the present legislative situation and the desire of this House to speedlly pass legislation affording relief to agriculture, and with the distinct understanding that the action of the House in this instance shall not be deemed to be a precedent, so far as the constitutional prerogatives of the House are concerned: Now, there-

Resolved, That upon the adoption of this resolution it shall be in order to move to take from the Speaker's table the bill H. R. 1, with a Senate amendment, disagree to the Senate amendment, and agree to conference asked by the Senate, and that the Speaker shall immediately appoint conferess—

and sent the bill to conference.

If, as many contend, it contravenes the first clause of section 7 of Article I of the Constitution of the United States, and is an infringement on the rights and privileges of the House, why take chances of court expenses and the delay in awaiting a decision with respect to its constitutionality; why not incorporate it in the tariff bill now before the Senate, where it may be incorporated, eliminating the question of constitutionality, also eliminating the delay and expense?

Mr. FREE. Mr. Speaker, the attitude of the California fruit interests in regard to the farm bill is well expressed in a telegram of which I am in receipt. The telegram is as follows:

FRESNO, CALIF., June 11, 1929.

Hon. A. M. FREE,

Washington, D. C.:

The news of the decision of Senate on farm relief bill reached Fresno this afternoon and delivered to large growers' meeting. Federal assistance to our plans was being stressed, and growers were being assured of cooperation of Government. All growers in deciduous tree

fruit and grape areas of California are astounded at Senate vote. We appeal to you to make sure farm relief bill passed immediately by Congress. Deciduous tree fruit and California grape growers have not received cost production, irrespective of living and interest, during past three years. They are seeking maintain invested capital in excess \$700,000,000 in valuation orchards and vineyards alone.

One million four hundred thousand acres California orchards and vinevards annually produce in excess 3,500,000 tons essential fruit and constitute world's chief source of supply of these particular classes and varieties. Livelihood of 40,000 deciduous tree fruit and grape growers of California and their wives and children depend upon well-being of this industry. By reason of unfavorable economic and marketing conditions, together with unfortunate disintegration in distribution processes of industry, tree fruit and grape growers now face condition of acute financial distress. There is no parallel in American agriculture to depressed conditions confronting people of California throughout all rural districts except oranges and lemons. Unless prompt relief measures are applied entire State of California, including its industries and all others who profit from purchasing power of our vast acreage, will suffer staggering loss by reason utter failure of deciduous tree fruit and grape crop in 1929. Our growers have lost banking credit, and their human and social relations require immediate but temporary Government assistance. There is nothing unsound concerning statistical position of tree fruit and grape industry, but to again permit inroads of speculative interests and securing control and marketing of our crops represented inexcusable commentary upon the Congress of the country. Farm relief bill provides temporary aid necessary for these more important industries of this State. We ask that you work and vote for speedy enactment this measure. It is a truism that salvation of homes, happiness, and children of families of growers are dependent upon this legislation. We ask that you consider these most vital attributes in human relations in behalf of our people and make these circumstances paramount above all other conditions in your attitude toward farm-relief legislation. Thousands of our producers are Burton A. Towne, president California Vineyardists Association; W. H. Williamson, president Associated California Fruit Industries; Henry Dermer, chairman growers committee, Fresno County; Herbert R. Freeland, chairman business men's committee, Fresno County; Lodi Chamber of Commerce; E. Powers Manteca, chamber of commerce; Dr. T. H. Stice, Napa Chamber of Commerce; Charles Latimer, Ontario Chamber of Commerce; George F. Johnston, Imperial Valley Growers; E. L. Cunningham, chairman Deciduous Association, Mendocino County; George L. Bare, chairman Deciduous Association, Stanislaus County; Ed Lewis, chairman Deciduous Association, Sacramento County; Albert Haentze, chairman Deciduous Association, Santa Clara County; Milo L. Rowell, Fresno; Lucius Powers, president Central California Growers Association, Fresno; Z. S. Leymel, mayor city of Fresno; Visalia Chamber of Commerce; Bakersfield Chamber of Commerce; Delano Chamber of Commerce; Madera Chamber of Commerce; Livermore, Brentwood District Associated California Fruit Industries; Merced Chamber of Commerce; Modesto Chamber of Commerce; Kings County Chamber of Commerce; Col. R. E. Tayman, Healdsburg Chamber of

Mr. O'CONNOR of Louisiana. Mr. Speaker, the tariff is essentially a charge on the people with results that are in many cases disputed by economists at home and abroad. The debenture proposed as an amendment to the farm relief bill now in conference would be, if adopted as a part of the measure that will become the law shortly, in all probability, a charge upon the Treasury which is in itself a charge upon the people. So that both the tariff and the debenture are fundamentally the same in origin, purpose, and effect from the standpoint of the principle involved though the results in the two instances might be questioned by the proponents of each of the two propositions and certainly by the opponents of both of them as uneconomic, unjust, and inequitable charges whose ill effects could not be compensated for by any demonstrable resulting benefits.

Generally speaking, a fair tariff should produce a prosperity that would otherwise not be ours. What profiteth an American if foodstuffs and clothing be ever so cheap and he hath no employment? Ask those who believe in the protective theory. Which means that it is preferable to stand for high prices and pay them with the wherewith that flows from domestic prosperity than to look into shop windows where goods are exposed at low prices which you are unable to pay as a result of an empty pocket and unemployment. But what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. If a tariff or a charge on the people is beneficial to sugar and rice production, which we are interested in in south Louisiana, why should not a debenture worth \$10 a bale be of benefit to cotton production in north Louisiana? And if it be true that cities, even when they are seaports, are dependent for their genesis, existence, growth, and prosperity upon the surrounding contiguous country, why not promote agriculture generally and not only a few of her products? And why not emphasize, enlarge, broaden, and insure our rural prosperity by adopting a plan that would be harmonious in all of its parts;

Such a plan should meet with Democratic indorsement, for it is not at variance with the platform adopted at Houston, and is the antithesis of the old tariff idea which had the opposition of those who believe in equal rights to all and special privileges to none. With the cotton planter of north Louisiana prosperous, and the sugar and rice planter of south Louisiana prosperous, I have no doubt that we in the old city will prosper and reflect the good times felt over the State. And why should anyone hesitate about adopting the debenture plan since it is not a mandatory but an optional provision which the farm board, to be appointed by President Hoover, would use and put into operation only in their wise discretion. Particularly is this query pertinent in view of the fact that under the elastic provisions of the new tariff bill the commission to be appointed by the President may exercise a power and the President enforce the result of it in the way of altering, changing, and even initiating and creating rates, of far greater consequence financially and economically than the issuance of the contemplated debenture.

The elastic provision is so far-reaching in its potentialities and effects as to wring a moan of anguish from the lips of James M. BECK, who trembled with apprehension and viewed with alarm a scheme of executive government so at variance with the underlying principles of freedom and liberty, political and economic, though I think that this high priest of the Republican temple of Pennsylvania but apparently of lesser stature in the National Republican Party as was seen and noted in the recent caucus, may believe that through the machinations of some near free-trade Democratic President the enlarged and broadened elastic provisions may become the instrumentality to destroy the protective system. In other words, that the creature provision may enact the rôle of the monster which

was created by Frankenstein.

Apparently his colleagues in caucus assembled thought the distinguished gentleman from Pennsylvania was "all wet" and so far off the reservation that he was looking at the remote horizon instead of at his feet, which is suggestive of the story that once upon a time in the long, long ago, Thales, the celebrated philosopher, fell into a ditch and when yanked out by the hair of the head by an old woman, told her his plight was due to the fact that he was looking at the stars, which caused the practical dame to remark that if he had been looking at his feet instead of stargazing he would not be "all wet." brilliant former Solicitor General has the viewpoint in this tariff provision which he so ably discussed on the floor of the

House of many thoughtful Americans, I am sure.

I care not who writes the laws of a country if you will permit me to write its songs," as Fletcher substantially declared, finds an apt and expressive paraphrase in: "I care not who writes the rates in a tariff bill if you permit me to revise or change them. And as the tariff is closely connected with the revenues of the country which permit of appropriations, let me say that the Republican Party in control of the Government for four years more could in some measure rehabilitate themselves with the people, whose confidence they have lost or forfeited by inability to provide and adapt constructive legislation, for carrying out the far-sighted patriotic and wise suggestions of the great magazine weekly, Liberty, which in an editorial of appealing force some time ago urged the Federal Government to originate a movement and connect it up with a similar movement of the States and their towns and cities to construct and build their roads, bridges, and public works and buildings in slack times, and thereby in a large measure meet and solve their unemployment cycles and problems which have become the curse and terror of humanity, young and old. In the daily bulletin of the Manufacturers Record of June 11, under the caption, "Cut the Red Tape," this wise policy is presented with convincing force by Richard H. Edmonds. Ye who are interested in "the short and simple annals of the poor" and the wisdom of maintaining business so as to prevent unemployment should read this article by one of the foremost champions of southern rights and national integrity

President Hoover, when Secretary of Commerce, advocated a similar plan to that of Liberty and the Manufacturers Record and the many periodicals and newspapers that saw the governmental wisdom in such a course. In a masterly way he pointed out that this work would stimulate business activity and turn the tide from depression to prosperity. Highway and water-way improvement on a large scale would do much in connec-tion with a vast public building construction plan and movement to relieve the present depression and unemployment situation which is so obvious that its denial by anyone leads to the thought that he is in danger of blowing the gas out. "Start public works" should be the order of President Hoover. They

who are out of work-and they are millions-will rise and call him blessed if he will brighten their lives, their homes, their souls, by removing through employment the haggard lines from faces of men and women who are willing to die for their country whenever the requirements of war demand such a sacrifice. I repeat that Mr. Edmonds has hit the nail squarely on the head, and so has Liberty and the host of journalists who have become heroes in the strife for a great construction policy, for, as they have stated, expenditures for highways, waterways, flood control, and public buildings are an investment when viewed in the proper light and will render huge return. Keep in mind that if all of the people now out of employment, eager for work to support their families, could find employment by reason of this proposed building activity and the general effect it would have on the country's trade, the consuming power of the people would be increased to absorb all the supposed surplus foodstuffs now pressing upon the market and breaking down prices. Give us a fair tariff bill which will include debenture and a public works bill and the success of your administration is assured.

Lift from the faces of the toilers who are idle the sorrow and sadness too deep for the well-to-do and prosperous to understand by leading the fight, Mr. President, for the adoption of a policy that will secure you a lasting place in the affections of your countrymen. Give the order, "Forward march to public improvements and prosperity."

But to return to the debenture: If the President should lose sight of the logic of the debenture and should exercise the veto power, then Congress can pass the farm bill with the debenture section eliminated within two days, as pointed out by Senator Norris on the floor of the Senate and in a letter by the National

Grange, copy of which I received this morning.

The Republican Party may as well make up their minds now as later on that the debenture plan as an actional part or section of a farm relief or tariff bill is a sine qua non. Without it a tariff bill is as unjust, unfair, and oppressive as many conservative opponents of such taxation have termed it. For without it the tariff is not general in purpose or effect and is consequently, to a large extent, special or, to be truthful and candid, favoritism to those who are powerful and influential enough politically to demand and receive their share of the bacon or spoils, whichever you prefer.

Like Banquo's ghost, the debenture plan will not down. It must be made part and parcel of the protective system, or the protective system will go tottering to its destruction and fall as a result of the impossibility of its proponents meeting intellectually the shattering arguments of its opponents, who are even now stripping it of the sophistry with which its friends have hedged it in as the palladium of our industrial fortress

and citadel of high walls.

The President practically admits the soundness of the theory of it when he says, "For no matter what the theory of the export subsidy may be, in the practical world we live in it will not bring equality but will bring further disparity to agriculture," which conclusion is, of course, not in consonance with the practically admitted premise.

But let the fight go on. It is on the anvil of discussion that the spark of truth will fly. And from present indications the debenturites are going to smite the high tariffites hip and thigh and expose the weakness of a subsidy structure that supports industry-rich, powerful, swollen industry-almost exclusively.

Mr. LANKFORD of Georgia. Mr. Speaker, I regret that the export debenture plan was voted down and now very probably will not be in the so-called farm relief bill when it becomes law. The debenture scheme will not put the farmer on a parity with other industries. It would improve very much, though, the present bill, and I can not understand how Members who favor farm relief can oppose the debenture idea. With great misgivings I am voting for the present bill. I am hoping when its defects become recognized as glaring inconsistencies and dangerous to agriculture there will be left enough friends of the farmer to correct and improve it until it becomes a good piece of legislation.

Congress by the passage of the present bill admits that it can not yet solve the farm problem and, therefore, provides a powerful board with almost unlimited powers and enormous funds, and delegates to the board the prerogative of doing what the Congress has failed to do, to wit, solve the farm problem. Congress says it can not do what it hopes this board can do. board may solve it, but I have grave fears that it will not. I know it will not solve it until some more legislation is passed. We have just begun the task.

While I have always favored the debenture plan, I have objected to debentures being issued to the exporters. help is too indirect and that not enough of it will ever reach the

farmer. I have hoped all the while that when the export debenture plan finally became law the debentures would be issued to the farmers or to some agency acting in behalf of the farmers, so the benefit would flow directly to the farmer. I have heretofore introduced bills and offered amendments to farm bills, seeking to provide for the benefits of the debenture to flow directly to the farmer, and was gratified on yesterday to hear my idea indorsed by one of the best friends of the farmer in Congress.

Mr. DICKINSON. Mr. Speaker, under permission to extend my remarks on H. R. 1, the farm bill, I believe it would be well for us to review the various pledges in both the Republican platform and the public utterances of the Republican nominee,

so far as farm relief legislation is concerned.

The Republican Party adopted as a part of its platform, after several general declarations with reference to the condition of the farm interests of the country, the following party pledge:

The Republican Party pledges itself to the enactment of legislation creating a Federal farm board clothed with the necessary powers to promote the establishment of a farm marketing system of farmer-ownedand-controlled stabilization corporations or associations to prevent and control surpluses through orderly distribution.

We favor adequate tariff protection to such of our agricultural prod-

ucts as are affected by foreign competition.

We favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a Federal system of organization for cooperative and orderly marketing of farm products.

The vigorous efforts of this administration toward broadening our

exports market will be continued.

The Republican Party pledges itself to the development and enactment of measures which will place the agricultural interests of America on a basis of economic equality with other industries to insure its prosperity

In his acceptance speech President Hoover, under date of August 11, 1928, made the following declarations:

The platform proposes to go much farther. It pledges the creation of a Federal farm board of representative farmers to be clothed with authority and resources with which not only to still further aid farmers' cooperatives and pools and to assist generally in solution of farm problems but especially to build up with Federal finance farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from the depressions and demoralization of seasonal gluts and periodical surpluses.

Objection has been made that this program as laid down by the party platform may require that several hundred millions of dollars of capital be advanced by the Federal Government without obligation upon the individual farmer. With that objection I have little patience. A nation which is spending ninety billions a year can well afford an expenditure of a few hundred millions for a workable program that will give to one-third of its population their fair share of the Nation's prosperity. Nor does this proposal put the Government into business except so far as it is called upon to furnish capital with which to build up the farmer to the control of his own destinies.

The program adapts itself to the variable problems of agriculture not only to-day but which will arise in the future. I do not believe that any single human being or any group of human beings can determine in advance all questions that will arise in so vast and complicated an industry over a term of years. The first step is to create an effective agency directly for these purposes and to give it authority and resources. These are solemn pledges and they will be fulfilled by the Republican Party. It is a definite plan of relief. It needs only the detailed elaboration of legislation and appropriations to put it into

Following that utterance, former Governor Frank O. Lowden. at his home, as quoted in the New York World, under date of August 14, 1928, made the following suggestions:

I am much impressed by Mr. Hoover's acceptance speech as a whole. With reference to agriculture, his frank recognition that the agricultural problem is the most urgent economic problem in our Nation to-day is very heartening. I have stated, I think a thousand times, that a general acknowledgment that the problem exists would be half the battle. If there had been such recognition years ago the agricultural situation would be vastly different to-day.

Mr. Hoover's aspirations to bring the farm population up to economic equality with other groups have my heartiest approval. however, it will be found practically that his proposed stabilization corporation will only attain the objects which he hopes to accomplish if the cost to the corporation of stabilizing the price of any commodity be distributed over the commodity involved and not taken from the public Treasury.

In order that there might be no misunderstanding concerning the position of President Hoover as the Republican nominee, he again referred to the pledge of the Republican Party and again expressed his views with reference to the farm problem

at West Branch, Iowa, at the home-coming celebration there, held under date of August 21, 1928, as follows:

A Federal farm board is to be set up with the necessary powers and resources to assist the industry to meet not alone the varied problems of to-day but those which may arise in the future. My fundamental concept of agriculture is one controlled by its own members, organized to fight its own economic battles and to determine its own destinies. do I speak of organization in the narrow sense of traditional farm cooperatives or pools, but in the much wider sense of a sound marketing organization. It is not by these proposals intended to put the Government into the control of the business of agriculture, nor to subsidize the prices of farm products and pay the losses thereon either by the Federal Treasury or by a tax or fee on the farmer. We propose with governmental assistance and an initial advance of capital to enable the agricultural industry to reach a stature of modern business operations by which the farmer will attain his independence and maintain his individuality.

As a further pledge to the agricultural interests of the country in the closing days of the campaign, President Hoover made this commitment, under date of November 2, 1928, at St. Louis, Mo.:

But to return to the farm question.

In addition to the tariff and cheaper waterway transportation in assistance to agriculture, the Republican Party proposes to go farther. It proposes to set up an institution which will be one of the most important institutions in our Government, designed to meet not only the varied problems which confront us to-day but those which may arise in the future. We propose to create a Federal farm board composed of men of understanding and sympathy for the problems of agriculture; we propose this board should have power to determine the facts, the causes, the remedies which should be applied to each and every one of the multitude of problems which we mass under the general term "the agricultural problem."

This program further provides that the board shall have a broad authority to act and be authorized to assist in the further development of cooperative marketing; that it shall assist in the development of clearing houses for agricultural products, in the development of adequate warehousing facilities, in the elimination of wastes in distribution, and in the solution of other problems as they arise. But in particular the board is to build up, with initial advances of capital from the Government, farmer-owned and farmer-controlled stabilization corporations which will protect the farmer from depressions and the demoralization of summer and periodic surpluses.

It is proposed that this board should have placed at its disposal such resources as are necessary to make its action effective.

Thus we give to the Federal farm board every arm with which to deal with the multitude of problems. This is an entirely different method of approach to solution from that of a general formula; it is flexible and adaptable. No such far-reaching and specific proposal has ever been made by a political party on behalf of any industry in our history. It is a direct business proposition. It marks our desire for establishment of farmers' stability and, at the same time, maintains his independence and individuality.

This plan is consonant with our American ideals to avoid the Government operation of commercial business; for it places the operation upon the farmer himself, not upon a bureaucracy. It puts the Government in its real relation to the citizen-that of cooperation. Its object is to give equality of opportunity to the farmer. I would consider it the greatest honor I could have if it should become my privilege to aid in finally solving this the most difficult of economic problems presented to our people, and the one in which by inheritance and through long contact I have my deepest interest.

President Hoover, after his inauguration, on the date of April 16, 1929, in his message to Congress, again referred to the farm question in the following language:

The Government has a special mandate from the recent election, not only to further develop our waterways and revise the agricultural tariff, but also to extend systematic relief in other directions.

I have long held that the multiplicity of causes of agricultural depression could only be met by the creation of a great instrumentality clothed with sufficient authority and resources to assist our farmers to meet these problems, each upon its own merits. The creation of such an agency would at once transfer the agricultural question from the field of politics into the realm of economics and would result in constructive action. The administration is pledged to create an instrumentality that will investigate the causes, find sound remedies, and have the authority and resources to apply those remedies.

The pledged purpose of such a Federal farm board is the reorganization of the marketing system on sounder and more stable and more economic lines. To do this the board will require funds to assist in creating and sustaining farmer-owned and farmer-controlled agencies for a variety of purposes, such as the acquisition of adequate warehousing and other facilities for marketing; adequate working capital to be advanced against commodities lodged for storage; necessary and prudent advances to corporations created and owned by farmers' marketing organizations for the purchase and orderly marketing of surpluses occasioned by climatic variations or by harvest congestion; to authorize the creation and support of clearing houses, especially for perishable products, through which, under producers' approval, cooperation can be established with distributors and processors to more orderly marketing of commodities, and for the elimination of many wastes in distribution; and to provide for licensing of handlers of some perishable products so as to eliminate unfair practices. Every penny of waste between farmer and consumer that we can eliminate, whether it arises from methods of distribution or from hazard or speculation, will be a gain to both farmer and consumer.

In addition to these special provisions in the direction of improved returns, the board should be organized to investigate every field of economic betterment for the farmer so as to furnish guidance as to need in production, to devise methods for elimination of unprofitable marginal lands and their adaptation to other uses; to develop industrial by-products, and to survey a score of other fields of helpfulness.

Certain safeguards must naturally surround these activities and the instrumentalities that are created. Certain vital principles must be adhered to in order that we may not undermine the freedom of our farmers and of our people as a whole by bureaucratic and governmental domination and interference. We must not undermine initiative. There should be no fee or tax imposed upon the farmer. No governmental agency should engage in the buying and selling and price fixing of products, for such courses can lead only to bureaucracy and domination. Government funds should not be loaned or facilities duplicated where other services of credit and facilities are available at reasonable rates. No activities should be set in motion that will result in increasing the surplus production, as such will defeat any plans of relief.

Again it is my desire to call attention to the approval of former Gov. Frank O. Lowden to the Hoover program in an Associated Press release, under date of April 26, 1929, as follows:

Mr. Hoover, in the campaign last fall, stated clearly and unequivocally his opposition to the principle of the equalization fee, as well as to the principle of the debenture plan. He was elected by a substantial majority. The country, therefore, authorized him to proceed with his own agricultural program. That program was outlined, not only in his speeches but more fully in his recent message to Congress.

It is to be assumed that upon an issue so clearly decided by the election Congress will support the President. It then becomes the duty of all sincere friends of farm relief to cooperate with the administration in giving effect to its program. If it later should appear that this program was inadequate, the President indicated in his message that the way is open for further action.

In order that there may be no misunderstanding of the President's attitude, with particular reference to the farm bill and the debenture amendment, I am inserting President Hoover's statement given under date of June 11, 1929, following the vote in the Senate on the farm relief bill, wherein he expressed himself as follows:

The vote in the Senate to-day at best adds further delay to farm relief and may gravely jeopardize the enactment of legislation. In rejecting the report of the Senate and House conferees, which report was agreed to by members of both parties, the Senate has in effect rejected a bill which provides for the creation of the most important agency ever set up in the Government to assist an industry—the proposed Federal farm board, endowed with extraordinary authority to reorganize the marketing system in the interest of the farmer, to stabilize his industry, and to carry out these arrangements in conjunction with farm cooperatives, with a capital of \$500,000,000 as an earnest of the seriousness of the work. It is a proposal for steady upbuilding of agriculture onto firm foundations of equality with other industry, and would remove the agricultural problem from politics and place it in the realm of business.

The conferees' bill carried out the plan advanced in the campaign in every particular. Every other plan of agricultural relief was rejected in that campaign, and this plan was one of the most important issues in the principal agricultural States and was given as a mandate by an impressive majority in these States. Subsidies were condemned in the course of the campaign, and the so-called debenture plan—that is, the giving of subsidies on exports—was not raised by either party, nor by its proponents.

No serious attempt has been made to meet the many practical objections I and leaders in Congress have advanced against this proposal. It was not accepted by the House of Representatives and has been overwhelmingly condemned by the press and is opposed by many leading farm organizations, for no matter what the theory of the export subsidy may be in the practical world we live in it will not bring equality, but will bring further disparity to agriculture. It will bring immediate profits to some speculators and disaster to the farmer.

I carnestly hope that the Congress will enact the conferees' report and allow us to enter upon the building of a sound agricultural system rather than to longer deprive the farmer of the relief which he sorely needs.

In order to properly reflect the sentiment on the debenture amendment it seems to me that a quotation from one of the leading daily papers of the Middle West is here worth while, in which it is suggested that the debenture amendment is more properly a part of the tariff bill. The Des Moines Register, editorially, under date of June 11, 1929, made the following suggestions:

If we go no farther into the bill than to read the first paragraph, why should not the bill have the benefit of every doubt? That paragraph reads: "It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress to promote the effective merchandising of agricultural commodities in interstate and foreign commerce so that the industry of agriculture will be placed on a basis of economic equality with other industries.

How can Congress commit itself to any such program in any such formal way and not work out all the details as market conditions suggest them? Suppose everything not to be in the bill the western farmer would have in it, does not the bill open up a program of enormous possibilities?

If they will not do that, why do they not hook the debenture program onto the tariff bill, to which it really belongs, and let the farm bill go through and let the President name his farm board and get the work started?

The Waterloo Tribune, under date of June 11, 1929, in an editorial entitled "Put Hoover in Hole," made the following observations:

The only way they can get Hoover in a hole is to defeat the House farm relief bill, and then they will be putting agriculture in a much bigger hole. They will be delaying farm-relief legislation, just as they have delayed it for a half-dozen years.

The sensible thing is to get what farm-relief legislation Hoover wants now. Legislation to improve on it can be had at sessions in the future.

In the House, wherein the debenture amendment was defeated by a vote of 250 to 113, the controlling influence was not the merits or the lack of merits in the debenture amendment. It was purely an effort on the part of the House to assure the acceptance of the farm bill at the hands of the President and to make available for the benefit of the farmers of the Middle West the observations of the board appointed as experts to study the problem, having at their disposal a Government fund of \$500.000,000. No one can discredit the effect of an organization of this kind, financed as authorized in this bill, upon the general price trend of farm commodities brought under the provisions of the bill. It was in order to bring this assistance to the farmers of the Middle West that the House took a decided stand against the debenture amendment.

However, the debenture amendment will in all probability have additional consideration at the hands of the Senate, and probably at the hands of the House. As heretofore suggested the debenture amendment is more properly a part of the tariff bill than of the farm bill. Senator BROOKHART, in the Senate under date of June 12, 1929, made the following proposal:

I propose that the debenture be issued to the Federal farm board instead of the speculators, whom the president and I both heartily condemn. I propose that the farm board be given authority to use these debentures exactly as the President of the United States himself had authority to use the funds of the Government in the Food Administration and the wheat corporation, including the authority to pay losses.

This suggestion embodies the proposal of a revolving fund wherein the debenture and the funds accumulated therefrom would accrue to the benefit of the Federal farm board to assist them in carrying on their undertaking. It is true this suggestion is new and has not been discussed from many angles. It is also true that the debenture proposal has not been discussed on merit and has not been criticized as it will be when it is proposed as a part of the tariff bill. I am, therefore, making the observation that for those friendly to the debenture plan there is room for a great many helpful suggestions, and to those opposed to the plan it might be suggested that the present rate on tobacco would authorize a bounty of 17½ cents a pound. It has been suggested that this bounty about equals the cost of production, and those opposed to the debenture should look through the commodities of which we export a considerable amount, and determine whether or not the producers could afford to expand their production for the tariff bounty alone, as proposed in the debenture plan.

The complications of the debenture program as shown by Congressman Cole, of Iowa, and Congressman Temple, of Penn-

sylvania, are also worthy of serious consideration. Whether or not we would complicate our relations with other countries to where the debenture would be more of an embarrassment than a benefit is worthy of serious consideration. To those of us who have some time on our hands, it seems to me that a careful research along the lines above suggested will be helpful in reaching a conclusion as to whether or not the debenture plan is feasible as a part of either the tariff or the farm-relief legislation.

Mr. LAMBERTSON. Mr. Speaker, I voted for the farm bill without the debenture in it when it first passed the House, and I voted to approve two conference reports without the debenture in it. When the Senate finally forced the House to give us a mere vote on debenture, the floor leader having moved the previous question after introducing the resolution which put the debenture advocates in the negative, on that vote I voted in favor of debenture. This was the only opportunity I had during this session to express myself on the thing that I had constantly said I thought would help the bill. I did not vote to leave the amendment in with the idea of defeating the bill. If the farm bill is going to be a success without the debenture, then the mere fact that it is in the bill and optional with the board should not in any way make it dangerous. If the bill is not going to be a success, then they will want something more.

There is nothing in this bill that is designed to take care of the great problem of the exportable surplus which means so much to the West in our wheat and to the South in her cotton. There is nothing in the bill that will raise the price of agricultural products. At the most, it will merely have a tendency to stabilize and help keep prices from going down

unnecessarily, but it will never raise them.

Many members have taken the attitude that if this bill does not bring about agricultural equality that they will later be ready to put in the debenture or the equalization fee or something else. The solid unanimous vote east of the Alleghenies against the debenture reminds me of an incident of 40 years ago in Kansas. There was a sick person in the community who had the yellow jaundice. They regarded it as a skin disease. There was an old lady in the community who had a prickly machine full of fine needles that she would run over this person's body day by day as a cure. Finally the patient died. The post-mortem disclosed a complete stoppage of the gall bladder,

The East thinks agriculture has merely a skin disease, and they have demonstrated in the House tariff bill the same kind and gentle sympathy that the old lady demonstrated with her

machine.

I have scanned, for the last three days, the newspapers to observe if there had been any great bonfire celebrations or barbecues or parades with bands in the agricultural districts over the passage of the farm bill, but I have failed to observe any. On the other hand, I read in all the morning papers the morning after the approval of both Houses on the conference report of the farm bill, the following exact words, quoting from the stock-market page of Wall Street:

Prominent in the day's news was the passage of the farm-relief measure without the debenture scheme, which was favorably received in Wall Street.

Mr. McCLOSKEY. Mr. Speaker, under permission granted for extension of remarks on the motion of the distinguished gentleman from Connecticut, the majority leader [Mr. Tilson], I desire to express and record my reactions relative thereto as

this important matter has presented itself to me.

This country has adopted as a policy of government the tariff theory for the encouragement of industry. Agriculture is an "industry." If I am correctly informed, the largest single item of foreign export is cotton. It is our largest foreign-trade credit balance and, therefore, is just as important to New England as it is to the South, where produced, in its relation to world finance and our stability as a creditor nation, a most important factor to the banking and industrial life of this Nation. We encourage in every possible way the export of all

other products of industry; why not those of agriculture?

Now, let us see: In my opinion, the automobile industry is more nearly on a basis for comparison with that of agriculture than any other commodity, in that we are the largest producers of automobiles in the world; in fact, like cotton, we produce more than all the rest of the world combined. In that way automobiles and cotton are comparable; then again automobiles need no tariff protection; it would avail nothing. The same as to cotton. So what do we do for the automobile industry to encourage that industry in foreign markets? (And, be it remembered, I make no complaint of that aid. By it we provide employment for thousands of American workingmen and aid materially our foreign credit balance.) We encourage the automobile industry to produce

cars for the foreign markets and aid them in competition with foreign manufacturers of automobiles by granting to cars for export a freight rate lower than the rate for domestic sale of the same product; for instance, the freight rate on automobiles (passenger) from Detroit, Mich., to San Francisco, Calif., for domestic sale or use is \$4.65 per 100 pounds in carload lots, and on that same carload, from the same shipping point to the same destination for foreign sale or export, the freight rate is \$2.10 per 100 pounds, less than 50 per cent of the domestic rate and a difference of \$2.55 per 100 pounds in favor of cars for export, which, called by another name, is a debenture just the same of \$2.55 per 100 pounds.

And so it is with reference to shipments to New Orleans, Savannah, or New York, varying only in the amounts or difference of freight rates to the different points. So that a debenture on cotton for export of 2 cents per pound is less than the debenture on automobiles for export. And inasmuch as a tariff would not reach either automobiles or cotton, this debenture or difference in freight rates constitutes and takes the place of

tariff.

Mr. Speaker, I believe in the tariff theory of government. I voted for the tariff bill. In doing so I was in perfect harmony with my own views, the platform adopted at Houston, and the best interests of the people of my district. True, I believe some of the schedules in the tariff bill are too high, and I can see no reason for any tariff on cork inasmuch as we do not produce any cork whatever in the United States. But there is one thing to the credit of the Hawley tariff bill—it is a step toward protection for some of the industries of the South and the West. More will come just as surely as daylight follows darkness. When the next tariff bill is written let us hope that the South will be invited to sit in at the hearings and actually help write the bill.

The great dairying industry of this country is to-day located in the Central North and Northwest States, but because of the irresistible economic advantage of the South, where dairy herds can graze 12 months in the year instead of only 6 as in the North, in a few short years that industry will be located in Texas and the other Southern States, and then a tariff on dairy products will be a part of the platform of every candidate for Congress from the South and Southwest. No tariff bill can be written that will meet the approval of every section of the country because what is helpful to one is costly to another, and in its final analysis, as was said by Hancock, many years ago, "Tariff is a local question," and must of

necessity ever be.

Mr. Speaker, that is why I voted for a debenture on farm products. To my mind the debenture is nothing more or less than an inverted tariff on cotton and other farm products of which we produce a surplus over domestic consumption. It would mean nearly \$1,000,000 a year to Nucces County, only 1 of 11 counties in the district I have the honor to represent; over \$500,000 to San Patricio County, and another million and a half dollars to the other counties of my district. Is not that stupendous sum enough to show you, Mr. Speaker, that tariff—whether called debenture or anything else—is a local issue to the Representative of that district or any district when confronted with a similar situation? Especially so when the manufacturing industries of every section of the country are getting all they possibly can through tariff protection. Who is to criticize the farmer element for trying to help themselves? "Let him who is without sin cast the first stone."

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. TILSON. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 22 minutes p. m.) the House adjourned until to-morrow, Friday, June 14, 1929, at 12 o'clock noon.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of Rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 3941) to provide a code of

By Mr. GIBSON: A bill (H. R. 3941) to provide a code of insurance law for the District of Columbia (except marine insurance, as now provided for by the act of March 4, 1922, and fraternal and benevolent insurance associations or orders, as provided for by the acts of March 3, 1897; June 30, 1902; May 29, 1928; December 12, 1928; and December 20, 1928), and for other purposes; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. MOUSER: A bill (H. R. 3942) for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Mount Gilead, Morrow County, Ohio; to the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.

By Mr. LEA of California: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 106) proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States providing for the election of President and Vice President dent; to the Committee on Election of President, Vice President, and Representatives in Congress.

By Mr. ROBSION of Kentucky: Joint resolution (H. J. Res.

107) creating a commission to study proposals for a national system of express motorways, and for other purposes; to the

Committee on Rules.

By Mr. SCHAFER of Wisconsin: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 108) to create a joint congressional committee to investigate and study the methods of Federal officials enforcing the prohibition

laws, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Rules. By Mr. O'CONNOR of Oklahoma: Joint resolution (H. J. Res. 109) authorizing the President to invite the States of the Union and foreign countries to participate in the International Petroleum Exposition at Tulsa, Okla., to begin October 5, 1929; to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, private bills and resolutions

were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. ACKERMAN: A bill (H. R. 3943) authorizing the President to reappoint Carl B. Searing, former captain, United States Army, to the active list of the Army; to the Committee

on Military Affairs, By Mr. BACON: A bill (H. R. 3944) for the relief of Samuel Meredith Strong; to the Committee on Military Affairs. By Mr. BECK: A bill (H. R. 3945) for the relief of Pasquale

Iannacone; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. BEERS: A bill (H. R. 3946) granting an increase of pension to Sarah E. Kauffman; to the Committee on Invalid

By Mr. COYLE: A bill (H. R. 3947) granting an increase of pension to Sarah A. Ackerman; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. EDWARDS: A bill (H. R. 3948) for the relief of

W. C. Moye; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 3949) for the relief of

Robert M. ESTERLY: A bill (H. R. 3949) for the relief of Robert M. Eaches; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3950) for the relief of David A. Dehart; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. HAMMER: A bill (H. R. 3951) granting an increase of pension to William H. Phipps; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. HUDSON: A bill (H. R. 3952) granting a pension to Nancy Ann Martin; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. KURTZ: A bill (H. R. 3953) granting an increase of pension to Ellie C. Raugh: to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

pension to Ellie C. Raugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pen-

Also, a bill (H. R. 3954) granting an increase of pension to Maria Burkhart; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. LUDLOW: A bill (H. R. 3955) for the relief of Arthur Witte; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. MOONEY: A bill (H. R. 3956) granting a pension to Joseph Conlan; to the Committee on Pensions.

By Mr. NELSON of Maine: A bill (H. R. 3957) granting a pension to Abbie A. Oxley; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. PALMER: A bill (H. R. 3958) granting a pension to Martin Copeland; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. SCHNEIDER: A bill (H. R. 3959) granting a pension to Victor Wauters; to the Committee on Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3960) for the relief of Louis Nebel & Son;

to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. SPEAKS: A bill (H. R. 3961) granting an increase of pension to Flora A. Smith; to the Committee on Invalid

By Mr. UNDERWOOD: A bill (H. R. 3962) granting an increase of pension to Martha Groves; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions

By Mr. WOLFENDEN: A bill (H. R. 3963) granting a pension to Catharine S. James; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

By Mr. WYANT: A bill (H. R. 3964) granting an increase of pension to Elizabeth Snively; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

Also, a bill (H. R. 3965) granting an increase of pension to Ellen Harbaugh; to the Committee on Invalid Pensions.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of Rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid

on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

654. By Mr. AYRES: Petition by the printing industry of Wichita, Kans., protesting against the Government printing envelopes in competition with the printing industry. This peti-

tion is based on reduction in price of Government stamped envelopes, effective April 1, 1920; to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads.

655. By Mr. BOYLAN: Communication from Mr. Farnham Yardley, president of Jenkins Bros., 80 White Street, New York City, protesting against increased duty on gauge glasses; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

656. By Mr. CARTER of California: Petition of the Native

Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging appropriations for the prevention of forest fires as provided in the Englebright

bill; to the Committee on the Public Lands.
657. Also, petition of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging the passage of the Englebright bill, providing the 9th day of September of each year to be a holiday for Federal employees in the State of California; to the Committee on the Civil Service.

658. Also, petition of the Native Sons of the Golden West, of California, urging Congress to prohibit further entrance of Filipinos for permanent settlement into this country; also urging Congress to provide for apprehension and deportation of violators of the immigration restriction act; also urging Congress to limit immigration from Mexico to those who are eligible to citizenship; to the Committee on Immigration and Naturalization.

659. By Mr. LEAVITT: Petition of the Anaconda Mill and Smeltermen's Union, No. 117, urging that of new cruisers to be constructed two be built at each of the two navy yards on the Pacific coast; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

SENATE

FRIDAY, June 14, 1929

Rev. Joseph R. Sizoo, D. D., minister of the New York Avenue Presbyterian Church of the city of Washington, offered the following prayer:

O Thou, who givest to all men liberally and upbraideth not, grant that to-day Thy presence may bring to our troubled hearts a new calm, to our disturbed minds a new light, and to our uncertain ways a new leading. Glorify Thyself in Thy power to help, to heal, and to calm. Bless our homes and our absent loved ones. Watch tenderly over them we pray Thee, and may our hearts be filled with the love of God as the waters cover the depths of the sea. And unto Thee shall we ascribe all praise, world without end. Amen.

The Chief Clerk proceeded to read the Journal of the calendar days of June 10 to June 13, inclusive, when, on request of Mr. Moses and by unanimous consent, the further reading was dispensed with and the Journal was approved.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The legislative clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

	A mobile that have every decorate		
Allen	George	McKellar	Smith
Ashurst	Gillett	McNary	Smoot
Bingham	Glass	Metcalf	Steck
Blease	Glenn	Moses	Stelwer .
Borah	Goff	Norbeck	Swanson
Bratton	Goldsborough	Norris	Thomas, Idaho
Brookhart	Greene	Nye	Thomas, Okla.
Broussard	Harris	Oddle	Townsend
Burton	Harrison	Overman	Trammell
Capper	Hastings	Patterson	Tydings
Caraway	Hatfield	Phipps	Tyson
Connally	Hawes	Pine	Vandenberg
Copeland	Havden	Pittman	Wagner
Couzens	Hebert	Ransdell	Walcott
Cutting	Heflin	Reed	Walsh, Mass,
Dale	Howell	Robinson, Ark,	Walsh, Mont.
Deneen	Johnson	Robinson, Ind.	Warren
Dill	Jones	Sackett	Waterman
Edge	Kean	Schall	Watson
Fess	Keyes	Sheppard	Wheeler
Fletcher	King	Shortridge	And the state of t
Frazier	La Follette	Simmons	

Mr. HEFLIN. I desire to announce that my colleague the junior Senator from Alabama [Mr. BLACK] is detained from the Senate by illness. I ask that this announcement may stand for the day.

Mr. LA FOLLETTE. I wish to announce that my colleague [Mr. Blaine] is unavoidably absent. I will let this announcement stand for the day.

Mr. NORBECK. I desire to announce that my colleague [Mr.

McMastel is unavoidably absent from the city.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Eighty-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.